IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

spark it receives hereafter from the discontent they discovered [ ] to the late Act of Cruelty. Such deeds 'tho' they may [ ]ver, being seldom forgotten by persons of their [ ] position who at bottom apprehend the Worst things [ ] with some difficulty (considering my present [ ] sent an Extract to L^t. Gov^r. Penn, of the [ ] Transactions relative to the affairs [ ] him for £1300 — the [ ] in the best manner
[ ][2]

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall March 1-3, 1768*]

March 1st. The Chiefs of the Mohawks arrived here on Sir William's call, with whom he settled the ceremony of condolence in the properest manner to be performed when all the nations sh^d. be assembled.

1^t. The Sachems and Chiefs of the Onondagas & the Senecas arrived, and Say'd that the Cayugaes, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Tuteloes would be here next day. — in the evening, Bunt, the Speaker, and several chiefs sat with Sir William 4 or five hours, which time he employed to the best advantage, sounding them &ca —

2d. All the Sachems, Chieftains, and Warriors of Onandaga and Senecas came to pay their respects to Sir William, and to let him know that the badness of the roads, and the many points they had to discuss, and settle amongst themselves, prevented their coming sooner — That they were now assembled, and would be ready to begin upon business, as soon as the Cayugaes, Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Tutelas were arrived, who were hourly expected. —

Sir William told them he had expected their arrival for some time, and being now made acquainted wth. the cause of their tardiness, bid them heartily wellcome, and Ordered Provisions, Tobaco & Pipes &c for them — They then requested to have their Arms, Axes, & other Implements mended, which Sir William agreed to, and gave them charge to behave themselves well, and not to commit any violence on the cattle of the Inhabitants, or any thing belonging to them, which their Chiefs promised to prevent — also acquainted them of his having forbid the Sale of Liquors during the congress, and his reasons for so doing, which they all approved of and particularly, as the Cherokees were here to desire peace.

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[2] Lines burned off.

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 8.

Then the Speaker returned Sir William several strings of Wampum sent with Messages to them concerning the Cherokees, and withdrew.

The same day the remainder of the Coghnawageys Sanughsadageys &c arrived at three o' the Clock —

Being all seated in the Council room, a Tiadaroo chief of the Wolf Tribe stood up, and in the name of the seven nations in Canada, expressed his satisfaction on finding Sir William well, having heard he had lately a fit of sickness returned thanks to the great spirit above for his recovery, and their safe arrival hither, and the pleasure of seeing him, on whom all their eyes were fixed. —

Sir William thanked them for their good will towards him, congratulated them on their safe arrival, & heartily wellcom'd them here where he accquainted them that the six Nations were Assembled on his Summons — Then Attakullakulla came in, & seeing Taghtaghquisera Chief of the Cognawageys, with whom he formerly lived, as his adopted Brother, embraced him in the presence of the whole Assembly, and was greatly rejoiced to see him — The other expressed the like Joy on this Occasion, and was kindly invited by Attakullakulla to take up his Quarters wth. him — Sir William then Ordered them all, Pipes, Tobaco, paint, Drams, and Sent them to their Quarters. —

The same day part of the Cayugaes and Oneidas arrived, and said that that the remainder with the Tuscarores, Tuteloes, and Conajoharees would be here the day following —

At Six P.M: a Messenger was sent to let S^r^. William know, that they were all arrived, but it being late, they deferred paying their respects as usual untill the next morning. — Monsieur Perthuis and Saquinet arrived here from Canada

Thursday March 3^d^. At 10 A.M. The Sachems, Chieftains & Warriors of the Cayugaes, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, & Nanticokes came into the Council room; and Thomas King being speaker first returned the great Spirit thanks for allowing them this opportunity of seeing, and shaking hands with their brother — then appologiz'd for their keeping him so long waiting for them, and assigned as reasons the badness of the roads, and depth of Snow, which made it impracticable for their Sachems to travel, but above all the consideration of the weighty affairs which he recommended to them, and which took up a long time to agree to — That on their way hither, they received the Shocking news of a Number of their People being killed by the Whites near to Chinaghsa in Pennsylvania Government, which had very near Occassioned them to return home, but that the Steadiness of some of their Sachems had prevented it. —

Sir William thanked them for what they had said, and after admitting the reasons they assigned for their not coming sooner, wellcomed them to Johnson Hall, and told them that he expected they were then come with resolutions to do what was expected at that meeting, and that they would chearfully manifest their accord to peace with his Majestys freinds, and Allies, the Cherokees, who had long waited their Arrival. — They then according to custom requested to have their Arms, and other Implements repaired, which Sir William Ordered to a Smith for that purpose — Then having called for Pipes, Tobacco and Rum, drank their Healths, & ordered them Provisions, after which they retired to their encampment. —

Extract from the Proceedings of a General Congress of the Six Nations, the Chiefs of Coghnawagey and the Seven Confederate Nations of Canada and the Deputies sent from the Cherokee Nation to treat of Peace with the former, before Sir William Johnson Baronet at Johnson Hall in March 1768.

March 4th Sir William opened the Congress.

Present

Sir William Johnson Baronet
Sir John Johnson Knight
Daniel Claus } Esqrs Depty Agts for Indian Affairs
Guy Johnson }
William Byrne Commiss.ry for Indian Affairs
Lieut Fraser Ensign Adams & Mr Penniston.
John Butler Esqr. } Interpreters for the Six Nations
Mr Perthuis } & French Indians
Mr John Watts Cherokee Interpreter.

Sir William having propounded the cause of their Meeting, & condoled with the Indians on behalf of all His Majesty's Subjects for the late Murders particularly that of 10 Indians in Pensilvania; told them that he should in due time speak to them in the name of the Governor and People of that Province thereon, to which the Indians answered as follows.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

We give thanks to the great Spirit for enabling Us to meet this day, after so many Accidents as have befallen us, and we thank you for what you have said to us, which we have hearkened to with great Attention. We feel ourselves something easier since you spoke to us, and according to the Manner of our Forefathers removed those Objects from before our Eyes which have given us pain. Brother, We and our Dependants have been for some time like sick People not knowing what to do, wherever we turned about we saw our Blood, and when our Young Men wanted to go Hunting the wild Beasts in our Country they found it covered with Fences so that they were weary crossing them, neither can they get Venison to eat or Bark to make Huts for the Beasts are run away, and the Trees cut down. The French told us this would come to pass and when our young Men sit down to rest in hot Weather and find no Trees to Shelter them it makes them soon get drunk.—

Brother, We have got a great deal to say about these things, but as you have remembered our old Ceremonies, taken the Hatchet out of our Heads, and given us such good Words we will do in like manner by you.

Then went through the Ceremony of Condolence with Strings and Belts, and Buried the Axe but did not as usual take it out of the Heads of the English.

March 5th, 6th & 7th was spent on the Cherokee Affairs.—

March 8th After some Conferences amongst themselves, Sir William assembled them and spoke as follows.

Brethren,

We are not ignorant of some private Conferences you have held, and of others which are intended shortly.— We have heard of the loss of some of our own People and of the Threats of yours. We acknowledge that some of the English have lately injured you, but these when apprehended will meet with just Punishment. Of this I have already spoke, and shall say much more to you tomorrow, and as I hope quiet your Minds thereon. At the same time let me observe to you that it is the duty of all those who are bound by the same Chain in the Bond of Friendship to communicate their Grievances without taking any private Resolutions of their own; this I hope you will do ingenuously, and I believe I partly know all that you can say, at the same time be assured that the Great King the People are sincerely disposed to promote your Welfare, and not suffer you to be injured, and that your several Grievances are now before the King who has fallen upon Measures for your Redress, and for the future Security of your Persons and Properties but the misconduct of some of your People and the Nature of your Complaints have made it a work of time before such Steps could be taken as could effectually guard us both from Injury. In proof of the Truth of what I now say to you, and on which you may firmly rely, here is a Letter which I have just received from the Earl of Shelburne one of the King's first Ministers wherein he assures me of it, and likewise desires that you may have Notice to attend early in the Spring in order to settle the Boundary Line as a farther Security to your Properties. —

then explained such parts as were necessary of Lord Shelburne's Letter, told them that he hoped they would have a due Sense of the Justice of our Intentions, as a proof of which he expected they would cast away all thoughts of Resentment.

Gave a large Belt.

P.M. After a private Conference amongst themselves they assembled, when their Speaker after thanking the Great Spirit for the present Meeting, and requesting Sir William to give attention to what they were going to say, addressed him as follows.

Brother,

We have often put you in Mind of the many promises which were made to us at the beginning of the late War, by the Generals, Governors, and by yourself, from all which we had the strongest Reason to expect that the Event of your Success would have proved greatly to our Benefit, That we should be favoured & noticed, that we should not be wronged of our Lands or of our [illegible], that every Encroachment should be removed, and we should live in peace and travel about without Molestation or Hindrance, at the same time the French told us that what was said was not true nor from your Hearts, and that the day you got the better of them would be the first day of our Misfortunes, you persuaded us not to believe them, but we have found it since too true, we soon found ourselves used ill at the Posts on the Frontiers and by the Traders. The people who had formerly wronged us and who did not chuse to venture before to take Possession of our Rights, then rose up to crush us. The Rum Bottles hung at every door to steal our Land, and instead of the English protecting of us, as we thought they would do, they employed their superior Cunning to wrong us, they murdered our people in Pensilvania, Virginia and allover the Country, and the Traders began more and more to deceive, and now neither regard their own Character or the Officers sent to take Care of the Trade, so that if we are wronged, who is to help us? We cant ramble over the Country for Justice, and if we did we now begin to grow old & wise, and we see that your wise men in the Towns will be always against us. ——Your people came from the Sun rising up our Rivers to the West, and now they begin to come upon us from the South, they have got already almost to Fort Pitt, but nothing is done to drive them away. you cant say that we have not often complained of this, and if you are not able or willing to do it, we can and must do so soon or they will eat us up, for your people want to chuse all the best of our Lands, though there is enough within your part with your own Marks upon it without any Inhabitants. Brother, this is very hard upon us, but it is not all, for the Road through the Country is no longer safe, the Pensilvanians & Virginians [illegible] all those of our people they can meet without any reason and instead of leaving off as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], they have [illegible] ten the other day, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people the rest are our women [illegible] and Children that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] take the [illegible] [illegible] a thing from him: You are wise, you have a Government and Laws, but we don't [illegible] this, you often tell us we don't restrain our people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible], but Brother your Words differ [illegible] from your Actions [illegible] [illegible]; we have [illegible] [illegible] Ears, and can [illegible] that [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great Numbers in the Heart of our Country, and [illegible] Necks are stretched out and our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to watch their Motions. Brother you are wise and have Laws and can you can make your people do what they are ordered should [illegible] all this, and if they won't let it alone you should shake them by the Head. We believe that you are wise and for you can do all this, but are beginning to think you have no desire to hinder them. if you will say we can't we will do it for you, our Eyes are [illegible] and our Sight so clear, that we can see [illegible] [illegible] through the Woods: We can see the Blood you have spilled, and the [illegible] you have made, and [illegible] it is but right that we should punish those who have done all this mischief.——

Brother, If it is the truth it comes from our Hearts, we [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] it from you. If you want our Advice to our Fathers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at their [illegible] [illegible] if [illegible] [illegible] the people away [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the road open, making Pensilvania and Virginia quiet, we must act [illegible] behind to you and turn our Faces another way.

Gave a Large Belt

They gave thanks to his Majesty for what they had heard, said that the Cherokees had given them such an Account of their Boundary Line, that they wished it might be made more advantageous for them the Six Nations. —

Sir William replied that he was sorry they enlarged on Subjects he had so often answered, that the Losses of their Grievances was much more attended to by the English than they imagined, and after recommending it to them to remove all evil thoughts from their Hearts, added that he would the next day speak to them farther thereon.

Then adjourned till next day

At a Congress March 4th wth the Six confederate Nations
Sir William spoke as follows.

1 Brethren,

When I condoled your late losses on the part of His Majesty and his Subjects in general, I then told you that I would after the Treaty with the Cherokees was over speak to you more particularly on the subject of your Losses, in the name of the Governor and Inhabitants of Pensilvania, and acquaint you with his Condolence and that of his Assembly thereon. As the peace is now so happily concluded between you and the Cherokees, which I have had long at heart, and expect that you will all pay due regard to, I shall now speak farther to you on the subject of your Losses, and the Steps taken by Pensilvania in consequence thereof, and I exhort you all to hearken to what I say upon it. 3 Strings

2 Brethren, The late unhappy affair seems to have been occasioned by Rum, that fatal Liquor to so many of your people. I do not say this to palliate the

Crime

Murders cut asunder the [illegible] Chain of Friendship.

The 6 [illegible] Indians that were murdered by a Man called Frederick Stump at Middle Creek in Pensilvania, who [illegible] had been at his House drinking, and were [illegible] [illegible], and as is [illegible] in the case very troublesome, in[illegible] by the [illegible], who declares in his defence, he killed them, [illegible], and three Men who were Mohican Indians, and 2 Women, and then [illegible] place at some little distance from [illegible] he killed [illegible] Women 2 Girls & one Child, [illegible], after which he went off [illegible] Man [illegible] of it, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] some [illegible] he was taken; [illegible] eleven Men [illegible] and [illegible] punishment, [illegible] by [illegible] to take place. —

The Governor when he heard of it, was greatly exasperated and the Assembly who were then met, are passing some new Laws for your Benefit, was ready to do any thing for apprehending the Murderer. The Governor thereupon issued a Proclamation for his apprehension for which he offered a reward of £200. a Copy of which here is the Proclamation which was sent that you might see the good Intentions of that Province.

Here I gave them the Proclamation which was afterwards read & explained.

then proceeded.

Brethren,

Besides the Sum mentioned in the proclamation a Private Sum is provided for rewarding those who take the

Murderer

Then gave thanks to his Majesty for what they had heard, observed that the Cherokees had given them such an Account of their Boundary Line; that they wished it might be made more advantageous for them the Six Nations.

Sir William replied that he was sorry they enlarged on Subjects he had so often answered, that the Redress of their Grievances was much more attended to by the English than they imagined, and after recommending it to them to remove all evil thoughts from their Hearts, added that he would the next day speak to them farther thereon.

Then adjourned till next day

At a Congress March 9th &c. the before mentioned Nations

Sir William spoke as follows.

Brethren,

When I condoled your late losses on the part of His Majesty and his Subjects in general, I then told you that I would after the Treaty with the Cherokees was over speak to you more particularly on the Subject of your Losses, in the name of the Governor and Inhabitants of Pensilvania, and acquaint you with his Resolutions and that of his Assembly thereon. As the peace is now so happily concluded between you and the Cherokees, which I have had long at heart, and expect that you will all pay due regard to, I shall now speak farther to you on the subject of your Losses, and the Steps taken by Pensilvania in consequence thereof, and I exhort you all to hearken to what I say upon it. 3 Strings

Brethren, The late unhappy affair seems to have been occasioned by Rum, that fatal Liquor to so many of your people. I do not say this to palliate the

Murder

[illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners [illegible] 2 [illegible] 3 [illegible]

[illegible] see [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] you might see [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in these [illegible]

Murderers, and as so many are in quest of them, there is great reason to expect that they will be apprehended, & for your farther security that Province has passed [illegible] Laws, for punishing in the most severe manner all those who shall attempt to [illegible] you, or settle upon your Lands, and are determined to remove every Grievance in their power as quick as possible; At the same time they desire you to consider that they expect you will be as readily disposed to make them satisfaction whenever your people act amiss towards them; and that you should remember that they have had 10 Men murdered, going down the Ohio by some Indians, besides one in a Shawanese Village, and one near Fort Pitt, since the last Peace, & that no Peace can be lasting, unless mutual Satisfaction be made for such acts of Cruelty. As a proof of the Sincerity of the Intentions of Pensilvania, and to convince you that this late affair was the deed of only one, and that it gives great concern to the People, they have now voted, besides the Money they will give for the Murderer the sum of £2500. £1300 of which I am now to give you as a present in testimony of their Love to remove your Grief, and the remainder being £1200, will be given by my Deputy Mr. Croghan at Fort Pitt for the same purpose, to the Tribes of that Country, and the Relations of those people who were murdered. These things I have been impowered to inform you by the Governor, Assembly, & People of Pensilvania, and I give you this Belt to confirm it.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren, I have already gone through the usual forms of Condolance with you for such Losses

you [illegible] to be [illegible] when the [illegible]
[illegible] this Belt. [illegible] the same on account of the
[illegible] people of that Province and [illegible]
[illegible] the last of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] people [illegible] there 5
Years ago, concerning whom I hope you will be [illegible] there
[illegible] of what I [illegible] say to you; and what I have
formerly [illegible]. And [illegible] equally
[illegible] all those who have been mur-
dered in that Province, and I bury them in a deep pit
with [illegible] care, that it shall not be
[illegible] you [illegible] I lay this Belt
[illegible] Province to be divided amongst you in memory of
[illegible] friendship [illegible] and [illegible],
[illegible] take [illegible] heart [illegible] and
[illegible] the
[illegible] People [illegible] be
[illegible] seen more. This is what your Brethren of Pen-
silvania have to say to you. I expect you will remember it
and regard them for it, and that [illegible]
and [illegible] for [illegible] to live with
them on terms of strict friendship [illegible], and by
your [illegible] their great
justice, [illegible] of their regard,
[illegible] they are [illegible] the great King's
Subjects, and your friends and Brethren.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren. I have here a [illegible] in writing
all that has passed during the present Conference, and have
[illegible]

8

[illegible] enough to convince [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] Intentions, as you may [illegible] [illegible] what [illegible] we [illegible] [illegible] which are to take [illegible] of [illegible] of your [illegible]. I have [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] interest [illegible] Society, [illegible] taken [illegible] of Pensilvania for your Satisfaction [illegible]. Let all this make a deep Impression on your Minds, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Confidence in [illegible] Justice.

A Belt.

Brethren. Before we part I have only [illegible] farther to say to you. [illegible], that may all [illegible] from your minds, and never think of any but [illegible] when [illegible] at the good which is [illegible] and [illegible] you [illegible] of your own [illegible] farther [illegible] [illegible] Justice's [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] the same [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] to all [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] Work [illegible] concluded, and if after all you [illegible] [illegible] to return the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] take them to the [illegible] [illegible] with ours. The next thing which I have to desire is, that you will make the Treaty of Peace [illegible] with the Cherokees, [illegible] as far as your Influence extends, and [illegible] them Nations against doing any thing in Violation of it, [illegible] their own peace, that you will [illegible] it often to your young Men, and to your Children, and that some of you will accompany the Cherokee [illegible] and make the Road wide & safe for travelling [illegible] as a [illegible] Testimonial of what you have [illegible] to, that [illegible] [illegible] to the same on their [illegible], [illegible] which, together with the Crown's Deed and [illegible] [illegible] re-main here, [illegible] be sent to Mr Stuart in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. A Belt

The Treaty being subscribed to, Sir William addressed the Six Nations, &ca

Brethren,

I hope all is finished between us for the present. [illegible] to give this portion of His Majesty's Bounty to keep you warm and comforted in cold Weather.

Showed the [illegible] on which that of the Crown, and on the other side that of Pennsilvania.—

And Brethren — Here is also the Present on behalf of Pennsilvania sent to the friends of those who are dead to remove their Grief and leave a Testimony of their love for you all. [illegible] will cover all that is [illegible]; [illegible] of the same [illegible] shall take it to wipe away the tears that was shed and to let all be forgotten.

Delivered the presents and told them he had finished the Business of the Meeting.

Whereupon the Speaker for the Indians arose & said—

Brother,

We have heard all you said to us, which we shall take into due Consideration and [illegible] it necessary to give you an Answer thereupon to Morrow; We at present return our thanks to the great King and to our Brethren of Pennsilvania for their [illegible] of our [illegible] by giving us such a Present at this time to dry up our tears.—

Friday 11th Novr.

The Six Nations Conawaroghare Confederacy and the Cherokee Deputies assembled in the Council Room.—

Thomas King. Speaker:

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

You Yesterday approved of the peace we have now made with the Cherokees, and recommended it to us to keep it inviolably, as it would be for our and their Interest; You likewise told us it would be agreeable to His Majesty to have peace established and continued throughout this Continent.

Brother,

You may depend upon it that the peace we have now made with the Cherokees is sincere; and we request that the Great Spirit may direct and enable us to keep it inviolable, for we look upon them now as the same Flesh, Blood and Head, and hope we shall ever remain so; Lastly We are to assure you that what we have now done being agreeable to you affords us the greatest Satisfaction.

A Belt.

After repeating what was said Yesterday concerning the Murders committed in Pensilvania, the Speaker said —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

We heard with the utmost Attention what you said to us Yesterday, and we thank you for reminding us of our own old Customs, that whenever any of us were aggrieved, we should not immediately take revenge, but endeavour first to obtain Justice from those who had been guilty of the Injury.

Brother,

We are disposed from what you have said, so to do, and we will put it from our Minds, but we tell you sincerely that we expect Justice and redress of our Grievances when we are injured, and when we do not receive it, our Minds must get disturbed and lead us to do wild Things, which we have not yet done. The

People who were killed to the Southward and on Ohio, having fallen by the hands of the Indians of Lake Huron, & were done [illegible] Indians confess, this is the Truth & comes from our Hearts.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother, We thank you for having recommended to us, to [illegible] of our People with the Cherokees [illegible] Land which Country, to open the Road & [illegible] by the way, on which Subject you shall hear more of things directly from our Warriors.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother, We agree with you in making public to all Nations the Treaty made with the Cherokees and of our having joined in burying the Axe since the late [illegible] given in Pensilvania, and to that end we deliver this Belt over to the Caghnawagas that they may communicate it to all their Friends & Allies but we think it highly necessary that your Deputy at Fort Pitt should do the like to the Southward.

Gave over the Belt to the Caghnawagas

Then Thomas King rose up & Said

Brother, [illegible] having spoke for our Brothers of the Six Nations & Canada Confederacy, hearken to what our Warriors have to say.

Whereupon Tagawara a Chief Warrior of Oneida rose up and said.

Brothers, We the Warriors think it necessary to mention a Mistake or Omission of which our Sachems were guilty, when we treated with the Cherokees. — They then left the Axe sticking, so that the handle of it

[illegible]

would Strike against the Border when travelling we now take it quite out and throw it aside out of the [illegible] the Wound so as it shall not be seen on their arrival in their own Country. A Belt.

Brothers, We have further considered that several Bones of the both of the Cherokees and of our People lye scattered along the Path leading to the South, which might as the road is now opened be in the Views of our People as they travelled along the Path. We now therefore collect the Bones of both people, and after the manner of our Ancestors we inter them in a deep Pit [illegible] the Water shall carry them away for ever out of Sight. A Belt.

Brothers, Our Sachems in answer to your desire that some of us should accompany you home by Land, express their dissatisfaction thereat, least some Accidents might happen thro' means of bad people who may not be known, as we are ignorant of their Party. Tho' they meant this for the best we differ from them, and have agreed that some of our People shall take them by the hand, and tho' it might be a little dangerous to go through the Towns and War paths till the [illegible] Tree is spread, we will conduct those who go by Land, by a Road on the one side where they may travel secure, and arrive in safety at their own homes. A Belt.

Brothers, Our Chiefs did not inform you that there was a small Hatchet still out against your People. We tell you now of it, that you may not hereafter accuse us of deceit, and should any Mischief be done [illegible], we desire you not to consider it as a publick Act, tho' from

PLACES.)

persons being [illegible] [illegible] their body, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sir William [illegible] [illegible]

Brothers,

I thank you all for [illegible] you have shewn at this Congress [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I hope it will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I have only to add that you [illegible] be in readiness [illegible] in about 2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Then Separated.

Saturday 12th

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The foregoing is a true account of the proceedings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Examined

persons being convinced of their Treaty, and therefore until they are [illegible] [illegible] not any other Claim or considered a Breach of this Treaty, on the [illegible] [illegible].

3 Strings.

Sir William then answered them as follows.—

Brethren,

I thank you all for the Unanimity you have shewn at this Congress and for the desire you seem to express for peace, I hope it will penetrate your Hearts, and that you will [illegible] do what is just: I have only to add that you should be in readiness to meet me in about 2 Months to ratify your Agreement, concerning the Boundary Line, which his Majesty in his Wisdom has agreed to for your future Security.—

Then Dissolved.—

Saturday 12th—

Seventy of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived, one of whom were very nearly connected with those lately murdered in Pennsilvania, after a Conference Sir William acquainted them with the Contents of the Treaty, and gave them a Present as a Consolation for their Loss.

The foregoing is a true Extract from the Proceedings of the [illegible] Congress [illegible] [illegible]. Exam'd. by me

G: Johnson Dy. Agent
& Secretary—

Exd. [illegible]

PLACES.)

Extract from the Pro-
ceedings of a Gen^l. Council
on the 6th Octo^r. the Congress
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] held
in Georgia 1763.

Mar 5, 1768

Instructions for George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs —

The Late Barbarous Murder committed by an Inhabitant of Pensilvania on the bodies of Ten Indians within that Province, happening at a period when the several Nations were already but too much exasperated against us renders it particularly neceſsary that you should Meet the Tribes on that Frontier at Fort Pitt, in order to Condole with them and endeavour to remove their resentment on that and former Occasions whilst I do the Like at the General Congreſs now to be held at this place with the Principal Nations —

The House of Aſsembly of Pensilvania having Voted £2500 — for these purposes of which £1300 is Judged neceſsary to be given this way, the remaining £1200, you will Lay out in the best manner poſsible so as to purchase a good and proper Aſsortment of Goods for the present, to be delivered them in the most publick Manner on the part of that Province after having performed the Ceremonys usual on those Occasions and reconciled them to the late Act of Cruelty —

After the first Ceremonys you will take the Hatchet out of their Heads and bury it deep under a Large Pine Tree so as it shall be no more found, with regard to which and the other Ceremonys no part whereof Should be omitted, you will be guided by your own knowledge of their Customs in Similar cases.

You will then Acquaint them of the concern felt by this Government for the late Murders, and that they will omit nothing towards apprehending the Guilty Authors in order to their Suffering death for the Same, That they hope that the Indians will consider it as the Rash Act of an Individual Against the inclination and without the knowledge or Connivance of the Publick, and that as a proof of their regard they are providing by Wholesome Laws for the preventing of all Acts of Cruelty and Injustice for the future, and on these Subjects you will enlarge as much as the nature of the Case appears to require, and you will at the Same time take notice in the best manner you can of the Murders with which some of their People have been charged and of the necessity and reasonableness there is for their Making us Satisfaction, the better to Intitle them to receive the Like from us on the same Occasions. —

You will then inform them that the like measures are taking here with the Six Nations, Coghnawagas, and other Chiefs from Canada, amounting to about 700, who are now Satisfied that it was the Act of an Individual who when apprehended will Suffer death for it, which is all the Satisfaction could be obtained had he killed as many English. —

You are likewise to inform them by my direction That a Peace is at Length effected and made between the Six Nations Coghnawagas &c, and the Cherokees, who came here to demand it of them, to which I expect they the Shawanese &c will Agree, and to that end the *Cherokees*, are to go from hence to the *Shawanese*, & *Delaware* Towns, in their way home, and where I expect that they as our Brothers, and under his Majesties protection will meet with good Treatment, and be enabled to return to their Nation with the News of their Admiſsion into the great Chain of friendship which binds us all together in the strictest tyes of Friendship, a Friendship which I hope they will all Consider as Sacred and Indiſsolluble.—

The Relations and Friends of those lately killed as well as of those Who formerly Suffered in that Province, should receive particular favor on this occasion, this you will therfore be carefull about as their discontent would affect the rest beyond their own concerns.—

When these points are Settled and that you have done what you can to remove that Spirit of Resentment which has appeared so much of late, by Assuring them that any Suspicions they entertain of us are without Just Grounds and that every measure is taking for the Security of their Persons and propertys, You should endeavour to find out the true Origen of the intended Meetings amongst the Indians and endeavour to prevent their taking place.—

Lastly you are without delay to transmitt to me Copys of your whole proceedings with such Informations and discoveries as may have come to your knowledge —

Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall March 5th 1768 —

W Johnson

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty,

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

In obedience to Your Majesty's Commands signified to us by a Letter from the Earl of Shelburne, one of Your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 5th of October last, We have taken into our most serious Consideration the several Memorials, Letters, and other Papers therewith referred to us, containing Objections to, and Observations upon the present Plan for the Management of Our Commerce and Connexions with the Indians in North America; stating the great Expense attending as well that Branch of Service, as the present Disposition of the Troops for Indian Purposes, and urging the expediency and propriety, in various Lights, of establishing certain new Governments upon the

the Miſsiſsippi, the Ohio, and at the Detroit, between the Lakes Erie and Huron: We have also conferred, upon this Occasion, with such of Your Majesty's Military Servants, as have been employed in North America, and with such Merchants and others, as are most intelligent in the North American and Indian Trade.

Whereupon we humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty,

That the Subject Matter, to which these Papers refer, and the Questions arising thereupon, stated to us in the Earl of Shelburne's Letter, appear to us to lead to a consideration of no leſs Consequence and importance, than what System it may be now proper for Your Majesty to pursue, with respect to that vast and extensive Country in North America, which, on Account of the Indian War raging within it, was made by the Proclamation of the 7th of Octobr 1763, the Object of mere provisional Arrangement.

The Advantages, resulting from the Treaty of Paris, are in no part of it more distinguished than in those Stipulations, which, by obtaining from France and Spain Ceſsions to Your Majesty of those important Poſseſsions in North America, which, by their Situation, gave most Alarm and Annoyance to the British Colonies, laid the foundation of lasting Security to Your Majesty's Empire in North America and of relief to this Country by a reduction of that heavy Expense, with which it was neceſsarily burthen'd for the defence and protection of those Colonies: And, although the unfavourable Impreſsions left upon the Minds of the Indians by the Event of the War, and the Representations of the French, that we meant to extirpate them, did for sometime involve us in a War with them, that rendered neceſsary the Continuance of a large Military Establishment; yet, that War being happily ended, and Treaties of Peace and Friendship, to which all the various Tribes have acceded, having been finally concluded, it is now become of immediate Importance to examine, how far the Alteration, which has thus taken place in the State of Your Majesty's Dominion in North America, may require or admit of any proportionable Alteration in the System, by which that part of Your Majesty's Service is to be carried on for the future.

The Parts of the Service to which we are more immediately called upon by the Earl of Shelburne's Letter to give our Attention, are,
First, The present Civil Establishment regarding the Indians.
Secondly – The Disposition of the Troops for Indian Purposes; and lastly, the Establishment of certain new Colonies.

With respect to the first of these Points, we are directed to state our Opinion, how far the present Expense of the Civil Establishment regarding the Indians may with Safety and Propriety be reduced, by entrusting the Indian Trade, and all other Indian Affairs to the Management of the several Colonies.

In considering this Question it may be proper to observe, that the Institution of Superintendants for the Affairs of Indians appears to have been a Measure originally adopted principally with a view to counteract the Designs of the French in 1754, who by sowing the Seeds of Jealousy amongst the Indians, and exciting them to resent Injuries, for redreſs of which they had in vain solicited the Colonies, had well nigh entirely weaned them from the British Interest; and at the same time by uniting the Force and conducting the Enterprizes of the Savages, had rendered them an Over match for Your Majesty's Colonies, standing single and disunited.

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In order therefore to balance the Danger arising from this more immediate Union and Co-operation of the French with the Indians, it became neceſsary to provide a more Systematical as well as more extensive plan of defence for the Colonies than had before been requisite; a Plan, which might bear some Proportion to the extent of the Efforts then made by their Enemies, and which, having for it's Object the preservation of all Your Majesty's Colonies from the common Danger, could no otherwise be administred with Safety, or with Effect, than under the immediate Controul of their common Sovereign & Protector: and the Utility of such a Plan, under these Circumstances, was soon manifested by it's Consequences, and by the Share it had in contributing to that Success, which ever after attended the British Arms in America.

From this slight View of the original Causes of the institution of Superintendants, and of the Consequence it produced, it cannot but appear evident, that every Objection both to the expense and difficulty in execution was answered by the Necessity of the Case, and the importance of the Object; but should it appear to Your Majesty, that the Alteration in the State of America, since the Peace, has rendered the Measure less necessary at least in it's full extent, every Consideration both of expense, and of Difficulty in the execution, must now be carefully attended to, before a right Judgement can be formed, as to the expediency of continuing either the whole or any part of it.

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To maintain a good Correspondence with the Indians is undoubtedly an Object of great Importance: and upon a carefull Examination into the State of Indian Affairs after the Conclusion of Peace, it appears, that the two principal Causes of the Discontent, that still rankled in the Minds of the Indians and influenced their Conduct, were the Encroachments made upon Lands which they claimed as their Property, and the Abuses committed by Indian Traders and their Servants; The Necessity, which appeared in the then State of our Interests with the Indians of making some immediate provision against these Two Causes of their Discontent, induced the Proclamation of October 1763; which very prudently restrained all persons from trading with the Indians without Licence; and forbid, by the strongest prohibitions, all Settlement beyond the Limits therein described as the Boundary of the Indian hunting Ground, putting both their Commerce and Property under the protection of Officers acting under Your Majesty's immediate Authority, and making their Intervention necessary in every Transaction with those Indians.

These however being, as we have before observed, mere provisional Arrangements, adapted to the Exigence of the time, it is become now necessary to consider, what may be more permanently requisite in both the Cases to which they apply.

The giving all possible redress to the Complaints of the Indians in respect to Encroachments on their Lands, and a steady and uniform Attention to a faithful execution of whatever shall be agreed upon for that salutary purpose, is a Consideration of very great Importance: It is a Service of a general Nature, in which Your Majesty's Interest, as Lord of the Soil of all ungranted Lands which the Indians may be inclined to give up, is deeply and immediately concerned, and with which the general Security of Your Majesty's Possessions there is in some Measure connected; it is an Object comprehensive of a variety of Cases, to which the separate Authority and Jurisdiction of the respective Colonies is not competent, and it depends upon

Negotiation, which has always been carried on between Indians and Officers acting under Your Majesty's immediate Authority, and has reference to Matters, which the Indians would not submit to the Discussion of particular Colonies.

For these Reasons We are of Opinion, that the execution of all Measures and Services, respecting the Complaints of the Indians touching their Lands, should be continued to be entrusted to the Superintendants at present acting under Commission from Your Majesty, reserving to the Governor and Council of every particular Colony, which may be interested in any Measure that has reference to this general Service, a right to interpose their Advice, and making their Concurrence necessary to the Ratification of every Compact, that shall be provisionally made, until Your Majesty's Pleasure shall be known upon it.

In a plan for the management of Indian Affairs prepared by this Board in 1764, the fixing a Boundary between the Settlements of Your Majesty's Subjects and the Indian Country was proposed to be established by Compact with the Indians, as essentially necessary to the gaining their good will and affection, and to preserving the Tranquility of the Colonies.

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This Plan having been communicated to the Superintendants, they have, in consequence thereof, made the Proposition of such a Boundary Line an object of their particular Attention, & of Negotiation and Discussion with the several Tribes of Indians interested therein.

In the southern District a Boundary Line has not only been established by actual Treaties with the Creeks, Cherokees and Chactaws, but has also, as far as relates to the Provinces of North and South Carolina, been marked out by actual Surveys, and has had the happy Effect to restore Peace and Quiet to those Colonies.

In the Northern District, the Proposition appears to have been received by the Indians with the strongest Marks of Approbation and satisfaction; and a Line of separation was in 1765 suggested by them, in which Sir William Johnson acquiesced, declaring at the same time, that he could not finally ratify it without Your Majesty's further directions.

The Paper (Appendix A) contains a description of the several Lines as agreed upon in the Negotiations to which We refer, and, to the end Your Majesty may have a more perfect view of them, We have

annexed

Appendix B.

annexed to such description a Map, in which We have endeavoured to trace those lines out, with as much accuracy as the general Maps of America will admit of.

Your Majesty will be pleased to observe, that, although on the one hand the Settlements in the new established Colonies to the South are confined to very narrow limits; yet on the other hand the middle Colonies (whose State of population requires a greater extent) have room to spread much beyond what they have hitherto been allowed, and that upon the whole one uniform and complete line will be formed between the Indians and those antient Colonies, whose Limits not being confined to the Westward have occasioned that extensive Settlement, which, being made without the Consent of the Indians, and before any line was settled, produced the Evil complained of.

In comparing the Map with the description in writing as taken from the Treaties with the Indians, Your Majesty will observe, that the Boundary Line with the six Nations and their Allies is made upon the Map to terminate at that part of the Ohio, where it receives the Connahway River, instead of continuing it down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and up that River to it's Source, as described in the Treaty; the reason for which is, that although the six Nations may have pretensions to the Dominion of the Country on the south side of the Ohio lower down than the Connahway River, yet in fact it is more occupied by the Cherokees and other independent Tribes, as their hunting Ground; and therefore the making any Settlements beyond the Connahway River, or at least beyond a line drawn from the Mouth of it, to where the Cherokee line now terminates, as marked on the Map, would be altogether inconsistent with what has been settled and agreed upon with that Nation; for which reason we think, that the Line settled with the Southern Indians, and that, which remains to be settled with the six Nations, ought to be united in the manner We have described.

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Upon the whole it does appear to Us, that it will be greatly for Your Majesty's Interest as well as for the Peace, Security and Advantage of the Colonies, that this Boundary line should, as speedily as possible, be ratified by Your Majesty's Authority, and that the Superintendants should be instructed and impowered to make Treaties in Your Majesty's Name with the Indians for that purpose, and enabled to make such Presents to the Indians as the Nature and Extent of the Concessions on their part shall appear to require; care however should be taken in the Settlement of this Business, that the Agreement for a Boundary line be left open to such alterations, as, by their common Consent, and for the mutual Interests of both Parties, may hereafter be found necessary & expedient.

If Your Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve what We have here recommended, We humbly submit, whether it may not be further necessary, that the Colonies should be required to give every Sanction to the measure in their power, and to provide by proper Laws for the Punishment of all Persons, who shall endanger the publick peace of the Community, by extending Settlements or occupying Lands beyond such Line.

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What We have above stated in respect to the expediency of continuing the Office of Superintendants is confined merely to Negotiation with the Indians concerning a Boundary line; But We humbly submit, that there are other Branches of Duty and Service, which, though they be of less urgency, yet do, both from their Nature and Importance, require the intervention of Officers acting under Your Majesty's immediate Authority, and which, as they have reference to the general Interests of the Indians, independent of their Connection with any particular Colony, cannot be provided for by Provincial Laws; Such are the renewal of antient Compacts or Covenant-Chains made between the Crown and the principal Tribes of Savages in that Country; the reconciling Differences and Disputes between one body of Indians and another; the agreeing with them for the sale or

Surrender of Lands for publick purposes not lying within the limits of any particular Colony; and the holding Interviews with them for these and a variety of other general Purposes, which are merely Objects of Negotiation between Your Majesty and the Indians.

These, may it please Your Majesty, are in our Judgment Services of great Importance, and to which it is essentially necessary, for the preservation of the British Interest with those Indians, and for preventing all foreign Influence and Connection, that strict attention should be paid.

Antecedent to the Establishment of the present Plan of Superintendants, the Management of these Interests was entrusted to the Governors of those Colonies, which were principally connected with the Indians; but when We consider the dependent State of such Governors; that the other Duties of their Station must interfere with this very important one; how greatly the Objects of this Service are increased by Alliances with those numerous Nations heretofore under the Dominion of France; and how neceſsary it is, that a constant Watch should be kept upon their Motions and Designs; and that Your Majesty's Servants should be constantly and regularly informed of the true State of Affairs, and of all Transactions in the Indian Country; We cannot but be of Opinion, that these are Reasons, which, joined to what We have already stated, do make it eſsentially neceſsary, that the Office of Superintendants should for the present be continued for these purposes; and that they should be enabled by a stated annual Establishment, confined to a certain Sum, to make such Presents as have been usual & customary;

and therefore are become absolutely necessary upon all Occasions of Treaties held with the Indians for publick purposes; the Expence of which, including Salaries to the two Superintendants, need not, according to the Calculations and Estimates made by them, exceed Eight Thousand Pounds annually.

Having thus fully stated to Your Majesty the Nature & Extent of those Services, which relate to the Management of Indian Affairs, independent of the Trade with them; we shall in the next place submit, what has occurred to us upon the latter subject.

It must be admitted, that a proper Plan of Trade with the Indians is an object deserving great attention, not only from the Commercial Benefits resulting from it, but also from the effect that it's being ill or well governed must have upon the temper & disposition of the Savages; and as it must consist of Regulations, that depend upon local situation and Circumstances, and which require the authority of law to carry them into Execution, it cannot be conducted with the same facility, or be properly and effectually controlled by Officers having no other authority, than what they derive from Your Majesty's Commission.

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Upon the fullest examination into the effect and operation of the several propositions respecting the Indian Trade, suggested by this Board in 1764, and adopted by the Superintendants, it does appear to us, that many of them have, in particular cases, and with respect to particular bodies of Indians, been attended with salutary effect: We are convinced however upon the whole of this Consideration,

First, That no one general Plan of Commerce & Policy is or can be applicable

to

to all the different Nations of Indians, of different Interests, and in different Situations.

Secondly, That the confining Trade to certain Posts & Places, which is the spirit & principle of the present System, however expedient & effectual with respect to the Southern Indians, is of doubtfull Policy with respect to those Indians more particularly connected with New York & Pennsylvania; and that it is evidently disadvantageous, inconvenient, and even dangerous with respect to the much larger body of Indians, who possess the Country to the Westward, and with whom Your Majesty's Subjects in Quebec in particular do carry on so extensive a Commerce.

Thirdly. That, independent of this objection, and of any doubt that might attend the practicability of of its execution in it's full extent, the whole Plan does consist of such a

Variety of Establishments, and necessarily leads to such extensive Operations, as to bring on an increasing expence, which, in point of Commerce, may exceed the Value of the object to which it applies, and being greater than the Trade can bear, must, if the present Plan should be permanent, either fall upon the Colonies, in which case it will be impracticable to settle the proportion each Colony should bear, or become a Burthen upon this Country, which, We humbly conceive, would be both unreasonable & highly inconvenient.

For these Reasons therefore and under these Circumstances, We are humbly of Opinion, that the laying aside that part of the present plan which relates to the Indian Trade, and intrusting the entire management of that Trade to the Colonies themselves, will be of great advantage to Your Majesty's Service, as a means of avoiding much difficulty, and saving much Expence both at present and in future.

It is certainly true, that while the Management of this Trade was in the hands of the Colonies, antecedent to the Establishment of Superintendents, many abuses were committed by the Traders, little Care was taken to subject them to proper Regulations, and the Misconduct of the Colonies in this particular contributed not a little to involve us in the enormous Expences of an Indian War.

If therefore it were probable, that the like Neglect or Mismanagement would again take place, in such a degree as to expose Us to the same Consequences, We should not hesitate in declaring our Opinion against the Propriety of suffering the Management of this Concern ever to revert into the hands of the Colonies.

But we trust, that the Experience, which the old Colonies have had of the ill Effects of such inattention and neglect, will induce all of them to use more caution and better Management for the future; and particularly to adopt such of the Regulations established by the present Superintendants, as have evidently operated to the Benefit of the Trade, and to the giving that Satisfaction and Content to the Indians, from which alone the Colonies can hope to derive either immediate Profit, or lasting Peace and Security]

With respect to the Question, How far the present Expence, regarding the Disposition of Troops for Indian purposes, may with Propriety and Safety be lessened by reducing most of the Posts now subsisting and intrusting others of them to the Provinces themselves, we beg leave in the first Place in general to represent it to Your Majesty as our humble Opinion, that it will be in the highest Degree expedient to reduce all such Posts in the interior Country, as are not immediately Subservient to the Protection of the Indian Commerce, and to the defeating of French and Spanish Machinations among the Indians, or which, although in some degree usefull for these Purposes, cannot be maintained, but at an Expence disproportioned to the Degree of their Utility. But before we apply this Observation to the particular Posts now subsisting, it may be proper to take a cursory View of the Interests and Situations of the several Tribes or Bodies of Indians, whose Commerce and Connection are the Objects of whatever Establishments it may be thought necessary to continue.

The Indians included within the southern District consist principally of the Chactaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, the Chickasaws being reduced to a very inconsiderable Number, and the Catawbas in great Measure domiciliated within the Settlements of North Carolina; the Commerce and Connection with the Creeks and Cherokees have been, from the Situation of their Country, principally confined to the British Colonies of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, whilst the Commerce and Connection with the Chactaws, whose Country extends from the Albama River to the Miſsiſsippi, were for that reason altogether confined to the French Colony of Louisiana.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

By the Treaty of Paris, France has renounced all Pretensions to dominion in the Chactaw Country, which is thereby become in respect to that Stipulation a part of the British Empire; and consequently all

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all Trade and Intercourse between the Subjects of France or Spain in Louisiana and those Indians is, in fact, illicit and contraband; and yet, it is evident from the Reports made by the Superintendant of the Southern District, that such Trade and Intercourse is still continued to be kept up to a very great Degree.

Such, may it please Your Majesty, is the State of the Commerce and Connection with the principal Tribes of Indians in the Southern District; and as their Commerce both from Louisiana and the British Colonies is carried on through a great variety of Paths and Routs, and does not depend upon Rivers and Lakes, forming, as in the Northern District, the only passes into the Indian Country, it is evident, that both the Security and Extension of it must depend upon the Effect and Operation of those Regulations, under which it shall be carried on; and that neither the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects can be protected, nor the Connection and Intercourse between Louisiana and the Indians prevented by Forts, or military Establishments.

In the northern District the principal Indians form themselves into two great Confederacies; the one composed of the Six Nations and their Allies and Dependants, the other, called the Western Confederacy, composed of a great Variety of powerfull Tribes, occupying that extensive Country, which lyes about the Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, and to the West and North West.

The Commerce and Connection with the first of these Bodies of Indians was, antecedent to the War, confined chiefly to the Province of New York, upon the Frontiers of which their principal hunting Ground lyes; and the Trade was carried on at fortified Truck-Houses upon the Lake Ontario; Since the Peace a large Share of this Trade is carried on from Pennsylvania by the Channel of the Ohio, and from thence by Venango and Riviere aux Bœufs into Lake Erie.

The Commerce and Connection with those Indians, which form the Western Confederacy, were, both from the Situation of the Country they occupied, and from the Plan pursued by France for Securing the Dominion of it by Posts upon the Lakes, altogether confined to the French in Canada, and is now principally carried on from thence by your Majesty's Subjects there, through the Channel of the Ottawa River, and by the Lakes.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

In this State therefore of the Commerce and Connection subsisting between Your Majesty's Subjects and the Indians in the Northern District, and of the Channels through which the Intercourse is carried on, it does appear to us, that the keeping up military Establishments at Detroit, Michilimacinac and Niagara, and the having two, or at most three armed Veſsels on the Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior may be neceſsary for keeping up and preserving that good Correspondence with the Indians, which is eſsential to the Safety, Improvement and Extension of the Trade with them.

Of these three Establishments that at Detroit, which is the great Center of Indian Commerce, situated amongst many numerous Tribes of Indians, and where a considerable Number of French remain under the Faith of the Treaty of Paris, does appear to us to be by far the most important Object, not being confined merely to the Convenience of any particular Colony, but embracing every Advantage, upon which the Safety and Extension of our Indian Commerce do depend.

The armed Veſsels, proposed to be kept upon the Lakes, do also appear to us to be of the like general Utility; And therefore we are humbly of Opinion, that both these Establishments should be maintained upon a respectable Footing; the charge whereof we do not conceive needs to be very considerable, as the neceſsity of any large Supply of Provisions from the settled Colonies, which has always been a great Article of Expence attending distant Posts, will in great Measure be taken off by the Opportunity of their being furnished with Corn and other Provisions raised by your Majesty's new Subjects settled at Detroit; who, as we are informed from the most undoubted Testimony, have already made a very considerable Progreſs in raising those Commodities for that very purpose.

These, may it please Your Majesty, are the only military Posts and Establishments, that appear to us to be neceſsary, solely with a view to protect and promote our Commerce with the Indians: what further, may be neceſsary for public Safety in general, or for preventing that dangerous Intercourse between the French and Spaniards at New Orleans, and the Indians under Your Majesty's protection, stated, in the Papers referred to us, to be carried on to a very great Extent; and which has been confirmed by those we have examined upon the Subject, is a Consideration, which, we humbly presume, more particularly belongs to your Majesty's Servants in the military Departments: But we cannot but be of Opinion, that all such Forts, as shall be judged necessary to be kept up for the Security of Your Majesty's Dominions against a foreign Enemy, or for enforcing Obedience to, and a due Execution of the Laws of Trade, ought to be garrisoned by Troops in your Majesty's pay commanded by Officers appointed by Your Majesty, as it would, in our humble Opinion, be dangerous to publick Safety, and inconsistent with the true Principles of this Government, that Forts and military Establishments, intended to answer such important Objects, should be entrusted to any other Hands.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Upon the whole, we trust that the Expence of the present Disposition of Troops for Indian purpose, may be reduced, without hazarding either the Safety, or the Interest of your Majesty's Subjects; unless indeed it should be thought expedient to adopt the proposition, contained in some of the Papers referred to us, of settling new Colonies in the interior Country; for, in that Case, we should not venture to recommend any reduction of the military Expence in the particulars above stated. This Consideration therefore naturally leads us to the last Head of Inquiry referred to us by the Earl of Shelburne's Letter, viz

How far the Establishment of new Governments on the Miſsiſsippi, the Ohio, and at Detroit, would contribute to answer the purpose of leſsening either the present civil or military Expence; or would procure the several other important Advantages set forth in the Papers referred to us.

Now, although it does not appear from the Papers referred to us, that Propositions have been made for the Establishment of more than three new Governments or Colonies in the interior Parts of America; viz.^t One at the Detroit between Lakes Erie and Huron; One at or near the Mouth of the Ohio; and one in the Illinois Country at or near the Mouth of the River of that Name; and therefore by the strict Letter of his Lordship's Reference, the present Consideration seems to be confined to these only; Yet, as it does appear, both from the Nature of the Arguments in favor of this Measure contained in some of the Papers, and from the Manner in which others have been explained by the Authors of the Proposals themselves, that they are meant to support the Utility of Colonizing in the interior Country, as a general Principle of Policy, and that in fact they have nothing leſs in View, than the entire Poſseſsion and Peopling of all that Country, which has Communication with the Rivers Miſsiſsippi and St. Lawrence, it does, in our humble Opinion, open a much wider Field of Diſcuſsion, than might at the first Glance seem to be neceſsary.

The Proposition of forming inland Colonies in America is, we humbly conceive, entirely new; it adopts Principles in respect to American Settlements, — different from what has hitherto been the Policy of this Kingdom; and leads to a System, which, if pursued through all it's Consequences, is in the present State of this Country of the greatest Importance.

The great Object of Colonizing upon the Continent of North America has been to improve and extend the Commerce, Navigation and Manufactures of this Kingdom, upon which its Strength and Security depend,

First, By promoting the advantageous Fishery carried on upon the northern Coast;

Secondly, By encouraging the Growth and Culture of Naval Stores, and of raw Materials to be transported hither in Exchange for perfect Manufactures and other Merchandize.

Thirdly, By securing a Supply of Lumber, Provisions, and other Necessaries for the Support of our Establishments in the American Islands.

For

In order to answer these Salutary purposes, it has been the policy of this Kingdom to confine her Settlements as much as poſsible to the Sea Coast, and not to extend them to places inacceſsible to Shipping, and consequently more out of the reach of Commerce; — A Plan, which, at the same time that it secured the Attainment of these commercial Objects, had the further political advantage of guarding against all interfering of foreign Powers, and of enabling this Kingdom to keep up a superior naval Force in those Seas, by the actual Poſseſsion of such Rivers and Harbours, as were proper Stations for Fleets in time of War.

Such, may it please your Majesty, have been the Considerations inducing that Plan of Policy hitherto pursued in the Settlement of your Majesty's American Colonies, with which the private Interest and Sagacity of the Settlers cooperated from the first Establishments formed upon that Continent; it was upon these Principles, and with these Views, that

Government undertook the settling of Nova Scotia in 1749: and it was from a View of the advantages represented to arise from it in these different Articles, that it was so liberally supported by the Aid of Parliament

The same Motives, tho' operating in a less degree, and applying to fewer objects, did, as we humbly conceive, induce the forming the Colonies of Georgia, East Florida, and West Florida to the South; and the making those provisional Arrangements in the Proclamation of 1763, by which the interior Country was left to the possession of the Indians.

Having thus briefly stated what has been the policy of this Kingdom in respect to colonizing in America, it may be necessary to take a cursory view of what has been the Effect of it in those Colonies, where there has been sufficient time for that Effect to discover itself: because, if it shall appear from the present State of those Settlements, and the progress they have made, that they are likely to produce the advantages above stated, it will, we humbly apprehend, be a very strong Argument against forming Settlements in the interior Country, more especially where every Advantage derived from an established Government would naturally tend to draw the Stream of Population; fertility of Soil and temperature of Climate offering superior Inticements to Settlers, who, exposed to few Hardships and strugling with few Difficulties, could with little Labour earn an Abundance for their own wants; but without a possibility of supplying ours with any considerable Quantities; nor would these Inducements be confined in their operation to foreign Emigrants determining their Choice where to settle; but would Act most powerfully upon the Inhabitants of the northern and southern Latitudes of your Majesty's American

Dominions, who, ever suffering under the opposite Extremes of Heat and Cold, would be equally tempted by a moderate Climate to abandon Latitudes peculiarly adapted to the Production of those things, which are by nature denied to us, and for the whole of which we should without their Assistance stand indebted to, and dependent upon other Countries.

It is well known, that antecedent to the year 1749. all that part of the Sea Coast of the British Empire in America, which extends North East from the Province of Main to Cançeau in Nova Scotia, and from thence North to the Mouth of St. Lawrence's River, lay waste and neglected, though naturally affording or capable by Art of producing every Species of naval Stores, the Seas abounding with Whale, Cod, and other valuable Fish, and having many great Rivers Bays, and Harbours fit for the Reception of Ships of War; Thus circumstanced, a consideration of the great commercial Advantages, which would follow from securing the poſseſsion of this Country, combined with the Evidence of the value set upon it by our Enemies, who, during the War, which terminated at that Period, had at an immense Expence attempted to wrest it from us, induced that Plan for the Settlement of Nova Scotia, to which we have before referred, and which being prosecuted with vigour, though at a very large Expence to this Kingdom, secured the Poſseſsion of that Province, and formed those Establishments, which contributed so greatly to facilitate and promote the Succeſs of your Majesty's Arms in the late War.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

The Establishment of Government in this part of America having opened to the View and Information of your Majesty's Subjects, in other Colonies, the great commercial advantages to be derived from it, induced a Zeal for migration; and aſsociations were formed for taking ~~taking~~ up Lands, and making Settlements in this Province by principal persons residing in those Colonies.

In consequence of these Aſsociations upwards of 10,000 Souls have paſsed from those Colonies into Nova Scotia, who have either engaged in the Fisheries, or become exporters of Lumber and Provisions to the West Indies; And further Settlements, to the Extent of 21 Townships of 100,000 Acres each, have been engaged to be made there by many of the principal persons in Pennsylvania, whose Names and Aſsociation for that purpose now lye before your Majesty in Council.

The Government of Maſsachusets Bay, as well as the Proprietors of large Tracts to the

Eastward of the Province of Main, excited by the Succeſs of these Settlements, are giving very Encouragement to the like Settlements in that valuable Country lying between them and Nova Scotia; and the Proprietors of Twelve Townships, lately laid out there by the Maſsachusets Government, now solicit your Majesty for a Confirmation of their Title.

Such, may it please your Majesty, is the present State of the progreſs making in the Settlement of the Northern parts of the Sea Coasts of North America, in consequence of what appears to have been the policy adopted by this Kingdom; and many persons of Rank and Substance here are proceeding to carry into Execution the Plan, which your Majesty (pursuing the same Principles of commercial Policy,) has approved for the Settlement of the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, and of the new established Colonies to the South; and therefore as we are fully convinced, that the encouraging Settlements upon the Sea-Coast of North America is founded in the true Principles of commercial Policy: and as we find upon Examination, that the happy Effects of that Policy are now beginning to open themselves in the Establishment of those Branches of Commerce, Culture and Navigation, upon which the Strength, Wealth and Security of this Kingdom depend, we cannot be of Opinion, that it would in any View be adviseable to divert your Majesty's Subjects in America from the persuit of these important objects, by adopting measures of a new Policy at an Expence to this Kingdom, which, in its present State, it is unable to bear.

This, may it please your Majesty, being the light in which we view the Proposition of Colonizing in the interior Country, considered as a general principle of Policy, we shall in the next place proceed to examine the several Arguments urged in support of the particular Establishments now recommended.

These Arguments appear to us reducible to the following general Propositions, viz.

First, That such Colonies will promote Population, and increase the Demands for, and Consumption of British Manufactures.

Secondly, That they will secure the Furr Trade, and prevent all illicit Trade, or interfering of French or Spaniards with the Indians.

Thirdly, That they will be a Defence and Protection to the old Colonies against the Indians.

Fourthly, That they will contribute to lessen the present heavy Expence of supplying ~~~~ Provisions to the distant Forts and Garrisons;

Lastly, That they are necessary in respect to the Inhabitants already residing in those places, where they are proposed to be established, who require some form of Civil Government.

After what we have already stated with respect to the policy of encouraging Colonies in the interior Country, as a general Principle, ″ We trust it will not be neceſsary to enter into an ample Discuſsion of the Arguments brought to ſupport the foregoing Propositions.

We admit as an undeniable principle of true Policy, that, with a view to prevent Manufactures, it is neceſsary and proper to open an Extent of Territory for Colonization proportioned to the Increase of People, as a large number of Inhabitants, cooped up in narrow Limits, without a ſufficiency of Land for Produce, would be compelled to convert their Attention and Industry to Manufactures; but we submit, whether the Encouragement given to the Settlement of the Colonies upon the Sea-Coast, and the Effect which such Encouragement has had, has not already effectually provided for this Object, as well as for increasing the Demand for, and Consumption of British Manufactures; an advantage, which, in our humble Opinion, would not be promoted by these new Colonies, which, being proposed to be established at the distance of above fifteen hundred Miles from the Sea, and in places which, upon the fullest Evidence, are found to be utterly inacceſsible to Shipping, will, from their inability to find returns wherewith to pay for the Manufactures of Great Britain, be probably led to Manufacture for themselves; a consequence, which experience shows has constantly attended in a greater or leſser Degree every inland Settlement, and therefore ought, in our humble Opinion, to be carefully guarded against, by encouraging the Settlement of that extensive Tract of Sea-Coast hitherto unoccupied; which, together with the Liberty that the Inhabitants of the middle Colonies will have (in consequence of the proposed boundary Line with the Indians) of gradually extending themselves backwards, will more effectually and beneficially answer the Object of encouraging Population and Consumption, than + the Erection of new Governments. Such gradual Extension might, through the medium of a continued Population, upon even the same Extent of Territory, preserve a Communication of mutual Commercial Benefits between its extremest Parts and Great Britain, impoſsible to exist in Colonies separated by immense Tracts of unpeopled Desart. As to the Effect which it is supposed the Colonies may have to increase and promote the Furr Trade, and to prevent all contraband Trade, or Intercourse between the Indians under your Majesty's protection and the French or Spaniards, it does appear to us; That the Extension of the Furr Trade depends entirely upon the Indians being undisturbed in the poſseſsion of their hunting Grounds; that all Colonizing does in it's nature, and must in it's Consequences operate to the Prejudice of that Branch of Commerce; and, That the French and Spaniards would be left in

possession of a great Part of what remained, a
New Orleans would still continue the best
and surest Market.

As to the protection which it i
supposed these new Colonies may be capable of
affording to the old Ones, it will in our opini
appear upon the slightest view of their
Situation, that, so far from affording Protectio
to the old Colonies, they will stand most
in need of it themselves.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

It cannot be denied, that new
Colonies would be of Advantage in raising
Provisions for the supply of such Forts and
Garrisons as may be kept up in the
Neighbourhood of them; but as the degree of
Utility will be proportioned to the number
and situation of those Forts and Garrisons,
which, upon the Result of the present
Enquiry, it may be thought adviseable to
continue, so the force of the Argument
will depend upon that Event.

The present French Inhabitants in the Neighbourhood of the Lakes, will, in our humble Opinion, be sufficient to furnish with Provisions whatever Posts may be necessary to be continued there; and as there are also French Inhabitants settled in some Parts of the Country lying upon the Mississippi between the Rivers Illinois and the Ohio; It is to be hoped, that a sufficient number of these may be induced to fix their abode, where the same convenience and advantage may be derived from them; But if no such Circumstance were to exist, and no such Assistance to be expected from it, the Objections stated to the Plan now under Our Consideration are Superior to this or any other Advantage it can produce; and altho' Civil Establishments have frequently rendered the Expence of an armed force necessary for their protection, one of the many objections to those now proposed; yet we humbly presume there never has been an Instance of a

Government instituted merely with a view to supply a Body of Troops with suitable Provisions; nor is it necessary in these Instances for the Settlements already existing, as above described; which, being formed under Military Establishments, and ever subjected to Military Authority, do not, in our humble Opinion, require any other Superintendance than that of the Military Officers commanding at these Posts.

All which is most humbly submitted.

Whitehall
March 7. 1768.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Clare
Soame Jenyns.
Ed: Eliot
Thomas Robinson.
Wm Fitzherbert

Williamsburg March 10th. 1768

Sir William

Yesterday I receivèd your Letter of Jan.y 8th. to our late worthy Lieutenant Governor (who departed this Life the 2 Instant) which I laid before the Council this day who advised me to lay it together with General Gage's Letter, before our Aſsembly who are to meet on Thursday the 31st. Instant for their Consideration of what we can do to diſpoſsess these bold opposers of the Kings Proclamation and all Orders of Government here in consequence thereof. I am likewise to send you a Power under our Seal as you desire, desired to transact with the Indians under your Department at the General Congreſs to be held this Summer of all the Matters of their Complaints, and we desire you will aſsure them that this Government are resolved to keep the Chain of Freindship with them ever bright, and to do them strict Justice to the utmost of our power in punishing their unjust Offenders when they can be apprehended and duely convicted of their Offence.

I am likewise to acquaint you that I have just received a Letter from Lord Shelburne with his Majesty's Orders to run the Boundery Line between us and the Indian hunting Grounds, of which Letter I now inclose you a true Copy as it was read in Council to day. you will perceive that we are directed to appoint Commiſsioners and no doubt Surveyors &c. for that Service, in conjunction with your Self and Mr. Stewart Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern Department, to whom I send another Copy of his Lordships Letter on this Occasion that you may consider together of a proper time for this service which requires all poſsible dispatch. We think too if you approve of it it may be neceſsary that you bring some of the head Men of the Indians concerned to Witneſs the Just performance. — Upon timely notice of your determination we will be ready with our Commiſsioners &c. to go upon the Service; but we are under

a great

TO SIR WM JOHNSON

a great difficulty how rightly to understand his Majesty's Order, As to our begining at Col.^o Chiswell's Lead Mines there is no difficulty; but as Pensylvania runs considerably more Westward than Maryland does, we are at great uncertainty where to End our Line, nor do we know what Course it will be, but the Point for Ending it being known, we must set off by guess and by two or more Lines without marking compute the true Course and then begin again and run and mark the true Course so found —

P.S.
perhaps you can clear up our doubt where to End our Line, which we hope is at the South West Corner of Pensylvania —

I am Sir

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
John Blair

EMMET COLL
MS DIV. NYPL

I herewith transmit to you a Copy of his Lordships letter N° 6, lest it should have miscarried it being of great importance that you should receive the Kings Commands signified to you in that letter by his Lordship, which you will not fail to carry into immediate Execution

The fixing the Boundary line will I trust remove the first great Foundation of Jealousy and Discontent from the minds of the Indians and be a solid proof to them of the Sincerity of his Majesty's Intentions; And I flatter myself I shall very soon be enabled to signify his Majesty's pleasure with regard to the conduct of the Indian Trade in general; the unjustifiable occupancy of their Lands; the Posts that are to be maintained; and the particular Duties of your Office; in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to the Indians in all Points to relieve this Kingdom from the enormous expence She at present groans under and to remove those doubts and difficulties which occasioned by the want of precise Instructions, frequently embarrass you, and impede the exertion of your abilities to that advantage for his Majestys Service which might otherwise be reaped from them. Chabert Joncaires treacherous Conduct, and the wicked & infamous behaviour of Rogers and his correspondence with Hopkins, which appears from a copy of a Letter from the latter[1] which you inclosed in your letter No 7, are of such a nature as require the utmost Circumspection and Attention of his Majesty's Servants in America; as in the present State of some mens dispositions in that Country when one Correspondence of that dangerous tendency is discovered, there is reason to apprehend there may be more of the same kind.

I have the honour to inclose to you a Map, whereon is delineated the Boundary Line proposed by the Board of Trade to be Settled with the Six Nations in conformity to what was agreed upon at the Congress in 1765, and also those lines settled with the Choctaws, Creeks and Cherokees, by the Superintendant for the Southern District. This Map may possibly be of some us as it will shew in what manner the several lines are meant to be united

I am &ca

HILLSBOROUGH

Sir William Johnson to the Earl of Shelburne.

[Plantations General (S. P. O.), CCLIV., No. 10.]

N° 10.

Johnson Hall 14 March 1768.

My Lord,

A few days since I was honored with your Lordships of the 19 of December last acknowledging the receipt of my letters N° 4 & 5 with the state of the Trade Politicks &ca of the Northern Indians, and conveying his Majesty's Royal approbation which yeilds me a most sensible pleasure, the letters I have wrote since that of N° 5 which are four in number, I judge by your Lordships silence were not any of them come to your hands.

Since my last which was of December the 3rd, the delegates from the Cherokees arrived here to treat of Peace with the Six Nations, and their Allies, in consequence of which & in conformity to your Lordsps directions I dispatched Belts and Messengers to call the latter to a Congress, who after many delays on acct of inclemency of the Season, but more from the discontented state of their Minds, of which I before gave information, arrived here the 3d of this inst^t to the amount of 760 after being at one time almost resolved to return home having by the way received the disagreable account of the murders lately committed in Pensilvania, the particulars of which are that an Inhabitant near the Frontiers of that Province having Six Indians drinking in his house who were become much disguised and troublesome he took an occasion to murder them all and the next day accompanied with a Servant went to a Cabin at 14 Miles distance where he murdered four more and afterwards throwing the bodies on a heap he set fire to the house and burnt them ;[1] sufficient proofs of which having reached the L^t Governors ears he caused a Warrant to be issued with a reward of £200 for apprehending him, and he was accordingly taken and committed to Goil from whence he was forcibly carried by some of the Riotous Frontier Inhabitants and has not as yet been retaken; The Governor has issued a Proclamation and the Assembly have voted a sum of money to be given them in a present as a condolance on the part of that Province.

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[1] *Supra*, VII, 998. — Ed.

On the arrival of the Indians at this place I had as usual, several private discourses with the Chiefs previous to my opening the Congress, and found them all, so sensibly touched at this cruel Murder &^{ca} that I had very slender hopes of altering their sentiments several of the Old Sachims whose inclinations led them to wish for tranquility, lamented the threatening appearance of a rupture, As the whole were of opinion that this additional stroke was but a prelude to greater designes against them and when we consider the encroachments made towards the Ohio, the greiviances complained of concerning unjust Grants in other parts of the Country yet un[re]dressed, the Robberies and murders committed on their people on the Frontiers of the several Provinces (to the Southward) yet unpunished and the irregularity with which the Trade is conducted thro the want of sufficient powers to regulate it, it is not at all surprising that the Indians who are the most suspicious people in the world should on such Grounds be actuated by Spirit of strong resentment.

Being naturally inquisitive concerning all our operations they make frequent enquiry's amongst the Inhabitants who understand their Language and read the public papers from whom they have now a report of our intending plant Colonies in the heart of their Country, which notwithstanding all I have said to them contributes greatly to their discontent.

I have given them notice to hold themselves in readiness to attend for the settling of a Boundary line, agreable to your Lordships last letter N^o 5 this will be agreable to them, provided they receive a handsome recompence for such Cessions of Lands as they may be induced to make, and will if due regard is paid to it prove the best means of preventing Land disputes in future, at the same time that the hints & regulations I humbly offered last October if enforced by authority will make them easy, & thereby prove the best security to the infant Settlements, & Trade which depends on the pacific disposition of the Indians.

The Six Nations &^{ca} and the Cherokee Delagates have jointly Subscribed to a Treaty of Peace, the Counterpart of which I transmit to M^r Stuart the Southern Superintendant and upon the whole I am of opinion that from what I have said in private conferences as well as in y^e Public transactions contained in the copy herewith transmitted, the Indians intend to pay regard to what they have agreed to, the continuing them in which disposition must depend upon the redress of greiviances and our future conduct towards them.

Be persuaded, my Lord that the utmost of my abilities & influence shall be exerted to keep them steady to engagements on which the security of the Frontiers & Trade so essentially depend relying on the Countenance & Support of Government for enabling me to discharge those duty's which without such aids must prove impracticable

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[1] These murders were committed by one Frederick Stump, a German, on the 10th and 11th January, 1768, on Middle Creek (Union county, Pennsylvania), not far from the Island called the Mahoney, in the River Susquehanna, about seven or eight miles from Shamokin. *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, IX., 420. — Ed.

The encouragement I have hitherto received from his Majesty's Royal approbation has enabled me to support fatigues, troubles & hazards of which very few can have a reasonable conception permit me, My Lord to hope for the continuance of it and to assure your Lordship that I am with the greatest truth

Your Lordship's
Most obliged & most
faithful humble Servant
W. JOHNSON

The Rt Honble
The Earl of Shelburne

Proceedings of Sir William Johnson with the Indians.

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLIV.]

Proceedings of a General Congress of the Six Nations &ca The Chiefs of Coghnawagey and of the Seven Confederate Nations of Canada and the Deputys sent from the Cherokee Nation to treat of Peace with the former before Sir William Johnson Baronet at Johnson Hall in March 1768.

The Cherokee Deputy's arrived the 29 Decr 1767, on which Sir William sent Belts and Messages to the Six Nations &ca who did not arrive until the 2d of March by reason of the Inclemency of the Weather and other Impediments.

At a Congress with the above Mentioned Nations at Johnson Hall March 4. 1768

PRESENT — Sir William Johnson Baronet
Sir John Johnson Knight
Daniel Claus, Guy Johnson } Esqrs Depty Agts for Indn Affairs.
Lieut Frazier
Mr Michaell Byr[n]e Commissy of Indn Affairs
Mr Robert Adems
Mr Daniell Denniston
John Butler Esqr, Mr Perthies } Interpreters for the Six Nations & Canada Inds
Mr John Walls Cherokee Interpreter

Being all Seated Sir William open'd the Congress as follows—

Bretheren of the Six Nations & Canada Confederacy

I give you all a most Cordial Welcome to this place where I wish our Mutual Proceedings may be conducted with the strictest Candour and Sincerity.

It is with no small concern that I am to condole with you on account of the late Act of Cruelty exercised on some of your friends within the Province of Pensilvania Whatever

Pennsylvania, 1768. it —

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday 16 March 1768
Present
The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca
William Logan Richard Peters } Esquires
James Tilghman

The late Measures taken by the Government for regaining Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter having proved ineffectual, it was judged expedient by the Board, that the Governor should iſsue a [illegible] Proclamation, offering a new reward of Two hundred Pounds, for bringing Frederick Stump to Justice, and One hundred Pounds for John Ironcutter, and Publish a Description of their Persons. — The Concurrence of the Commiſsioners appointed by Law paſsed the 17th of February last for raising and applying three thousand Pounds for the Purposes therein mentioned being obtained with respect to the said Rewards, a Proclamation was immediately prepared, approved, and ordered to be inserted in the Pennsylvania Gazette and Journal, and two hundred Copies of the same were directed to be Printed on seperate Sheets to be dispersed through the Province. The Proclamation follows in these Words. vizt —

By the Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Suſsex on Delaware

A Proclamation

Whereas a Number of armed Men unlawfully aſsembled did on Friday the 29th of January last, forceably enter the Goal of Carlisle, in Cumberland County, and in Defiance of the Laws rescue from thence the Persons of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who had been apprehended and committed there for the Murder of Ten Indians on Middle Creek, and have since set them at Liberty. And Whereas the Measures hitherto pursued for retaking the said Stump and Ironcutter, have proved ineffectual, and there is Reason to believe that the Murderers are either concealed within this Province or have made their Escape to some of the neighbouring Colonies; And Whereas, it is absolutely neceſsary in the present critical Situation of Affairs for the Preservation of the Peace and Friendship subsisting between His Majesty's Subjects and the several Indian Nations, and it is also highly expedient for the Discouragement of such atrocious Crimes that the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter should be brought to exemplary Punishment:

I have Therefore, with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this my second Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and Constables and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's Subjects within this Government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the said Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, and to use all possible Means for apprehending and securing them, that they may be proceeded against according to Law. And as an Encouragement for bringing the said Offenders to Justice I do hereby promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter so that they be prosecuted to Conviction shall have and receive as publick Rewards for Frederick Stump Two Hundred Pounds current Money of this Province, and for John Ironcutter One Hundred Pounds, and for the better discovery of the said Stump and Ironcutter I have caused a Description of them to be published at the Foot of this Proclamation.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of March in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and sixty eight; and in the eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

John Penn

By His Honour's Command
Joseph Shippen Junior Secretary

God save the King

Description of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, Viz^t.

Frederick Stump, born in Heidleberg Township, Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, of German Parents: He is about 33 Years of Age, five feet eight Inches High, a stout active Fellow, and well proportioned, of a brown Complexion, thin visaged, has small black Eyes, with a Down-cast Look, and wears short black Hair. He speaks the German Language well, and the English but indifferently; He had on, when rescued, a light brown Cloth Coat, a blue Great Coat, an old Hatt, Leather Breeches, blue Leggings, and Mockasons.

John

Pennsylvania, 1768.

John Ironcutter, born in Germany is about 19 Years of Age, five Feet six Inches high, a thick clumsy Fellow, round Shouldered, of a dark brown Complexion, has a smooth full Face, grey Eyes, wears short brown hair, and speaks very little English. He had on when rescued a Blanket Coat, an old Felt Hat, Buckskin Breeches, a pair of long Trowsers, coarse white Yarn Stockings, and Shoes with Brass Buckles.

The Governor received a Letter yesterday from George Croghan Esquire, Deputy Superintendant for Indian Affairs, acquainting him that he was about to proceed to Fort Pitt, by Orders of Sir William Johnson, in order to condole with the Western Indians in behalf of this Province, whom he expected to meet there by the 25th of this Month, and that if any Commissioners were appointed to represent this Province at the Treaty and to see the Delivery of the Condolance Presents, they should set off in a few Days.— His Honour thereupon directed the Secretary to dispatch Letters to the several Members of Assembly, appointed by the House to attend the Indian Treaty, requesting they would come to Town on Saturday next to agree on which of them should undertake that Business, and to receive the necessary Instructions on the Occasion.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 19th March 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

William Logan	Lynford Lardner	Esquires
Richard Peters	Richard Penn	
Benjamin Chew	James Tilghman	

The Governor acquainted the Board that having some time ago desired Colonel Armstrong to come to Town in order to answer the Charges made against him of having opposed the execution of the Chief Justices Warrant requiring that Frederick Stump should be brought before one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia, both He and Mr. Holmes the Sheriff of Cumberland were now in Town, and ready to attend the Council, in order to be examined with respect to their Conduct.— Notice being immediately sent to them to appear before the Board, they attended accordingly.

They each related the Circumstances respecting the Detention doubt, is one of the Indians Stump killed, and was brought down there by the Water. As soon as we heard thereof, hearing at the same time that the Coroner was Sick, we went down and held an Inquest on the Dead Body. He was struck, as appeared to us, two or three times with the Pole End of a Tomahawk on his Forehead, which broke his Skull. There was also a large Scalp taken off his Head, which took both his Ears. We held the Inquest the twenty-eighth Instant, and Interred him Decently; Cut small Poles, and made a Penn about his Grave. We have nothing material more to inform you of at present, but beg leave to Subscribe ourselves,

"Your most Obedient and humble Servants,

"JAS. GALBREATH,

"JONATHAN HOGE.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday 16 March, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan,
James Tilghman,
Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The late Measures taken by the Government for regaining Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, having proved ineffectual, it was Judged expedient by the Board, that the Governor should issue a Second Proclamation, offering a new reward of Two hundred Pounds for bringing Frederick Stump to Justice, and One hundred Pounds for John Ironcutter, and Publish a Description of their Persons. The Concurrence of the Commissioners appointed by Law, passed the 17th of February last, for raising and applying three thousand Pounds for the Purposes therein mentioned, being obtained with respect to the said Rewards, a Proclamation was immediately prepared, approved, and ordered to inserted in the Pennsylvania Gazette and Journal, and two hundred Copies of the same were directed to be Printed on Seperate Sheets, to be dispersed through the Province. The Proclamation follows in these Words, vizt:

"*By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, a Number of armed Men unlawfully assembled, did, on Friday the 29th of January last, forceably enter the Goal of Carlisle, in Cumberland County, and in Defiance of the Laws, rescue from thence the Persons of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who had been apprehended and committed there for the Murder of Ten Indians on Middle Creek, and have since set them at Liberty; *And Whereas*, the Measures hitherto pursued for retaking the said Stump and Ironcutter have proved ineffectual, and there is reason to believe that the Murderers are either concealed within this Province, or have made their Escape to some of the neighbouring Colonies; *And Whereas*, it is absolutely necessary in the present critical Situation of Affairs, for the Preservation of the Peace and Friendship subsisting between His Majesty's Subjects and the several Indian Nations, and it is also highly expedient for the Discouragement of such atrocious Crimes, that the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter Should be brought to exemplary Punishment:

"I have therefore, with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this, my second Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs and Constables, and other officers, as well as all other His Majesty's subjects within this Government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, and to use all possible Means for apprehending and securing them, that they may be proceeded against, according to Law. And as an Encouragement for bringing the said offenders to Justice, I do hereby promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, so that they be prosecuted to Conviction, shall have and receive as public Rewards, for Frederick Stump Two Hundred Pounds current Money of this Province, and for John Ironcutter One Hundred Pounds, and for the better discovery of the said Stump and Ironcutter, I have caused a description of them to be published at the Foot of this Proclamation.

"*Given* under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JOHN PENN.

"By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jun$^{r.}$ Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Description of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, viz:

Frederick Stump, born in Heidleberg Township, Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, of German Parents. He is about 33 Years of Age, five feet eight Inches High, a stout active Fellow, and well proportioned, of a brown Complexion, thin visaged, has small black eyes with a Down-cast Look, and wears short black Hair. He speaks the German language well, and the English but indifferently. He had on when rescued, a light brown Cloth Coat, A blue Great Coat, an old Hatt, Leather Breeches, blue Leggings, and Mockasons.

John Ironcutter, born in Germany, is about 19 Years of Age, five Feet six Inches high, a thick clumsy Fellow, round shouldered, of a dark brown Complexion, has a smooth full Face, Grey Eyes, wears short brown hair, and speaks very little English. He had on when rescued a Blanket Coat, an old Felt Hat, Buckskin Breeches, a pair of long Trowsers, course White Yarn stockings, and Shoes with Brass Buckles.

The Governor received a Letter yesterday from George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendant for Indian Affairs, acquainting him that he was about to proceed to Fort Pitt, by Orders of Sir William Johnson, in order to condole with the Western Indians in behalf of this Province, whom he expected to meet there by the 25th of this Month, and that if any Commissioners were appointed to represent this Province at the Treaty, and to see the Delivery of the Condolance Presents, they should set off in a few Days. His Honour thereupon directed the Secretary to dispatch Letters to the several Members of Assembly, appointed by the House to attend the Indian Treaty, requesting they would come to Town on Saturday next, to agree on which of them should undertake that Business, and to receive the necessary Instructions on the Occasion.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 19th March, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a.}

William Logan, Lynford Lardner,
Richard Peters, Richard Penn, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman,

The Governor acquainted the Board that having some time ago desired Colonel Armstrong to come to Town, in order to answer the Charges made against him of having opposed the execution of the Chief Justices Warrant requiring that Frederick Stump should be brought before one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia, both He and Mr. Holmes, the Sheriff of Cumberland, were now in Town and ready to attend the Council, in order to be examined with respect to their Conduct. Notice being immediately sent to them to appear before the Board, they attended accordingly.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 19th March, 1768.

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They each related the Circumstances respecting the Detention of Frederick Stump in the Goal at Carlisle, the Reasons for taking that Measure, as well as the Manner and Cause of his Rescue, and then laid before the Board sundry Depositions in proof of what they respectively Alledged.

It appearing in their Examination that they disagreed in some particulars, and that Robert Miller and William Lyon, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, were also concerned in preventing the execution of the Chief Justices Warrant, the Council were of Opinion that *they* also should be examined with respect to their Conduct and Knowledge in this Matter, before any proper Judgement can be given on it.

The Board therefore advised the Governor to give Directions that Mr. Millar and Mr. Lyons appear before the Council on the first Tuesday in May next, to which Time the further Consideration of this Subject is Postponed.

John Ross and Joseph Fox, Esquires, of Philadelphia, Charles Humphreys & Isaac Pearson, Esquires, of Chester County, and William Rodman, of Bucks County, the five Members of Assembly named by House to attend the Treaty with the Indians, waited on the Governor this morning according to appointment, and acquainted him that the State of their Health and private Affairs would not admit of their taking a long Journey at this time, and desired to be excused from attending as Commissioners at the Treaty to be held at Fort Pitt.

Tuesday the 22d of March, 1768.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor having desired Mr. Galloway, the Speaker of the Assembly, to convene such of the Members as resided in the City, that they might consider of some other Persons whom they could recommend as Commissioners to attend the Indian Treaty and to be joined with Mr. Shippen, the provincial Secretary, whom he had named as one instead of those who had declined, Mr. Galloway with two other Members, waited on the Governor and acquainted him that they could not think of any suitable Persons who were willing to go on that Service, and requested, the Governor would appoint such Gentlemen as he thought proper. His Honour was therefore pleased to nominate John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Junior, Esquires, as the Commissioners.

Detention of Frederick Stump in the Goal at Carlisle, the Reasons for taking that measure, as well as the manner and Cause of his Rescue, and then laid before the Board sundry Depositions in proof of what they respectively alledged.

It appearing, in their Examination, that they disagreed in some particulars, and that Robert Miller and William Lyon Esquires, Justices of the Peace, were also concerned in preventing the Execution of the Chief Justices Warrant, the Council were of Opinion, that they also should be examined with respect to their Conduct and Knowledge in this matter, before any proper Judgement can be given on it.

The Board therefore advised the Governor to give Directions that Mr. Millar and Mr. Lyon appear before the Council on the first Tuesday in May next, to which Time the further Consideration of this Subject is Postponed.

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Memorandum Tuesday the 22d of March 1768

The Governor having desired Mr. Galloway the Speaker of the Aſsembly to convene such of the Members as resided in the City that they might consider of some other Persons whom they could recommend as Commiſsioners to attend the Indian Treaty and to be joined with Mr. Shippen, the Provincial Secretary, whom he had named as one instead of these who had declined, Mr. Galloway with two other Members waited on the Governor, and acquainted him that they could not think of any suitable Persons who were willing to go on that Service, and requested the Governor would appoint such Gentlemen as he thought proper. His Honour was therefore pleased to nominate John Allen and Joseph Shippen Junior Esquires as the Commiſsioners.

Pennsylvania, 1768.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Thursday 31st March 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

William Logan Benjamin Chew
Richard Peters Richard Penn } Esquires
James Tilghman

The Draught of a Commission and Instructions to John Allen and Joseph Shippen Junior Esquires appointed to attend the Treaty to be held with the Indians at Fort Pitt were laid before the Board, read and approved, as was also the Draft of a Message to be delivered by them to the Western Indians, after receiving any alterations or Additions as they with the Advice of Mr. Croghan should judge necessary to be made at Fort Pitt.— The Commission and Instructions are as follow, Vizt.—

A Commission from the Governor to John Allen and Joseph Shippen Junior Esquires, to attend a Treaty with the Indians at Fort Pitt.

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware,

To John Allen, and Joseph Shippen Junior of the City of Philadelphia, Esquires Greeting.

Whereas, in pursuance of a Law of this Province passed the seventeenth day of February last, entituled "An Act for raising and applying the Sum of three thousand Pounds towards removing the present discontent of the Indians, regaining their Friendship &c." the Commissioners therein named have, with my Consent and Approbation agreed, that Twelve hundred Pounds, part of the said Sum shall be applied in defraying the Expence of presents of Condolance to the several Western Tribes of Indians, now about to assemble at Fort Pitt, by the Invitation of Sir William Johnson, in order to hold a public Treaty under the immediate direction of George Croghan Esquire, Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs. And Whereas it is judged necessary that Commissioners should be sent on the part of this Province to attend the said Treaty, as well to distribute the several presents to the Indians, and to communicate the Messages of Condolance sent them by this Government, on account of the Losses they have sustained by the Death of several of their People, as to confer with them on behalf of this Province, concerning such other Matters as may tend to remove their present Jealousies and Discontent and to preserve the Peace and Friendship subsisting between them and this Government. Now Know Ye, that Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Fidelity and Prudence, I have thought fit to nominate and appoint you the said John Allen and Joseph Shippen Commissioners, to attend the said Treaty with the Indians in my Name and Stead, and to deliver to them such Messages as I shall give you in Charge, and make and distribute among them presents of Goods on behalf of this Government, with full Power to You or either of You, to confer with them, or with them, or any of their Chiefs, or Delegates, and to receive from them any Messages or Answers which they may have to make respecting the Causes of their Complaints, Discontent, or Grievances, and concerning all and every other Matter and Thing which to You may appear necessary to be transacted, concluded and agreed upon with the said Indians, so far as immediately concerns the Peace, Safety and Interest of this Province in particular, as fully and amply to all Intents and Purposes as I myself might or could do if I was personally present. Hereby ratifying and holding firm and effectual whatever you the said John Allen and Joseph Shippen, or either of you, shall Lawfully do, in and about the Premises.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Province to be affixed at Philadelphia the thirty first day of March in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight and in the eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign

John Penn

Here follows the Instructions.

Instructions to John Allen and Joseph Shippen Junior Esquires, Commissioners, to assist on the Part of the Province of Pennsylvania, at a Conference to be held with the several Tribes of Western Indians, at or near Fort Pitt, under the immediate direction of George Croghan Esquire, Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

You are, with all convenient Speed, to proceed to Fort Pitt, and on your arrival there to communicate to the Commanding Officer your Appointment to be my Commissioners, to confer with the several Tribes of Indians

Pennsylvania, 1768.

Indians that may be convened by Mr. George Croghan, at a general Convention to be held there, or at some other convenient Place in the Neighbourhood, and to desire his Presence and Aſsistance.

You are to shew to Mr. Croghan the Indian Speeches herewith delivered to you, and to take his Advice with respect to their Propriety; and if it should appear to him and yourselves that any Alterations in their form are to be made for the good of the Service, or that any thing material has been omitted, You have my Authority to make such alterations or additions. — You will likewise consult with Mr. Croghan on any Matters the Indians may say to you, that what you shall reply thereto may be done according to Indian forms and Customs. — You are to aſsure Mr. Croghan that I have a great dependance on his Care and Judgment, in advising you in every thing to be done, that may contribute to remove their Jealousies, and establish a good and lasting Friendship between the Indians and this Province. — You are to take every Measure in your Power to discover the real Sentiments and designs of the Indians, and if you find them favourably disposed to us to give them all the Encouragements in your Power to confirm them therein; — if otherwise, you are to endeavour to find out from whence such unfavourable dispositions have arisen, and to confer with them, and endeavour to set them right. — Should you find that the Settlements of their unpurchased Lands especially those at Red-Stone Creek and Cheat River have given them uneasineſs, or have been the Cause of their disaffection towards us, You are to inform them of all the several Steps which have been taken by me in this Matter, for which Purpose you will take with you my several Proclamations, and the Laws lately paſsed, with all such Orders and Meſsages as I have sent to these People to warn them off. And as it is said by these Settlers, in their own Vindication, that they had leave from, and were encouraged by some of the Indians to be in their Settlements, and to continue in them, contrary to the Laws of my Government, you are to enquire into the Truth of this, and if you find there is any foundation for it, you are to remonstrate this as a Practice which will defeat every Measure I may take to prevent any Encroachments on their Lands, and on this occasion you will remind them that they have repeatedly and in the most solemn Manner engaged by Treaties not to sell any Lands within the limits of this Province to any Persons but to the Proprietaries.

As the Minds of the Indians may be rendered greatly uneasy on Account of the late Murder committed by Friederick Stump and John Ironcutter on some of their Brethren, You are to acquaint them

with

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with the Account I have received of those Murders, and that it happened in consequence of some Violence offered to Stumps Family, and sundry other Provocations from those Indians.

As the Aſsembly of this Province have voted the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds for Indian Services &c.ª, out of which Sum Sir William Johnson has wrote me word £1300 is neceſsary for him to lay out in Presents to the Indians now aſsembling at Johnson Hall, & £500 more is paid and allotted for the taking and securing of Frederick Stump; so that there remains only £1200 for this and other Indian Services.— You are therefore to advise with Mr. Croghan what Sum will be neceſsary on this Occasion, and when that is agreed on you are to make out a proper aſsorted List of the Goods that are to be bought, and to draw on the Commiſsioners appointed by Law for the Amount thereof, according to the Proposal of Mr. Croghans to me that he would supply them of the best kinds and Qualities at 25 ℘ Cent. advance on the Philadelphia prices.— You are to consider whether it may not be proper to reserve a part of this Sum for any incidental Expences that may arise on this or any other Indian Matter.— You are to endeavour to find out all the Relations of the deceased Indians, and to deliver to them such Presents of Condolance as shall be agreed on by you and Mr. Croghan, and to give the remainder as a Publick Present from the good People of this Province to the other Indians that may be present at the Treaty.— You are to take and keep exact Minutes of all your Conferences and Proceedings, and make Report thereof to me; and if any opportunity should offer from Fort Pitt to this place you are to write to me how you proceed.

There are always some private Indians of Note, who have great influence over their respective Tribes; endeavour to find such out, Consult them and make them your Friends, which will be the Means of having your Buſineſs more easily and better done. You may perhaps get from them the secret intentions of the Indians.

Given under my Hand, at Philadelphia, the thirty first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord 1768.

John Penn.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday 31st March, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

William Logan,	Richard Penn,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	James Tilghman,	
Benjamin Chew,		

The Draught of a Commission and Instructions to John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Junior, Esquires, appointed to attend the Treaty to be held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, were laid before the Board, read, and approved, as was also the Draft of a Message to be delivered by them to the Western Indians after receiving such alterations or Additions as they with the Advice of Mr. Croghan should judge necessary to be made at Fort Pitt. The Commission and Instructions are as follow, Viz^{t}:

"A Commission from the Governor to John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Junior, Esquires, to attend a Treaty with the Indians at Fort Pitt:

[*L. S.*] "*The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:*

"*To John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Junior, of the City of Philadelphia, Esquires, Greeting:*

"WHEREAS, in pursuance of a Law of this Province, passed the seventeenth day of February last, entituled 'An Act for raising and applying the sum of three thousand Pounds towards removing the present discontent of the Indians, regaining their Friendship, &c.,' the Commissioners therein named have, with my Consent and approbation, agreed that Twelve hundred Pounds, part of the said sum, shall be applied in defraying the Expence of presents of Condolence to the several Western Tribes of Indians now about to assemble at Fort Pitt, by the Invitation of Sir William Johnson, in Order to hold a public Treaty under the immediate direction of George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs: *And whereas*, it is judged necessary that Commissioners should be sent on the part of this Province to attend the said Treaty, as well to distribute the several presents to the Indians, and to communicate the Messages of Condolance sent them by this Government on account of the Losses they have sustained by the Death of several of their People, as to confer with them on behalf of this Province, concerning such other matters as may tend to remove their present Jealousies and Discontent, and to preserve the Peace and Friendship subsisting between them and this Government. Now Know Ye, that Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Fidelity, and Prudence, *I have* thought fit to nominate and appoint you, the said *John Allen* and *Joseph Shippen*, Commissioners to attend the said Treaty with the Indians, in my room and stead, and to deliver to them such Messages as I shall give you in Charge, and make and distribute among them presents of Condolance in behalf of this Government, with full Power to You, or either of You, to confer with them, or with their, or any of their Chiefs or Delegates, and to receive from them any Messages or Answers which they may have to make respecting the Causes of their Complaint, Discontent, or Grievance, and concerning all and every other matter and thing which to You may appear necessary to be transacted, concluded, and agreed upon with the said Indians, so far as immediately concerns the Peace, Safety, and Interest of this Province in particular, as fully and amply, to all Intents and Purposes, as I myself might or could do, if I was personally present, Hereby ratifying and holding firm and effectual whatever You, the said *John Allen* and *Joseph Shippen*, or either of you, shall Lawfully do in and about the Premises.

"*In Testimony* whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Province to be affixed, at Philadelphia, the thirty-first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JOHN PENN."

Here follows the Instructions.

Instructions to John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Junior, Esquires, Commissioners to assist on the Part of the Province of Pennsylvania, at a Conference to be held with the several Tribes of Western Indians, at or near Fort Pitt, under the immediate direction of George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

"You are, with all convenient Speed, to proceed to Fort Pitt, and on your arrival there to communicate to the Commanding Officer your appointment to be my Commissioners to confer with the several Tribes of Indians that may be convened by Mr. George Croghan, at a general Convention to be held there, or at some other convenient Place in the Neighbourhood, and to desire his Presence and Assistance.

"You are to shew to Mr. Croghan the Indian Speeches herewith delivered to you, and to take his Advice with respect to their Propriety, and if it should appear to him and yourselves that any Alterations in their form are to be made for the good of the Service, or that any thing material has been omitted, you have my Authority to make such Alterations or additions. You will, likewise, consult with Mr. Croghan on any matters the Indians may say to you, that what you shall reply thereto may be done according to Indian forms and Customs. You are to assure Mr. Croghan that I have a great dependance on his Care and Judgment, in advising you in every thing to be done, that may contribute to remove their Jealousies, and establish a good and lasting Friendship between the Indians and this Province. You are to take every measure in your Power to discover the real Sentiments and designs of the Indians, and if you find them favourably disposed to us, to give them all the Encouragements in your Power to confirm them therein; if otherwise, you are to endeavor to find out from whence such unfavourable dispositions have arisen, and to confer with them and endeavor to set them right. Should you find that the Settlements of their unpurchased Lands, especially those at Red Stone Creek and Cheat River, have given them uneasiness, or have been the Cause of their disaffection towards us, You are to inform them of all the several Steps which have been taken by me in this matter, for which Purpose you will take with you my several Proclamations, and the Laws lately passed, with all such Orders and Messages as I have sent to these People, to warn them off.—And as it is said by these Settlers, in their own vindication, that they had leave from, and were encouraged by some of the Indians to be in their Settlements, and to continue in them, contrary to the Laws of my Government, you are to enquire into the Truth of this, and if you find there is any foundation for it, you are to remonstrate this as a practice which will defeat every measure I may take to prevent any Encroachments on their Lands, and on this occasion you will remind them that they have repeatedly, and in the most solemn manner, engaged by Treaties not to sell any Lands within the Limits of this Province to any Persons but to the Proprietaries.

"As the minds of the Indians may be rendered greatly uneasy on Account of the late Murder committed by Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter on some of their Brethren, You are to acquaint them with the Account I have received of those Murders, and that it happened in consequence of some Violence offered to Stump's Family, and sundry other Provocations from those Indians.

"As the Assembly of this Province have voted the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds for Indian Services, &c^a., out of which Sum Sir William Johnson has wrote me word £1300 is necessary for him to lay out in Presents to the Indians now assembling at Johnson Hall, & £500 more is paid and allotted for the taking and securing of Frederick Stump; so that there remains only £1200 for this and other Indian Services. You are therefore to advise with Mr. Croghan what Sum will be necessary on this Occasion, and when that is agreed on you are to make out a proper assorted List of the Goods that are to be bought, and to draw on the Commissioners appointed by Law for the Amount thereof, according to the Proposal of Mr. Croghan's to me that he would supply them of the best Kinds and Qualities at 25 ℘ Cent. advance on the Philadelphia prices. You are to consider whether it may not be proper to reserve a part of this Sum for any incidental Expenses that may arise on this or any other Indian matter. You are to endeavor to find out all the Relations of the deceased Indians, and to deliver to them such Presents of Condolance as shall be agreed on by you and Mr. Croghan, and to give the remainder as a Publick Present from the good People of this Province, to the other Indians that may be present at the Treaty. You are to take and keep exact Minutes of all your Conferences and Proceedings, and make Report thereof to me, and if any opportunity should offer from Fort Pitt to this place you are to write to me how you proceed.

"There are always some private Indians of Note, who have great influence over their respective Tribes; endeavor to find such out, Consult them and make them your Friends, which will be the means of having your Business more easily and better done. You may perhaps get from them the secret intentions of the Indians. *Given* under my Hand at Philadelphia, the thirty-first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, 1768.

"JOHN PENN."

Monday, April the 4th, 1768.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor this day received by the Post, a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Baronet, dated the 16th of March last, inclosing an Extract from the Proceedings of the general Congress he had just held with the Six Nations, the Canada Confederacy and Cherokee Deputies, which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes of Council, and are as follows, vizt:

A Letter to the Governor from Sir William Johnson.

JOHNSON HALL, March 16th, 1768.

"Sir:

"Since my last Return of your Express I have had the Congress with the several Nations, and the most troublesome I ever held, yet I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Pains I took amongst the principal Indians in private, has produced a much more favourable Disposition in them than before, which is as much as I could possibly expect. To remove their discontent totally, when we consider the Nature and Number of their Grievances, was more than could possibly be done; nor can it be expected, till they experience the Change in us. I inclose you that part of the proceedings which relates to the Affair in your Province, the rest, contain-

Minutes of Conferences

held at Fort Pitt, in April and May 1768.

Under the Direction of

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent

for Indian Affairs

with the Chiefs & Warriors of the Ohio,

and other Western Indians.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt: on Tuesday the 26th day of April 1768 with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Six Nations Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, and Mohickons residing on the Waters of the Ohio.

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs
John Allen
Joseph Shippen Jun.r } Esq.rs Commiſsioners from the Province of Pennsylvania.

Alexander McKee Esq.r Commiſsary of Indian Affairs.
Col.o John Reed, Commandant.
Capt.n Charles Edmonston.
Capt.n . . . . Pownall.

Lieutenants	Ensigns
Thomas Foro	Thomas Hutchins
Alexander Macclellan	Robert Hamilton
Jeſse Wright	James Savage
Samuel Steel	Godfrey Tracy
William Wood	
Thomas Batt	

M.r Henry Montour Interpreter.

Indians

Six Nations		Delawares	
Keyashuta	Chieſs	Nettawatways or Newcomer	Chieſs
White Mingo		Custelloga	
Joneno		Beaver	
Allyondongo		Latort	
Onaughkong		Spawgaſsa	
Gettyqueaye		Neſsicuthethem	
Onondagago		Cascatchon	
Cadedonago		Kekiwenam	
Seggeyadentha		Washawanon	
Shoniſsagarawa		Maheteaughtikong	
Oyanay		Joyataughkaiane	
Tocaughtyacket		Tuqeſse	

Six Nations

Toeageda
Toedaſsaho
Kenniſsoen
Thagonneyesas
Qawatdehough
Awanneynatha
} Chief Warriors

With 293 Warriors
besides Women and Children

Shawanese

Kaysinnaughtha or the Hard-Man
Elawakiſsaho
Maughkatethwa
Maykypuckathey
Maughkateymawaywa
Nymwha
Bennoxcumma
Naynichtha
Waſsaynametha
Wethawathocka
} Chiefs

Shethawgay
Waughcomme
Othawaydia
Mawaydia
Munnena
Kawcomme
Shilleywathetha
Quighbya
} Chief Warriors

With 141 Warriors
besides Women & Children

Delawares

Captn Jacobs
Winganum
Captn Pipe
Captn Johnny
Quequedaguetho or Grey Eyes
White Wolf
Theckhoton
Opemaughim
Killaykhehon
Wiesahoxon
} Chief Warriors

With 311 Warriors
besides Women & Children.

Munsies

Auttemaway
Kendaſseong
Waſsawayhim
Quekquahim
Waughellapo
} Chiefs

With 196 Warriors
besides Women & Children.

Mohickons.

Wennighjalis
Kelleigheon
} Chiefs

With 90 Warriors
besides Women & Children.

7 Wyandotts sent to attend the Conference

In the whole 1103 Indians besides Women & Children.

The Indians having taken their Seats in Order Mr Croghan opened the Conference as follows vizt

Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies & Mohickons.

I am glad to see so many of your different Nations aſsembled at this Council Fire; and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears that You may see and look on your Brethren the English with Pleasure.
A String.

Brethren.

With this String I clean the Sweat off your Bodies, and remove all evil thoughts from your Minds, and clean the Paſsage to your Hearts that every thing which may be said to you from your Brethren the English may rest easy there.
A String.

Brethren.

With this String I clear your Ears that you may hear and consider well what is going to be said to you at this general Meeting of your several Tribes.
A String.

Brethren.

I take this first Opportunity of our Meeting in Council to introduce to you the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania appointed by your Brother Onas and the wise Men of that Government, and desire you will give particular Attention to the several Meſsages those Gentlemen are charge with to deliver to your several Nations
A Belt.

After the above Speeches were explained to the different Nations, Mr McKee delivered to them the Meſsage which Governor Penn sent to his Care in February last; having had no Opportunity till now of meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes together, though he had dispatched Meſsengers to inform them of his having such a Meſsage to communicate to them.

The Meſsage follows in these Words, vizt

By the honourable

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By the Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant
Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania
& Counties of NewCastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware &c. &c.

A Message —

To the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares
and Shawanese at Ohio.

Brethren

I am sorry to acquaint you that one Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter some time ago, having sald some Rum to a few Indians of your Nations by which means they all got drunk at Stump's House on Middle Creek, and in their Liquor threatened to kill him and his Family, as he says, on which those two wicked Men murdered several of your People.

Brethren,

You must be all sensible that there are bad and foolish People of all Nations, whom at times the evil Spirit gets the better of and tempts to murder their most intimate Friends, and even Relations in order to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of their Neighbours.

These Accidents often happen amongst yourselves as well as among us, but the imprudent Act of a few foolish People should not disturb the Peace of the many Wise and Innocent amongst us.

The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart and Tongues to speak the Sentiments of our Hearts to each other: - and when any Misfortune happens of this Kind to either of us, we should consider well the Consequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and smoke together as our Forefathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjust and settle any Disputes that might happen, that so no black Clouds might arise over our Heads to prevent us from seeing the Sun rise and set over us in the strictest Friendship. This is the Method I propose to take on this unlucky Occasion, and recommend to you my Brethren and desire you may rest easy and satisfied till you hear from me again - The strictest Justice shall be done you and I make no Doubt but you will be satisfied with my Conduct.

On first hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I issued a Proclamation and had those two Men apprehended and put into Prison, and make no Doubt but to bring them to that Punishment so heinous a Crime deserves by the Laws of their Country.

I have wrote to Sir William Johnson and informed him of this Accident; and as soon as my Expreſs returns you may be sure to hear from me and him further on this Matter; and more to your Satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the justice and upright Intentions of all his Majesty's Subjects towards your several Nations.

A Belt.

Leſser Seal

Given under my Hand and the Leſser Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia the twenty second day of February in the Year of our Lord 1768.

By his Honour's Command
Joseph Shippen jun.r
Secretary.

John Penn.

Wednesday 27th April, Mr Croghan and the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes & explained to them the Heads of the several Speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of Pennsylvania. – After the above Chiefs had considered what had been told them, the Delawares & Shawanese on a Belt & String of Wampum expreſsed their Satisfaction at seeing Commiſsioners from Pennsylvania at their Council Fire; and returned Mr Croghan Thanks for introducing them to their several Nations, aſsuring him they would pay due Attention to what those Gentlemen should say to them from their Brother Onas and their Brethren of that Province.

A Belt and String.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt on Friday the 29th day of April 1768.

Present the same as before.

Mr Croghan addreſsed himself to all the different Tribes, and spoke as follows, viz!

Brethren.

The other Day I introduced to you the Commiſsioners from Pennsylvania, and informed you they had several Meſsages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. – They are now going to speak to you, and I desire you will pay due Attention to what they will say to you.

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The Commiſsioners then in the Name of the Governor of Pennsylvania delivered the following Meſsages to the Indians.

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle Kent and Suſsex on Delaware.

To the several Tribes of Indians living on and beyond the Ohio vizt. Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares &c.

Brethren,

It is not long since I sent a Meſsage to you to be delivered by Mr. Alexander McKee.

You will see that that Meſsage was sent on purpose to acquaint you that two of our bad Inhabitants had murdered some of our Indian Brethren at Middle Creek near Susquehannah, and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the Murderers apprehended & brought to the Punishment they justly deſerve.

Ever since I sent that Meſsage to you my Heart has been so deeply afflicted with Sorrow for the Loſs you have sustained by that barbarous Act that I could not rest, or sleep quiet in my Bed as I well know it was a very great Breach of the solemn Engagements we had entered into of preserving the strictest Friendship between us in not suffering the least Link in the Chain to be broken or any ways hurt.

I have longd. much to come myſelf to the Ohio to take you by the Hand and sit down and condole with You on so melancholy an Occasion in the Loſses You have sustained in the Death of some of our good Brethren the Indians, but I must let you know that the great Affairs I have to manage in the Government, neceſsarily detains me at this time in Philadelphia. I have therefore appointed my good Brother John Allen Esqr. and the Provincial Secretary Joseph Shippen Esqr. Commiſsioners, to meet you on this Occasion, and to speak & condole with you in my Stead. They will deliver this Meſsage to you in my Name, and whatever they shall say to you, you may hear, and believe in the same Manner as if I was present among you, and spoke to you myſelf; for you may depend on it, they will say Nothing to you but the real Truth & what are the sincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

Brethren,

I told you also in that Meſsage, that I had communicated this melancholy News to Sir William Johnson, and promised you that as soon as I should receive his Answer you should hear from me again, and I hoped in such a Manner as would be to your Satisfaction.

Brethren,

I am now to inform you that I have since received Sir William Johnson's Answer and am pleased to hear that he has laid this Matter before a large Number of Indians as well of the Six Nations as of several other Northern Tribes of Indians with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences at his own House; and Mr Croghan will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty.

A String.

Brethren,

The unhappy Accidents which have happened to some of your People in my Government have given me great Concern as I have already told you: I with this String of Wampum gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth that they may be no more seen.

A String.

Brethren,

As I have buried the Bones of all our deceased Friends I condole with you for the Loſs you have sustained in them, and cover their Graves with these few Goods.

Delivered the Condolance Presents.

Brethren,

With this Belt of Wampum I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was sprinkled, that the sweet Herbs which come through the Earth, may have their usual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large white Belt:

Brethren,

Hearken now to what I have to say further to you in Behalf of myself and all the good People of this Province.

I am informed that some wicked and ill disposed People have told you many Lies, endeavoured to make you believe that the good People of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you some Mischief, and are not desirous of preserving the Chain of Friendship bright and intire between us. You may depend on it that all such Representations are false and without the least Foundation, and are made with no other View, than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors must be looked upon as our greatest Enemies. To aſsure you that I am desirous and sincere in my Intentions to live always in the strictest Harmony with you and to remove every Uneasineſs that may be lodged in your Breasts, I have impowered and instructed my Commiſsioners to confer with you on any Matters which immediately relate to my Government; and to hear what you may have to say to me with Regard to all such Things as may contribute to preserve the Peace and strengthen that Band of Friendship in which You are united with the good People of this Province; and I make no Doubt but you have the same good Dispositions that I have to promote that End; and that all Things will be freely communicated to one another in these Conferences. I desire therefore, that you will fully inform my Commiſsioners of every Thing that gives you the least Uneasineſs, that I may know it and endeavour to remove all Cause of Discontent among you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I have told you every Thing I had to say to you relative to the unhappy Murder committed by two of our wicked People on some of your Brethren: And as I am, and have been doing every Thing in my Power to bring those Offenders to Justice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have lost in the Indian Country by some of your foolish Young Men; and as I am determined that the strictest Justice shall be done you, I must let you know, that I expect the same Justice from You for the Loſs of his Majesty's Subjects intrusted to my Care. _ This is agreable to the Treaties of Friendship long subsisting between your several Nations and us; and if We both unite in attending strictly to those Treaties We shall be able to preserve the Chain of Friendship bright and without Rust.

It was likewise agreed at those Treaties that whenever any Accident should happen, that might give the least Uneasineſs, or in any Manner endanger the Friendship subsisting between us, we should immediately inform each other of it _ Now you see that I have not forgot those ancient Treaties, for as soon as I had Knowledge of those unlucky Accidents which have happened in my Province, I immediately sent you Notice of them by a Speech and Belt to be delivered to you by Mr. McKee; and I now send my two

Commissioners to condole with you on that melancholy Occasion – I must now inform you of such English Subjects belonging to my Province as have been murdered in the Indian Country, and have come to my Knowledge, viz.^t Henry O'Brian, Peter Brown and eight other Men, in proceeding down the Ohio last August with two large Batteaus loaded with Goods, were murdered by the Indians, and part of the Goods taken away near the Falls of that River. – Thomas Mitchell, a Trader, was likewise murdered in one of the Shawanese Villages last Fall – and Donold was also murdered near Fort Pitt in December last by a Delaware Indian.

A Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt I renew, brighten and make strong the Chain of Friendship, that subsists between us; I have still fast Hold of one End of it, and I desire you will also keep fast Hold of the other End; and let us both for ever hold it fast, that we may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together in all Matters relating to our mutual Welfare, as Brothers who have the same Interests and Concern for each other's Peace and Happiness.

A Belt, representing a Chain held by a
Hand at each End, of 11 Rows.

Dated at Fort Pitt, the 29th day of April 1768.

John Penn.

By his Commissioners { John Allen. (LS)
Joseph Shippen Jr (LS)

The Commissioners having delivered the Governor's Messages in Council, M.^r Croghan addressed the Indians, as follows. –

Brethren.

You have now heard what the Governor of Pennsylvania hath said to you by his Commissioners, and you see that he and the wise Men of that Province have not forgot the former Friendship which subsisted between your Forefathers and theirs. They have now condoled with you for your lost Friends, agreable to your ancient Custom, and spoke their Minds freely on every Subject that has caused their meeting you at this Time, and have called upon you to do the same on your Parts. They have brightened the Chain of Friendship, & have done every thing in their Power to preserve that Friendship which was made between your Forefathers and the first Setlers of that Province who came over with your ancient Brother Onas.

Brethren

I now desire you will assemble all the wise Men of your several

Tribes together, and call to Mind your former Treaties with the good People of Pennsylvania, and consider what has been said to you, and speak your Minds freely and openly to the Governors Commiſsioners that every Thing which gives You Uneasineſs or Discontent may be fully known to your Brother Onas as he has desired. A Belt.

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, one of the Chiefs spoke; and said they would take them into Consideration and let us know when they should be ready to answer them.

Then a Deputy sent from the Six Nation Country got up and delivered the following Meſsage to the several Nations present?

Brethren,

I am sent from the Six Nation Council with this Speech to inform you that they have considered well the past Conduct of their Warriors in going thro' this Country to and from War, who have made a Practice of stealing Horses, and behaving otherwise very ill to their Brethren the English; and have forbid their doing any Mischief for the future; and do now desire You the Shawanese, Delawares and Wyandotts to do the same, and to throw all evil Thoughts out of your Minds and Hearts; and to think of Nothing but promoting a lasting Friendship with your Brethren the English as we your elder Brothers the Six Nations have determined to do. A Belt.

After the Six Nation Deputy had finished the foregoing Speech and it was interpreted to the Indians, Mr Croghan informed them of the Congreſs Sir William Johnson lately held with the Six Nations, Canada Indians and other Northern Tribes of the Busineſs transacted with them, and the Peace settled between those several Nations and the Cherokees; and that the Deputies of the latter, with a Number of the Six Nations, were to return home by the way of Fort Pitt; and recommended it to the different Tribes present to behave in a friendly manner to them, and see that they paſsed safe thro' their Country, on which Mr Croghan gave them

A Belt.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt on Sunday the 1st Day of May 1768.

Present the same as before.

Quequedagaythe, Speaker for the Delawares, rose up and made the following Answer to the Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Brother,

We return You Thanks for your Kindness in sending Commissioners to condole with us on account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us; as also for the friendly Message they have delivered to us in your Name; and you may be assured we shall pay due Regard to every Thing You have therein said to us.—

He then requested the several Nations present to attend to what he was about to say further to their Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania: and proceeded—

Brother

The Grief and Concern which You have expressed to us on account of the late Mischiefs committed on our People, we believe to be very sincere, and that they were caused by the Evil Spirit: You have also mentioned in a particular Manner several Losses which you have sustained in the Indian Country.— We are heartily sorry for them, but must acquaint You that as to the Murder of the ten Men in the Batteaus down this River, We have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations, and not by any of the Tribes here present, so that We have not had the least Concern in this unhappy Affair.— It is too true that one of your People was killed by the Shawanese, and we are also very sorry for that Accident.— As to the Man who you say was killed near Fort Pitt by a Delaware Indian, we tell you that the Person who committed that Fact was half a white Man & the other half an Indian; so you see, Brother, that you are equally concerned with us in that Breach of Friendship; But I hope, Brother, all these Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion, and that our Children may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the strictest Friendship

A Belt.

Brother,

I shall in the next place speak to you concerning the Friendship that subsists between us, I hope we shall always be firm in it; and we shall endeavour on our Parts to keep the Chain as bright and strong as our forefathers did at their first Councils which were held by wise Men.

A String.

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He then repeated the same Ceremonies that we had used in the burying the Bones, and said -

Brother.

I now gather all the Bones of your deceased Friends and bury them in the Ground in the same Place with ours so deep that none of our young People may ever know that any Misfortunes have happened between us; And it gives us great Satisfaction that our Brother Onas has not forgot this ancient Custom of condoling with us for our Loſses.

A Belt.

Brother,

By this Belt I also wipe away the Blood, as you have done from the Earth, and make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as those of our wise Fore-Fathers; And we hope what paſses in this Council will never be forgotten. A Belt.

After repeating what had been said to them relating to the Chain of Friendship, he concluded -

Brethren,

We are much obliged to the Governor for speaking so freely and openly to us from his Heart, and as he has recommended to us to take fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship, we aſsure him we shall take his Advice and will do it; and that we shall likewise speak to him from our Hearts, for we look upon this as the only way to preserve our Friendship; And we shall take Care to guide and direct our young People to behave as they ought to do in promoting the Peace and cultivating the strictest Harmony between us. A Belt

The Beaver, a Chief of the Delawares then rising up, desired all present to pay Attention to what he should say to his Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Brother,

We the old Men of the different Nations present are much rejoiced that the Chain of Friendship is now brightened by our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, and we return him Thanks for putting it into our Hands in the kind Manner he has done, which convinces us of his good Intentions.

We the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons, Wyandotts and our Uncles the Six Nations will keep fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship in the Manner you desired us. We now desire the Governor will also take Hold of the End of this Belt which we stretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briars and Brush that have grown up in it that we may all travel it in Peace and Safety.

Brother,

We make the Road smooth and pleasant for your Commissioners to travel home and make a Report to you at our ancient Council Fire in Philadelphia of what they now hear from us: And when you consider our Speeches, you will find that our Hearts are good and that we are determined to preserve the Road of Peace free from any Interruption on our parts. We desire you will take the same Care on your Parts, for, if any Logs shall be laid across it by any of your People, it will be undoing every Thing that is now agreed on between our several Nations and you at this Meeting. A Belt.

Then Quequedaguetho rose and said that they had spoken every thing they had to say at this Time, to their Brother Onas, and addressing himself to Mr Croghan spoke as follows -

Brother.

We have been long acquainted with You, and are well pleased with your Behavior towards us, and at this time are the more obliged to you for introducing to us the Commissioners from the Government of Pennsylvania, as it has given us a good Opportunity of renewing our Peace with the good People of that Province, with whom our Forefathers always lived in the most perfect Friendship. You spoke to us the other Day and recommended to us to take into our most serious Consideration the several Matters we have heard from the Governor of Pennsylvania by his Commissioners; & to weigh them well in our Minds before we give our Answers to them.

Brother,

We have taken your Advice & you may be convinced of this by what we have just now said in Behalf of the Delawares Munsies & Mohickons. A Belt.

The Speaker of the Delawares then observed that they had finished what they had to say at this time.

Then a Chief of the Six Nations rose up and addressing himself to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, said.

Brethren,

We have heard with Attention what the Delawares have now said to you, and we shall speak to you to morrow and so will our younger Brothers the Shawanese

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At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Monday the 2d May 1768.

Present the same as before.

Tohonisſahgarawa a Chief of the Six Nations got up, and addreſsing himself to the several Nations present, said -

Brethren,

The great Giver of Life has brought us all together at this Council Fire, in Order to promote the good Work of Peace, and We have heard what our Brother Onas hath said to us by his Commiſsioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the Six Nations are about to say to him in Answer to his Meſsages. A String.

Then addreſsing himself to the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, he said -

Brethren,

You have already heard what our Nephews the Delawares have said to you: They have spoken freely and openly to you from their Hearts; and We hope it has made a proper Impreſsion on you. We are now in like Manner going to open our Hearts to you freely, and we also hope that what we shall deliver will be received by you in a friendly Manner. A String.

Brother Onas,

In your several Speeches You have desired us to open our Minds freely, and to speak before You every Thing that gives us Uneasineſs. We are obliged to you for this Advice which We shall follow and are glad of an Opportunity to speak to you in Council.

Brother,

It is not without Grief that we see our Country settled by you without our Knowledge or Consent; and it is a long time since we first complained to you of this Grievance, which we find has not as yet been redreſsed, but Settlements are still extending farther into our Country - Some of them are made directly on our War Path leading to our Enemies Country and We don't like it.

Brother,

You have Laws amongst You to govern your People by; and it will be the strongest Proof of the Sincerity of your Friendship to let us see that you remove the People from our Lands, as we look upon it - it will - be Time enough for you to settle them when you have purchased them and the Country becomes yours.

A Belt.

Brother!

We have heard with Pleasure what you have said to us; You have made our Hearts easy with Respect to the Losses we have suffered by You, and therefore we shall not take Notice of any past Misfortunes – We are glad to find our Nephews the Delawares have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship with you: and by this Belt we join our Hands with you and them in holding it fast: We speak now in Behalf of the Six Nations residing in this Country, as there are some of every Tribe present; and we wish, Brother, that You may be strong and as well disposed to preserve that Friendship as we are.

A Belt

Brother.

I have now done speaking, and have told you every Thing that remains in our Hearts, which gives us and the several Nations in this Country any Uneasiness.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt on Tuesday the 3d of May 1768.

Present the same as before.

Nymwha a Speaker for the Shawanese, addressing himself to all the Indians, desired they would attend to what he was going to say to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania & all his Brethren the English present, and spoke as follows.

Brethren,

When you talked of Peace to us at the time we were struggling in War, we did not hearken to you at first; You mentioned it a second time to us, we still refused to attend to you, but after repeating it to us several Times, we consented to hear You. We then looked at you and saw you holding Instruments of War in your Hands, which we took from you and cast them into the Air out of our Sight. We afterwards desired you to destroy your Forts as that would be the way to make all Nations of Indians believe you were sincere in your Friendship; and we now repeat the same Request to you again. We also desire you not to go down this River in the way of the Warriors belonging to the foolish Nations to the Westward; and told you that the Waters of this River, a great way below this Place were coloured with Blood. You did not pay any Regard to this but asked us to accompany you in going down, which we did, and we felt the Smart of our Rashness, & with Difficulty returned to our Friends. We see you now about making

Batteaus, and we make no Doubt you intend going down the River again, which we now tell you is disagreable to all Nations of Indians, and now again desire you to sit still at this Place. They are also uneasy to see that you think yourselves Masters of this Country, because you have taken it from the French, who, you know, had no Right to it, as it is the Property of us Indians. We often hear that you intend to fight with the French again, if you do, we desire you will remove your Quarrel out of this Country, & carry it over the great Waters where you used to fight, and where we shall neither see or know any Thing of it. All we desire is to enjoy a quiet Peace with you both, and that we ſhould be strong in talking of Peace.

We have now spoken to you from our Hearts, and hope we shall exert ourselves in promoting a lasting Friendship. All we have to say to you now is to be strong, and let us agree to what we desire of each other — When you first talked of Peace to us, you desired us to sit over the River quietly at our Fires, but our Women and Children were frightened away by the Noise you made in repairing your Fort, but if you do as we desired you, they will return without Fear. A Belt.

Brethren,

You have heard what we have desired in our last Speech and we hope you will comply with our Request, and not attempt to go down this River again, as the Nations who live that way are surprized to see you make a Practice of this at the same time that you are making Profeſsions of Friendship to us. We therefore desire you will put a Stop to your People going down this River till we have spoke to the Nations living in that Country, which we intend to do with the Aſsistance of our Brothers the Six Nations & our Grandfathers the Delawares. A String.

Brethren,

The Reason of our mentioning this Matter at this Time is, because we hope you will take Pity on us & do as we have desired you.

Then Kiſsonauchtha a Chief of the Shawanese rose up and said,

Brethren,

We are glad to see you here, and that you are sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania to confer with us at this Council. It much rejoiced our Hearts to take you by the Hand on your Arrival; and we aſsure you that the several Nations now present are equally rejoiced with us on this Account. A String.

Brethren,

You have informed us that you are sent by the Governor and Wise Men of Pennsylvania to hear whatever may paſs at this Council:

We are glad to hear you say you had made the Road clear and smooth, as you came along, and that you had brought to us the Chain of Friendship in your Hands from our Brethren the wise Men of Pennsylvania. This has dispersed the dark Clouds of Night which hung over our Heads on Account of many late Misfortunes which have happened and brought to us the Light of the clear Day.

You have no Doubt heard of many bad Reports of Mischief which may have made an ill Impression on your Minds against us; we now remove them quite away & make your Hearts easy like those of your wise Forefathers. We also clear the Road on our Parts, that when you set off you may travel it back with Pleasure to your Council House at Philadelphia, which I likewise sweep clean, that your wise Men, when you return, may sit down in it with Satisfaction and Comfort, and look back upon us their Brethren remembering that we have not forgot our ancient Friendship.

Brethren,

We have now, on all Sides, cleared, and made smooth the Road between you and us; and we desire you, on your Parts to be Strong, and not suffer any of your Soldiers to travel it who carry sharp-edged Weapons with them as that may injure the Friendship subsisting between us. A Belt.

Mr Croghan then acquainted the Indians that the Commissioners of Pennsylvania and he would take the above Speeches into Consideration and answer them to morrow.

N.B. This Afternoon 14 Canoes arrived here containing 33 Munsies & Mohickons exclusive of Women & Children who reside on the Heads of the West Branch of the Susquehannah.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Wednesday the 4th of May 1768, P.M.

Present the same as before

Thonissahgarawa a Chief of the Six Nations rose up, and addressing himself to the Gentlemen, and the several Nations present, apologized for some Difference which happened this Morning among themselves, as it was the Means of preventing our meeting them in the Forenoon; and desired that their Brethren the English & the Tribes of Indians present, would take no Notice of it. A String.

The same Chief then spoke as follows. –

Brethren,

I am sorry to hear what our Brethren the Shawanese said to you yesterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any Mention of your keepin

Poſseſsion of the Forts you have taken from the French; for it was agreed upon by the Six Nations, as well as all other Indians that the French should be driven out of this Country, and the Poſseſsion of all their Forts and Towns put into the Hands of our Brethren the English; and the Road of Peace was opened from the Sun-Rising to the Sun-Setting for all Nations to travel in.

A String.

Then Kayashuta, a Chief of the Seneca's got up and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, made by Colº Broadstreet with the Indians, in the Year 1764, spoke as follows –

Brethren,

What our Chief has just now mentioned to you is very true, & you will see by this Paper that during the late unhappy Differences between us, we held a Treaty with Colonel Broadstreet, by which we agreed that you had a Right to build Forts and Trading Houses where you pleased, and to travel the Road of Peace from the Sun-Rising to the Sun-Setting. At that Treaty the Shawanese and Delawares were with me and know all this well, and I am much surprized that the Shawanese should speak to you in the Manner they did yesterday.

The Commiſsioners then addreſsed themselves to the Six Nations, and spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nations,

It gave us great Pleasure to hear what you said the other Day to your Brother Onas, and we thank you in his Name for the Readineſs you discovered in brightening and making strong our ancient Chain of Friendship; this will be very agreable to him, as we know he is sincerely determined to do the same on his Part.

Brethren,

We esteem it as a strong Mark of the Sincerity and Goodneſs of your Hearts, that you have opened them to us so freely and fully as your Brother Onas earnestly desired you, that he might know whatever lay still concealed within your Breasts which gave you any Uneasineſs.

Brethren,

You have candidly and publickly told us that you are now easy with Respect to all former Loſses you have suffered by our Means and that you will take no further Notice of such Things. This intirely corresponds with your strong Profeſsions of Friendship.

A String.

Brethren.

You have also freely and without Reserve informed us that the only grievance which you have now Reason to complain of is, the Settlements made on your Lands. We are glad, Brethren, we have now so good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the several Nations present, with the Mind of your Brother Onas & the Endeavours which have been used to do you Justice in this Respect:

Brethren,

We can assure you that Nothing has given him more Concern than to find a Number of foolish People should dare to seat themselves on Lands within this Province, which your good Friends the Proprietaries have not as yet purchased from you. Governor Penn therefore, as well from his own sincere and earnest Inclinations to remove this Injury done you, as by the express Commands of our great King George, issued Proclamations near two Years ago, ordering all Persons whatsoever, who had settled on your Lands to remove without Delay, and forbidding others from taking the least Possession of any under the severest Penalty of the Law.

Brethren,

As the People who have settled - - your Lands came chiefly from Virginia, the Governor of that Province likewise issued Proclamations and Orders to the same purpose. The King's General too (his Excellency General Gage) hath twice sent up Parties of Soldiers to the People living on Redstone Creek and the Monongahela, to warn them off your Lands, and threatened them with seizing their Persons and Effects, if they refused to move away: But, Brethren, we are sorry to tell you that none of these Measures have had the desired Effect: and therefore Governor Penn and his Assembly having still your Interest greatly at Heart, passed a Law in February last, inflicting the Penalty of Death on all Persons who should continue on your Lands after the first Day of June next. And, in order that the People who were settled on them might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor Penn, near two Months ago, sent to them four prudent and honest Men to distribute Copies of it among them, with a Number of Proclamations, commanding them to obey it strictly under the Penalty of Death; & also to read and explain them fully to all those People.

Brethren,

These four Men have lately returned home, and reported to the Governor of Pennsylvania, that they had executed his Orders; but that they were told by the People settled at, and near, Redstone Creek, that they had been encouraged by the Indians themselves to continue on those Lands; that, however, they were determined to obey the Law, & move off without Delay.

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But, Brethren, we are sorry to tell you, that as soon as the Men sent by the Governor had prevailed on the Settlers to consent to a compliance with the Law, there came among them Eight Indians who live at the Mingo Town, down this River, and desired the People not to leave their Settlements, but to sit quiet on them till the present Treaty at this Place should be concluded. The People on receiving this Advice & Encouragement suddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their Places till they should hear further from the Indians.

The Indians then delivered to the Men sent by the Governor a String of Wampum and a Speech which they desired them to carry to the Governor. The Speech was this – "You are sent here by your great Men "to tell these People to go away from the Lands which you say is ours "and our great Men have sent us, and we are glad to meet here the "same Day. We tell you the white People must stop, and we stop them "till the Treaty, & when George Croghan and our great Men shall speak "together, we will tell them what to do."

Now, Brethren, We cannot help expreſsing to you our great Concern at this Behaviour of those Indians, as it has absolutely frustrated the Steps the Governor was taking to do you Justice, by the immediate Removal of those People from your Lands. And we must tell you, Brethren, that the Conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing; and we are much at a Loſs to account for the Reason of it at this time, when the Six Nations are complaining of encroachments being made on their Lands. You yourselves, Brethren, must be very sensible that while any of the Indians encourage the People to stay on your Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Measures to remove them. But, Brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is, that you will immediately send off some of your prudent and wise Men with a Meſsage to the People settled at Redstone, Youghioghainy and Monongahela to contradict the Advice of the eight Indians from the Mingo Town and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their continuing any longer on their Settlements; & that you expect they will quit them without Delay.

If you agree to this, we will send an honest & discreet white Man to accompany your Meſsengers. And, Brethren, if after receiving such Notice from you they shall refuse to remove by the time limited them, you may depend upon it the Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution against them.

A String.

The Commissioners, then, addressing themselves to the Shawanese, spoke as follows;

Brethren,

In the first part of your Speeches yesterday, You acquainted us that it was very disagreeable to you to see a Fort continued at this Place, contrary to your Expectations; and that you were very sorry to find a Number of Batteaus building here in Order to go down the River. With Regard to these Things we can only say, it is not a little surprizing to us that you should mention them — at this Time, as we have always understood that this Matter was settled with the Six Nations and all other Indians several Years ago; and their full Consent obtained for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to trade. But, Brethren, as we came here to confer with you on Subjects which only relate to the Province of Pennsylvania, we have no Concern in this Business. It is an Affair of our great King of England, and as such we must refer you for a more particular Answer to Mr Croghan, who, you know, is appointed by his Majesty to transact his Affairs with the Indians in this Country.

The Commissioners then spoke, to the Delawares Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons, & Wyandotts as follows.

Brethren,

We now return you Thanks in the Name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, & in behalf of the good People of that Province for the kind Manner in which you have received his Messages by us. We assure you it gave us great Satisfaction to hear you declare in this publick Council your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and your Determination to preserve it bright, and not to suffer any little Accidents to make a Breach in it.

Brethren,

It is a strong Proof of the Sincerity of your Hearts, that you have resolved to forget intirely all the past Mischiefs and Injuries which have been committed by the Folly of our wicked and rash young Men; and we now hope these Things will never interrupt our future Peace and Happiness.

Brethren,

We also thank you for making the Road smooth between you and the People of Pennsylvania, by removing all the Obstructions that were in it, in such a Manner that it may be travelled by all People with Ease and Safety.

Brethren,

It will give us much Pleasure when we return to Philadelphia to communicate to the Governor all that has passed, between us in these Conferences; & to assure him of your friendly Dispositions & upright Intentions which you may depend on we shall faithfully do.

A Belt.

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The Commiſsioners having finished what they had to say to the Indians, Mr Croghan made them the following Speeches.

Brethren the Shawanese,

When you spoke yesterday to the Governor of Pennsylvania; you desired him to destroy this Fort, and not to paſs down this River as it was bloody; and said that our Warriors paſsing through your Country gave you & all other Nations great Uneasineſs in your Minds. — You are the only Nation that has mentioned this Circumstance, & I must tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania has no Concern in this Matter.

Brethren,

I well remember that when the French first built a Fort here, and paſsed up and down this River, you did not desire them to destroy their Forts and leave your Country. — We were at War with your old Fathers the French when we drove them away and took Poſseſsion of this Fort, after that we conquered them, which you well know; and when we came here the Six Nations agreed to it, and came with us and opened a Road of Peace thro' all this Country from the Sun-Rising to the Sun-Setting both by Land and Water that we might talk in Peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward; And we thought the Six Nations had a Right so to do, as we always understood that they were the Original Proprietors of this Country.

Brethren;

When I was first going down this River by Order of his Excellency General Gage, and the Honourable Sir William Johnson, all the Nations now present agreed to it, and sent Deputies with me to promote the good Works of Peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward, and to receive them into the Chain of Friendship, subsisting between the King's Subjects, the Six Nations and all others in Alliance with them; and to take them under his Majesty's most gracious Protection; which has been since done. — It is very true when we first went down we met with a Misfortune from some of the Nations we were going to speak to, thro' the Inſtigation of the French who then had an Influence with those People to persuade them to do Mischief but ever since that time those Nations have behaved well to their brethren the English, and after that unhappy Accident by which we were Sufferers; Captain Murray & Mr. McKee condoled with your Nation for your Loſses agreable to the ancient Custom of our Fore Fathers, and buried the Bones of our deceased Friends, whose Loſs gave me great Pain of Mind, and I did not expect to find their Bones raised out of the Ground and brought into Council at this Time; especially as you must know that we were struck by the very Hatchet you yourselves put into their Hands to strike the English with.

Brethren,

By the late Treaty of Peace between the King of Great Britain & the French King, the latter gave us Poſseſsion of all their Forts and Towns as we had conquered them. You likewise took Notice yesterday of our building Boats & making Repairs to this Fort. I must tell you that the King my Master never made War on any Indian Nation in this Country; on the contrary he has always promoted Peace among you; an Instance of which you see in the Peace brought about between the Six Nations and Cherokees. But you all well know that the French acted on different Principles by setting one Nation at War against another – This Conduct of theirs was not pleasing to the Six Nations. They therefore requested the English to go with them and Sir William Johnson to drive the French from Niagara, and put it into the Poſseſsion of the English, which, you all well know, they did; and since that time our Warriors have paſsed thro' this Country from Fort to Fort and back again, and no Difference has happened between them and your People: I am therefore surprized, Brethren, to hear you want to stop the Road of Peace that hath been so long open for all Nations from the Sun-Rising to the Sun-Setting. A Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandotts, Munsies, & Mohickons, give Attention to what I am going to say to you.

It gives me great Satisfaction to find that the Measures taken by the Governor of Pennsylvania and the wise People of that Province have proved so effectual & agreable to your several Nations as to remove all Uneaſineſs from your Minds, on account of the many Accidents that have happened between your People and the King's Subjects in that Province; and that you have buried them so deep in the Earth that neither you nor your Children yet unborn may ever call them to Remembrance.

Brethren,

Your Fore Fathers lived in the strictest Friendship with the worthy Founder of that Province & the good People that came with him; and you have now renewed & brightened that ancient Chain of Friendship with the Governors Commiſsioners in behalf of the King's Subjects in that Government:

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I now recommend it to your several Nations to hold fast by that Chain & act on the same Principles your wise Forefathers formerly did. A String.

Brethren,

You have all heard what the Six Nations said to you by their Deputies that they heartily repented of their own past ill Conduct towards their Brethren the English in stealing Horses & committing other Abuses; and they have desired you, Brethren, to cast out all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and return any stolen Horses you may have amongst you & think of Nothing for the future but promoting the good Work of Peace between you and your good Brethren the English.

Brethren,

The King of Great Britain your Father & my Master, takes Delight in promoting Peace among all Nations of Indians in this Country & his own Subjects which you must be well acquainted with. You all daily experience his Love towards you and his Pity for your Necessities by the Favours you constantly receive from his Officers here & elsewhere; and I am sorry to say that your past Conduct shews a Want of Gratitude in you to his Subjects.

Whenever the King makes Peace with any Nation, he never violates his Engagements, tho' he always has it in his Power to chastize any People that dare be so hardy as to disturb the Tranquillity of their Neighbours. But I now trust, Brethren, that your future Conduct will be such as may merit his Majesty's Esteem & Protection.

By this Belt I now clear the Road of Peace & make it smooth & easy to travel from the Sun Rising to the Sun-Setting, that your Brethren the English and all Nations of Indians may travel it with Pleasure, as one People, united in the strongest Chain of Friendship, that our Women and Children yet unborn may mutually enjoy the Blessings of a lasting Peace.

Brethren of the Six Nations, who are settled at the two Creeks.

I am sorry to hear from some of your Brethren the English that whenever any of them pass by your Village, you take Rum & other Things from them. You must be sensible this Conduct is very wrong and a Breach of your Engagements to us. I hope I shall hear no more of it. You have been desired three Years ago by the Six Nation Council to remove up this River nearer to their Country; and I now desire that you will take that Message into your most serious Consideration, and do as they have directed you, which will be very agreable to all your Brethren the English. A String.

Mr. Croghan having finished what he had to say to the Indians, the Commissioners addressed themselves to all the Nations present & said —

Brethren,

We are now to acquaint you that, by Order of the Government of Pennsylvania, we deliver to you a Present of Goods to be distributed among the several Tribes present, to cloath your Women & Children and we desire you will receive them as a Testimony of the Affection & regard which the Governor & good People of this Province have for you.

The Commissioners then delivered the Presents to the different Tribes, amounting to one thousand & fifty Pounds Pennsylva. Currency, including the several private Presents made to the Chiefs and principal Warriors.

This evening arrived here twenty five Six-Nation Warriors on their return from the Cherokee Country & brought with them two Prisoners.

At a private Conference held at Fort Pitt on Friday the 6th of May 1768, with all the Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Delawares, Munsies & Mohickons.

Present

Mr. Croghan & the Commissioners.

The Beaver rose up & spoke as follows in Behalf of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons.

Brethren,

It gives us great Pleasure that the Conferences are now ended, that the ancient Chain of Friendship is now renewed and the Road made smooth between our several Tribes & our Brother the Governor of Pennsylva. — Every thing you have said respecting the Folly of our young People in stealing your Horses and committing other Abuses, we have laid to our Hearts and will take Care to prevent any such Misconduct in them for the future: and we desire, Brethren, you will take Care that none of your young People steal any Horses from us, which they have frequently done. A Belt.

He then addressed himself to the Commissioners & said;

Brethren,

We now speak to you on Account of Trade — The Traders who supply us with Goods come from your Province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the Goods they sell to us are dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they cost them; but we are certain, from our own Knowledge that they do not allow us the same Price for our Skins & Furs, as they did formerly and hope you will speak to them to allow us a sufficient Price for our Peltry. A Belt.

Brethren,

The Country Lying between this River & the Allegheny Mountains, has always been our Hunting Ground; but the white People who have ſcattered themselves over it, have, by their Hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourselves to have the only Right to, & we desire you will acquaint our Brother the Governor of this & prevent their Hunting there for the future. A String.

Brethren,

We have now done speaking on Buſineſs, and every Thing has been settled at this Conference to our Satisfaction; And we have agreed that two of our principal Warriors named Quequedaguedo & Killbuck shall accompany you to Philadelphia in order to see the Governor & bring us such Answers as he shall think proper to send us respecting our Trade and Hunting Country. A Belt.

To which the Commiſsioners replied,

Brethren,

We have already communicated to you & the other Nations the several Steps taken by the Government to do you all Justice with Respect to the Encroachments on your Lands; and we shall carefully report to the Governor every Thing you have now said to us on this Head, that he may take such Measures as may be judged most expedient to satisfy you and you may expect to receive his Answer as soon as a convenient Opportunity offers.

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt on Saturday the 7th of May 1768 with the Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Shawanese.

Present

Mr. Croghan & the Commiſsioners.

Kiſsenaughtha a Chief of the Shawanese addreſsed himself to the Commiſsioners, & said --

Brethren,

"When you spoke to us from the Governor you desired us to speak from our Hearts & tell you what gaves us any Uneaſineſs of Mind. We considered your Speeches & did so, which we find by your Answer, was not agreable to you - You tell us what we spoke to you did not belong to the Governor of Pennsylvania, but to the King.

Brethren,

We aſsure you that we are as well disposed to live in Friendship with our Brethren the English as any other Nation in this Country &

will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship now renewed, & brightened by our Brother Onas, as long as the Grass grows or Waters run with all our Brethren the English.

A String.

The same Speaker addressed himself to Mr Croghan & spoke as follows.

Brother.

We are all very sorry that we should have said any Thing the other Day to our Brother Onas, that should give you, or his Commissioners, any Offence or our Brethren the Six Nations. But as the Governor of Pennsylvania in his Speeches desired us to open our Minds & to tell every Thing that gives us any Uneasiness we were determined to do so.

Brother,

When you spoke to us the next Day, you told us every Thing that passed in the time of War, as well as since; which is very true; and we acknowledge we were wrong. Tho' we did not expect you would do as we requested; And from what you have told us, we know that it is not in the Power of any other Person but the King our Father. And tho' you say we are the only Nation that has mentioned this to you we know that all other Nations of Indians wish as well as we that there were no Forts in this Country.

As to what we said about the Boats going down the River, we did not mean that they should not go, but desired you would not send them till we had time to go and council with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence. And as to what we said about our People that were killed when you were taken Prisoner, we only mentioned it to shew you what a foolish People the Indians there are. It is very true, Brother, we did send a Hatchet to these Nations in the Time of War but it was sent to us from the Senecas to carry to them.

Brother,

We now desire that you may forget what we first spoke to you about those Strings; and help us to some Council Wampum, as we are very poor, and we will immediately set out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts we sent them, and do every Thing in our power to make the Road smooth & easy to travel, and convince you that we are as much disposed to hold fast the Chain of Friendship as any Nation in this Country.

A Belt.

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At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt, on Monday, the 9th day of May 1768, with the Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Six Nations.

Present

Mr Croghan & the Commiſsioners.

It was agreed upon by them to comply with the Request of the Commiſsioners in sending Meſsengers to the People settled at Redstone Youghiogany & Monongahela to signify to them the great Displeasure of the Six Nations at their taking Poſseſsion of the Lands there, and making Settlements on them; and also that it is expected they will with their Families remove without further Notice — They accordingly appointed White Mingo & the three Deputies sent from the Six Nation Country to carry a Meſsage to that Effect; And the Commiſsioners agreed to send Mr John Frazier & Mr Wm Thompson to accompany them with written Instructions in Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania.

Monday 9th. May 1768. P.M.

The Indian Meſsengers having agreed to set out for Red-Stone Creek to morrow. The Commiſsioners, as an Encouragement to them for the Trouble of their Journey, made them a Present of some black Wampum

They then desired Mr. Frazer & Capt Thompson to hold themselves prepared for accompanying the Indian Meſsengers in the Morning; and wrote them a Letter of Instructions, which follows in these Words, vizt.

Fort Pitt 9th. May 1768.

Gentlemen

The Six Nations, at the public Conferences held last Week with them & other Tribes of Indians at this Place, renewed their Complaints of Encroachments being made on their Lands; and they have agreed, at our Instance, to send four Meſsengers to the People settled on the Waters of the Monongahela & Youghiogany to expreſs their great Disapprobation of their continuing still there; and to let them know that it is expected by the whole Confederacy of the Six Nations, that they will remove from the Lands, they have unjustly taken Poſseſsion of, without further Delay.

But as it is neceſsary, in order to enforce the Meſsage from the Indians, and to see that it is properly & effectually communicated to the People, that some prudent Persons should accompany the Indian Meſsengers; We request you will do us the Favor to undertake this Buſineſs.

As soon as you arrive in the Midst of the Settlements near Red-Stone Creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the Settlers as poſsible to whom the Indians may then deliver their Meſsage, which shall be given to you in Writing; and we desire you will leave a few Copies of it with the principal People, that they may communicate the same to those who live at any considerable Distance from them. — We herewith furnish you with a Copy of the Speech delivered to us at this Treaty by the Six Nations respecting the Settlement of their Lands, which you will be pleased to read to the Settlers for their Information.

You may then acquaint them that they must now be convinced by this Meſsage and the Speech of the Six Nations that they have hitherto been groſsly deceived, by a few straggling Indians of no Consequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their Settlements;

and that they will now be left without the least pretence or Excuse for staying on them any longer. — However we make no Doubt but, before you reach Red Stone, many of the Families will have removed, in Obedience to the late Law paſsed in this Province; which has been read and fully explained to them by the Rev.d Mr Steel & the other Gentlemen whom the Governor sent up to them in March last.

But should you find any of those inconsiderate People still actuated by a lawleſs and obstinate Spirit to bid Defiance to the Civil Authority; you may let them know that we were under no Neceſsity of sending, in the Name of the Governor, any further Notice to them, or of being at the Pains of making them acquainted with the real Minds of the Indians, to induce them to quit their Settlements: for that the Powers of Government are sufficient to compel them to pay due Obedience to the Laws; and they may depend upon it, they will be effectually exerted, if they persist in their Obstinacy.

You may likewise aſsure them that they need not attempt to make an Offer of Terms with the Government respecting their Removal, as we hear some of them have vainly proposed to do, by saying they would go off the Lands immediately, on Condition that they should be secured to them as soon as the Proprietary Purchase is made. It is a high Insult on Government for those People even to hint such Things.

The only Motives, therefore, which excite us to make Use of the present Expedient of sending you with Meſsengers from the Indians on this Occasion, are the compaſsionate Concern we have for the dangerous Situation and Distreſses of those unhappy People, and the Hopes we have that, by this Means, they may be convinced it is their true & best Interest to pay a due Submiſsion to the Laws, by relinquishing their Settlements without Delay. — If any of them should talk of petitioning the Governor for a Preference in taking up the Lands they have improved, you may aſsure them from us, that it will be to no Manner of Purpose 'till they have first complied with the Law.

We depend greatly on your Care & Prudence in executing this Busineſs to our Satisfaction, and recommend it to you to be particularly careful that the Indian Meſsengers are treated with the greates Civility & Kindneſs. — When you return to Fort Bedford, we beg you will write us an Account of your Proceedings. — We wish you a safe Return to your Families, and are with great Regard

Gentlemen

Your most obedient
humble Servants

John Allen
Joseph Shippen Jr.

To Meſs.rs John Frazer & William Thompson

Meſs.rs Frazer and Thompson being in Readineſs with their Horses and Provisions for their Journey to Red-Stone Creek, the Commiſsioners sent several Times for the Indian Meſsengers, who at last came to them at the Fort, and acquainted them that they had been seriously considering the Busineſs they were going to be sent on, and it now appeared to them so disagreable, that they could by no Means consent to undertake it, and immediately returned the Wampum which had been given them. — Upon being interrogated as to the Reasons of their declining to perform what they had consented to, they answered, that three of them were sent as Deputies by the Six Nation Council to attend the Treaty here, and having received no Directions from them to proceed any further, they chose to return home in Order to make Report of what they had seen and heard at this place. — They further added that the driving white People away from their Settlements, was a Matter which no Indians could, with any Satisfaction be concerned in, an they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own People to remove from the Indian Lands.

After this Refusal of the Indians who had been appointed to carry the Meſsage from the Six Nations, the Commiſsioners in vai attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the Busineſs, tho' they us'd great Endeavours for that Purpose; And they thought it both unwiſe & imprudent to continue to preſs a Matter on the Indians which they found they were generally much averse to; and therefore concluded to set out on their Return to Philadelphia, without further Delay.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

But in a short time afterwards Kayashuta came with Arroas (a principal Warrior of the six Nations) to the Commiſsioners at their Lodgings; where the former addreſsed himself to them in Effect as follows, Vizt.

Brethren,

I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your Expectations of the Indian Meſsengers going to Redstone according to your Desire and our Agreement; And I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented Mind on this Account. _ Believe me, Brethren, this Thought fills my Heart with the deepest Grief; And I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on this Subject, and endeavouring to make your Minds easy. We were all of us disposed to comply with your Request, and expected it could have been done without Difficulty; But I now find that not only the Indians appointed by us, but all our other young Men are very unwilling to carry a Meſsage from us to the white People ordering them to remove from our Lands. They say they would not chuse to incur the Ill Will of those People; for, if they should be now removed, they will hereafter return to their Settlements, when the English have purchased the Country from us; And we shall be very unhappy, if, by our Conduct towards them at this Time, we should give them Reason to dislike us, & treat us in an unkind Manner when they again become our Neighbours. _ We therefore hope, Brethren, you will not be displeased with us for not performing our Agreement with you, for you may be aſsured that we have good Hearts towards all our Brethren the English.

The Commiſsioners returned Kayashuta many Thanks for his friendly Behaviour on this Occasion; and aſsured him that they greatly approved of the Conduct of all the Indians during the Treaty, and were now returning home with very easy and contented Minds. They further acquainted him that their Reason for urging them to send a Meſsage to the Red Stone Settlers, proceeded intirely from the great Anxiety they had of contributing every Thing in their Power that might expedite the Measures taken by the Government to do them Justice; and to redress every Injury they complained of: Yet as they found the Compliance of of their Request was disagreable to the Indians, they should not press the Matter on them any further, tho it appeared to be a Step very necessary to be taken at this Time.

They then took Leave of the Indians in the most friendly Manner, and sat out on their Return to Philadelphia.

To

The Honorable Thomas Penn, Esquire,

at his House in New Street

Spring Garden, Charing Cross

London.

Philadelphia, 30th July 1768.

The inclosed paper contains an Account of the Transactions with the Indians after the Conclusion of the late Treaty at Fort Pitt; which was omitted to be added to the Copy of the Minutes of Indian Conferences transmitted to the Hon:ble Thomas Penn, Esquire, by the Brig Hetty Capt: Osborne.

(Copy)

Fort Cumberland, April 2d. 1768.

May it please Your Honour,

Having in Our Return reached Fort Cumberla and being here to part, We concluded it neceſsary to prepare an Extract from Journal of what appeared to us most important, which we ordered to be transmitted to your Honour by Mr. Steel. We arrived at the Settlement on Redstone on the twenty third day of March: The people having heard of our coming had appointed a Meeting among themselves on the twenty fourth to consult what Measures they should take. We took the Advantage of this Meeting, read the Act of Aſsembly and Proclamation, explaining the Law and giving the Reason of it as well as we could and used our Endeavours to persuade them to comply, alledging to them that it was the most probable Method to entitle them to Favour with the Honble Proprietaries, when a purchase was made of the Land. — After lamenting their distreſsed Condition, they told us the peopl were not fully collected; but, as they expected all would attend on Sabbath following, and then they would give us an Answer. — They however frequently affirmed that the Indians were very peaceable and seemed sorry that they were to be removed, and said, they apprehended the English designed to make War upon the Indians, as they were moving off their People, from their Neighbourhood. — We laboured to persuade them that they were imposed on by a few straggling Indian that Sir William Johnson, who had informed our Government, must be better acquainted with the Minds of the Six Nations, and that they were displeased with the White Peoples settling on the unpurchased Lands. — On Sabbath the twenty seventh day of March a considerable Number attended, (the Names are subjoined) and most of them told us they were resolved to move off, and would petit your Honour for a Preference in obtaining their Improvements when a purchase was made. — While we were conversing we were informed that a Number of Indians were come to Indian Peter's. We judging it might be subservient to our main Design that the Indians should be present while we were advising th people to obey the Law, sent for them. — They came and after Sermo delivered a Speech with a String of Wampum to be transmitted to your Honour — Their Speech was. "Ye are come sent by your grea "Men to tell these people to go away, from the Land, which, ye say "is ours; And we are sent by our Great Men and are glad we hav "met here this day: We tell you, the White People must stop, an we stop them till the Treaty. And when George Croghan and our Great Men will talk together we will tell them what to do." — The Names of the Indians are subjoined; the Indians were from the Mingo Town about Eighty Miles from Redstone. After this the people were more and more confirmed that there was no design of a War. They dropt the design of Petitioning and said they would wait the Iſsue of the Treaty, some however declared they would move off. — We had sent a Meſsenger to Cheat River and to Stewarts Croſsings of Youghiogeny with several Proclamations, requesting them to meet us at Gueſs's place as most ~~convenient~~ central for both Settlements. On the thirtieth of March about thirty or forty Men met us there, We proceeded as at Redstone, reading the Act of Aſsembly and a Proclamation, and endeavoured to convince them of the Neceſsity and Reasonableneſs of quiting the Unpurchased Land, but to no purpose: They had heard what the Indians had said at Redstone, and reasoned in the same Manner, declaring they had no Apprehensions of a War, that they would attend the Treaty and take their Measures accordingly. Many severe things were said of Mr. Croghan, and one Lawrence Harrison treated the Law and our Government with too much disrespect. —

On the thirty first of March we came to the Great Croſsings of Youghiogeny, and being informed by one Spear that eight or ten Families lived in a place called Turkey-foot we sent some Proclamations thither by said Spear, as we did to a few Families nigh the Croſsings of little Yough, judging it unneceſsary to go amongst them. — It is our opinion that some will move off in Obedience to the Law, that the greatest Part will wait the Treaty, and if they find that the Indians are indeed diſsatisfied, we think the whole will be persuaded to remove. — The Indians coming to Redstone and delivering their Speech greatly obstructed our design. —

We are Your Honour's most Obedient
most Humble Servants
John Steel.
Jno. Allison.
Christopr. Lemes
Jas. Potter

To the Honble. John Penn Esqr. Lieut. Governor
and Commander in Chief of the Province of
Pennsylvania &c
in Philadelphia.

The Indian Names who came to Redstone; viz.t

Captain Haven Capt. Negorvach Capt. Gilly
Captain Hornets Capt. Strikebelt Capt. Newbills
Capt. Myggeg Nigo Capt. Pouch

The Names of the Inhabitants near Red Stone.

John Wiseman Henry Swats Jno. Delong Mich.l Hooter
Henry Prisser Jos. McClean Peter Young And.w Linn
Will. Linn Jesse Martin Geo. Martin Gabriel Cown
Will. Colvin Adam Hatton Tho.s Down Jno. Martin
Jno. Vervalsen Jno. Verval Jr. And. Gudgeon Hans Cock
Abram Tygard James Waller Phil. Sute Dan.l McCoy
Thomas Brown Phil. Doughter Jas. Crawford Jonas Crawford
Rich.d Rodgers. Capt. Coburn Jno. Peters one Provence.

6

Names of some People who met us at Guesses place

one Bloomfield Rich.d Harrison Tho.s Guesse Henry Burkin
Jas. Lyne Phil. Sute Cha.s Lindsay Law. Harrison
Eze. Johnson Gil. Johnson Jas. Wallace Ralph Hickenkell

Names of the People at Turkey foot.

Henry Abrahams. Benj. Jennings. Jno. Enslow.
Eze. Dewit. Jno. Cooper. Henry Enslow.
Jas. Spencer. Eze. Hickman. Benj. Curtis.

Pennsylvania, 1768.

Memorandum Monday April the 4th 1768

The Governor this day received by the Post a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Baronet, dated the 16th of March last inclosing an Extract from the Proceedings of the general Congreſs he had just held with the Six Nations the Canada Confedaracy and Cherokee Deputies which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes of Council and are as follow Vizt.

A Letter to the Governor from Sir William Johnson

Sir

Johnson Hall March 16th 1768

Since my last ~~P~~ return of your Expreſs I have had the Congreſs with the several Nations, and the most troublesome I ever held, yet I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Pains I took amongst the principal Indians in private, has produced a much more favourable Disposition in them than before, which is as much as I could poſsibly expect. To remove their discontent totally, when we consider the Nature and Number of their Grievances, was more than could poſsibly be done; nor can it be expected, till they experience the Change in us. I inclose you that part of the proceedings which relates to the Affair in your Province, the rest, containing the Proceedings on behalf of the Cherokees, &c, having no connection with it.

The disagreeable News of the late Murder reached the six Nations on their way hither, as well as that the Murderers had been rescued, which had like to have occasioned them to return back: On their Arrival, their discontent was but too visible, and that Affair was considered by them as an Introduction to something worse, which their natural Jealousy had long caused them to suspect, but the Pains I took with their Chiefs in Private, and the many Arguments I made use of fully to explain the Acts lately paſsed by the Province, and the Steps which were every where taking for the future Prevention of Murders and Encroachments, together with the Light in which I placed the Present, ordered by your Government, produced as good an Effect as I had Reason to hope for, and brought them, in the End, to a more favourable way of thinking, in which, I am hopeful they may be continued, if they find these Laws operating in their behalf. The Number of Indians who attended on this Occasion was 760, besides which, 70 more arrived during the Congreſs, some of whom were related to the deceased. These, I took particular Notice of, and, as I had laid out the Sum intended in such Presents as would best agree with their Wants it has proved very agreeable to ther.

I now take the liberty to draw on you in favour of Mr. James Phyn Merchant at Schenactady, or Order for thirteen hundred Pounds Pennsylvania Currency, and suppose that Mr. Croghan is by this time enabled to proceed to Fort Pitt, agreeable to the Instructions I have sent him to treat with the Indians in that Quarter, so as to put a Period to that disagreeable Buſineſs, which I have endeavoured to the best of my Power and Influence to conclude in the best manner for the Peace of the Province.

I am so hurried at this time, in sending off part of the Cherokee Delegates by land, with a large Body of the Six Nations to escort them Home, by the way of Fort Pitt, that I have only time to aſsure You of my readineſs always to serve You and the Family, as I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient
and very humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

P.S. a Gentleman from Connecticut, who dined with me Yesterday, told me, that that Government was determined to send home an Agent in the Spring, to Sollicit the Susquehanna Affair.

Here follows the Extract,

Extract from the Proceedings of a General Congreſs of the Six Nations, the Chiefs of Coghnawagey, and the seven Confederate Nations of Canada, and the Deputies sent from the Cherokee Nation to treat of Peace with the former, before Sir William Johnson Baronet, at Johnson Hall, in March 1768.

March 4th. Sir William opened the Congreſs
Present

Sir William Johnson, Baronet
Sir John Johnson Knight
Daniel Claws } Esquires Deputy Agents for Indian Affairs
Guy Johnson }
Mr. Michael Byrne Commiſsary for Indian Affairs
Lieutenant Frazer, Mr. Robert Adams, Mr. Denniston
John Butler Esquire } Interpreters for the six Nations
Mr. Perthuis... } and Canada Indians.
Mr. John Watts... Cherokee Interpreter.

Sir William having propounded the Cause of their Meeting, and Condoled with the Indians on behalf all his Majesty's Subjects for the late Murders, particularly that of 10 Indians in Pennsylvania, told them that he should in due time speak to them in the Name of the Governor and People of that Province thereon to which the Indians answered as follows.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey.

We give thanks to the great Spirit for enabling us to meet this day after so many accidents as have befallen us and we thank you for what you have said to us which we have hearkened to with great Attention. We feel ourselves something easier since you spoke to us, and according to the Manner of our Forefathers removed those Objects from before our Eyes which have given us Pain. Brother We and our Dependants have been for some time like Giddy People not knowing what to do wherever we turned about we saw our Blood, and when our Young Men wanted to go hunting the wild Beasts in our Country they found it covered with Fences, so that they were weary crossing them, neither can they get Venison to eat, or Bark to make Hutts, for the Beasts are run away, and the Trees cut down. The French told us this would come to pass, and when our young Men sit down hungry, in hot Weather, and find no Trees to shelter them, it makes them soon get drunk. Brother, We have got a great deal to say about these things but as you have remembered our old Ceremonies, taken the Hatchet out of our Heads, and given us such good Words, we will do in like manner by you.

They went through the Ceremony of Condolance, with Strings, and Belts, and buried the Axe; but did not as usual take it out of the Heads of the English.—

March 5th, 6th & 7th, was spent was spent on the Cherokee affairs. March 8, after some Condolances amongst themselves, Sir William assembled them and spoke as follows.

Brethren,

We are not ignorant of some private Conferences you have held, and of others which are intended shortly, We have heard of the Loss of some of our own People and of the Threats of yours.— We acknowledge that some of the English have lately injured you, but these, whenever apprehended, will meet with just Punishment. Of this I have already spoke, and shall say much more to you to Morrow, and, as I hope, quiet your Minds thereon. At the same time, let me observe to you, that it is the duty of all those who are bound by the same Chain in the Bond of Friendship, to communicate their Grievances without taking any private Resolutions of their own;

this I hope you will do ingeniously, and I believe I partly know all that you can say, at the same time, be assured, that the Great King, and his People, are sincerely disposed to promote your Welfare, and not suffer you to be injured, and that your several Grievances are now before the King, who has fallen upon Measures for your Redress, and for the future Security of your Persons and Property's, but the Misconduct of many of your People, and the Nature of your Complaints, have made it a work of time before such Steps could be taken as could effectually guard us both from Injury. In proof of the Truth of what I now say to you, and on which you may firmly rely, here is a Letter which I have just received from the Earl of Shelburne, one of the Kings first Ministers, wherein he assures me of it; and likewise desires that you may have Notice to attend early in the Spring, in order to settle the Boundary Line, as a farther Security to your Properties.

then explained such parts as were necessary of Lord Shelburnes Letter, told them that he hoped they would have a due Sense of the Purity of our Intentions, as a proof of which, he expected that they cast away all thoughts of resentment.

Gave a large Belt.

P.M. After a private Conference amongst themselves, they assembled, when their Speaker, after having thanked the Great Spirit for the present Meeting, and requesting Sir William to give attention to what they were going to say, addressed him as follows.

Brother,

We have often put you in mind of the many Promises which were made to us at the beginning of the late War by the Generals, Governors, and by Yourself, from all which we had the strongest reason to expect that the Event of your Success would have proved greatly to our Benefit, that we should be favoured and Noticed, that we should not be wronged of our Lands or of our Peltry, that every encroachment should be removed, and we should live in Peace, and Travel about without Molestation or Hindrance. at the same time, the French told us, that what was said, was not true, nor from your Hearts, and that the Day you got the better of them would be the first day of our Misfortunes, you persuaded us not to believe them, but we have found it since too true, we soon found ourselves used ill at the Posts, on the Frontiers, and by the Traders. The People, who had formerly wronged us, and who did not chuse to venture before to take Possession of our Rights, then rose up to crush us.

The Rum Bottles hung at every door to steal our Land, and instead of the English protecting of us, as we thought they would do, they employed their superior Cunning to wrong us; they Murdered our People in Pensilvania, Virginia, and all over the Country, and the Traders began more and more to deceive, and now, neither regard their own Character or the Officers sent to take Care of the Trade; so that, if we are wronged, who is to help us? we can't ramble over the Country for Justice, and if we did, we begin now to grow Old and Wise, and We see that your Wise Men in the Towns will always be against us. Your People came, from the Sun rising, up our Rivers to the West, and now they begin to come upon us from the South; they have got already almost to Fort Pitt, but nothing is done to drive them away. You can't say that we have not often complained of this, and if You are not able or willing to do it, we can and must do so soon, or they will eat us up, for your People want to chuse all the best of our Lands, tho' there is enough within your parts, with your own Marks upon it, without any Inhabitants. Brother, this is very hard upon us, but it is not all, for the Road through the Country is no longer safe. The Pensilvanians and Virginians Murder all those of our People they can meet, without any Reason, and instead of leaving off, as you told us they would, they have Murdered Ten the other Day, Two of which are our own People, the rest are our younger Brothers, and Nephews, that depend upon us; yet, you won't take the Murderer, or do any thing to him. You are Wise, you have a Government and Laws, but you dont prevent this; You often tell us we don't restrain our People, and that you do so with Yours, but Brother your Words differ more from your Actions, than ours do. We have large Wide Ears, and we hear that you are going to settle great Numbers in the Heart of our Country, and our Necks are stretched out and our Faces set to the Sea-Shore to Watch their Motions. Brother. You that have Laws and say you can make your People do what they are desired should prevent all this, and if they won't let us alone you should shake them by the Head. We believe that you are wise, and that you can do all this, but we begin to think that you have no Mind to hinder them. If you will say you can't, we will do it for you, our Legs are long, and our Sight so good, that we can see a great way through the Woods. We can see the Blood you have spilled, and the Fences you have made, and surely it is but right that we should punish those who have done this Mischief. Brother, this is the Truth, it comes from our Hearts, why should we hide it from You. — If you won't do Justice to our Fathers the Mohocks, who are going to lose the Land at their very Doors, if you wont keep the people away from the Rivers near Ohio, and keep the Road open, making Pensilvania and Virginia quiet, we must get tired looking to you, and turn our Faces another way.

Gave a large Belt.

Then gave Thanks to His Majesty, for what they had heard observed, that the Cherokees had given them such an Account of their Boundary Line, that they wished it might be made more advantageous for them the Six Nations.

Sir William replied, that He was sorry they enlarged on Subjects he had so often answered, that the redreſs of their Grievances was much more attended to by the English than they imagined, and after recommending it to them to remove all evil thoughts from their Hearts, added that he would the next day speak to them farther thereon.

Then Adjourned till next Day.

At a Congreſs March the 9th with the before mentioned Nations.

Sir William spoke as follows.

Brethren,

When I condoled your late Loſses on the part of His Majesty, and his Subjects in general, I then told you that I would, after the Treaty with the Cherokees was over, speak to you more particularly on the Subject of your Loſses, in the Name of the Governour and Inhabitants of Pensilvania, and acquaint you with his Resolutions, and that of his Aſsembly thereon. As the Peace is now happily concluded between you and the Cherokees, which I have had long at heart, and expect that you will all pay due regard to. — I shall now speak farther to you on the Subject of your Loſses, and the Steps taken by Pensilvania, in Consequence thereof, and I exhort you all to hearken to what I say upon it.

3 Strings.

Brethren,

The late unhappy Affair seems to have been occasioned by Rum, that fatal Liquor to so many of your People. I do not say this to palliate the Murders, but to show you the pernicious Effects of Drunkenneſs.

The Six first Indians that were murdered by a Man called Frederick Stump at Middle-Creek, in Pennsylvania, are said to have been at his House, Drinking; and were greatly disguised, and, as is too often the Case, very troublesome. Instigated therefore by the Evil Spirit, who delights in Blood, he killed them, namely one Seneca, and three other Men, said to be Mohickon Indians, and two Women, and afterwards went to a place at some Miles distance from ~~from~~ his House, where he killed one Woman, two Girls, and one Child, in all ten Persons, after which, he went off; but some good Man who heard of it, pursued and apprehended him, and brought him to Goal, from whence some bad People found Means to force him; Whereupon, the Magistrates, and others, took every possible Step to find him out, and bring him to Punishment, this is the Truth, (so that You were misinformed by the Report, that the White People did not chuse to take him.)—

The Governor, when he heard of it, was greatly exasperated, and the Assembly, who were then met, and passing some good Laws for your Benefit, were ready to do any-thing for apprehending the Murderer. — The Governor hereupon, issued a Proclamation for his being taken, for which he offered a reward of £200, as a Proof of which here is the Proclamation, which was sent that you might see the good Intentions of that Province.

Here shewed them the Proclamation, which was
afterwards read and Explained.—

Then Proceeded.—

Bretheren,

Besides the Sum mentioned in the Proclamation, a larger Sum is provided for rewarding those who take the Murderers, and as so many are in Quest of them there is great reason to expect that they will be apprehended, and for your farther Security that Province has passed good Laws, for punishing in the most severe Manner, all those who shall attempt to use you ill, or settle upon your Lands, and are determined to remove every Grievance in their Power, as quick as possible; at the same time, they desire you to consider, that they expect you will be as readily disposed to make them retaliation, whenever your People Act amiss towards them, and that you should remember they have had Ten Men Murdered going down the Ohio, by some Indians, and also one in a Shawanese Village, and one near Fort Pitt, since the last Peace; and that no Peace can be lasting, unless mutual Satisfaction be made for such Acts of Cruelty. As a Proof of the Sincerity of the intentions of Pennsylvania, and to convince you that this late affair was the Act of only One, and that it gives great concern to the People, they have now Voted, besides the Money they will give for the Murderer, the Sum of £2500: £1300 of which I have now to give you as a Testimony of their Love, to remove your Grief, and the remainder, being £1200, will be given by my Deputy Mr. Croghan, at Fort Pitt, for the same Purpose, to the Tribes of that Country, and the Relations of those Peoples who were Murdered — These things I have been impowered to inform you by the Governor, Aſsembly and People of Pennsylvania, and I give you this Belt to confirm it.

Gave A Belt —

Bretheren,

I have already gone through the usual forms of Condolance with you, for such Loſses as you have met with by the English, and taken the Axe out of your Heads, and by this Belt I do now the same on behalf of the Governor and People of that Province, and in particular, burying the Axe under the Roots of the Tree, clearing your sight, and your hearing, and removing all Cause of uneasineſs from your Heart, as well on Account of those lately Murdered, as of those unhappy People who were murdered there 5 Years ago, concerning whom, I hope you will be no farther uneasy, after what I have now to say to You, and what I have formerly said and done thereupon. And I now carefully gather together the Bones of all those who have been Murdered in that Province, and I bury them in a deep pit, which I cover over with so much Care, that it shall not be found out, to offend your Eyes, and over all, I lay this Present from that Province, to be divided amongst you, in memory of their Friendship for you, which is so warm and invigorating, that when you take up this Present, you will find the Graſs and Herbage already large and Green over the Graves of your People, so that you will never more be able to discover them. This is what your Brothers of Pennsylvania have to say to you, I expect you will remember it, and regard them for it, and that putting away all Malice and evil Thoughts you will for ever hereafter live with them on terms of strict Friendship and Affection, and by your pacific Conduct, and readineſs to do them equal Justice, entitle yourselves to a Continuance of their Regard, always remembering they are your Fathers the great King's Subjects, and your Friends and well wishers.

Gave a Belt —

Brethren,

I have heard and committed to Writing all that has paſsed during the present Congreſs, and I have said enough to convince any sensible People of the Purity of our Intentions, as you may all justly conclude, that a Nation, so great and Powerful as the English are, would take very different Measures if they designed to deprive you of your Liberty. I have shewn you what His Majesty intends to do for your future Security, and I have likewise shewn You the Steps taken by Pennsylvania for your Satisfaction and redreſs. Let all this make a deep Impreſsion on your Minds, and wait the Iſsue of these Measures with a Confidence in our Justice. — A Belt

Brethren,

Before we part, I have only a few things more to say to you. First, to put away all Guile from your Hearts, and never to think of any bad things which are past, but to expect the Good, which is near at hand, and I exhort you, as you love your own happiness, to harbour no farther Resentment against his Majesty's Subjects in general, or any one Province in particular, for they are all Members of the same Body, and therefore, you should send agreeable News to all your People, acquainting them with the good Work now concluded, and if, after all, any prove discontented, or about to disturb the public Tranquility, you should take them by the Head, as you recommended us to do with our. The next thing, which I have to desire, is, that you will make the Treaty of Peace you have entered into with the Cherokees, as public as possible, as far as your influence extends; cautioning these Nations against doing any thing in Violation of it, as they regard their own Peace, that you will often repeat this to your Young Men, and to your Children, and that some of you will accompany the Cherokee Deputies, and make the Road wise and safe for Travelling, and also, as a further Testimonial of what you have agreed to, that you subscribe to the same on these Parchments, one of which, together with the Cherokees Belt, and Eagles Tail, will remain here, and the other be sent to Mr. Stuart in Carolina, to be seen by all Nations. —

A Belt.

The Treaty being subscribed to, Sir William addressed the Six Nations, &c.

Brethren,

I hope all is finished between us for the present, there only remains for you to receive this Portion of his Majesty's Bounty, to keep you warm, as you travel in Cold Weather.

Shewed the Present on behalf of the Crown, and on the other Side, that of Pennsylvania.

And proceeded. — Here is also the Present on behalf of Pennsylvania, to the Friends of those who are Dead, to remove their Grief, and prove a Testimony of their Love for you all, which I expect will cover all that is past. You that are of the same Blood, shall take it, to wipe away their Tears, that was Shed, and so let all be forgotten.

Delivered the Presents, and told them he had finished the Business of the Meeting.

Thereupon, the Speaker for the Indians arose, and said,

Brother,

We have heard all you said to us, which we shall take into due Consideration, and Judge it necessary to give you an Answer thereupon to morrow, We at present express our thanks to the Great King, and to our Brothers of Pennsylvania, for their Sense of our Wants, by giving us such a Present at this Time to dry up our Tears.

Friday 11th. P.M.

The Six Nations, Coghnawagey Confederacy, and the Cherokee Deputy's Assembled in the Council Room

Thomas King, Speaker

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

You yesterday approved of the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees, and recommended it to us to keep it inviolably, as it would be for our and their Interest. You likewise told us, it would be agreeable to his Majesty, to have Peace established, and continued throughout this Continent.

Brother,

You may depend upon it, that the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees, is Sincere, and we request that the great Spirit may direct and enable us to keep it inviolable, for we look upon them now as the same Flesh, Blood, and Head; and hope we shall ever remain so; lastly, we are to assure you that what we have now done, being agreeable to you, affords us the greatest satisfaction.

A Belt.

After repeating what was said Yesterday, concerning the Murders, committed in Pensilvania, the Speaker said,

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

We heard with the utmost attention what you said to us yesterday, and We thank you for reminding us of our Old Customs, that whenever any of us were aggrieved we should not immediately take Revenge, but endeavour first to obtain Justice from those who had been guilty of the Injury.

Brother,

We are disposed, from what you have said so to do, and we will put it from our Minds, but we tell you sincerely that we expect Justice and Redress of our Grievances when we are injured, and when we do not receive it, our Minds must get disturbed, and leads us to do Wild Things, which we have not yet done. The People who were killed to the Southward, and on Ohio, having fallen by the Hands of the Indians of Lake Huron, as you know these Indians confess, this is the Truth, it comes from our Hearts.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother,

We thank you for having recommended to us to send some of our People with the Cherokees, who go by Land to their Country, to open the Road, and protect them by the Way, on which Subject you shall hear more of minds directly from the Warriours.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother,

We agree with you in making public to all Nations the Treaty made with the Cherokees, and of our having joined in burying the Axe, since the late Murders in Pennsylvania, and to this End, We deliver thus your Belt over to the Coghnawageys, that they may communicate it to all their Friends, and Allies, whilst We think it necessary that your Deputy at Fort Pitt should do it, in doing the like to the Southward.

Gave over the Belt to the Coghnawageys.

Then Thomas King stood up, and said,

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey, And you Brothers of the six Nations, and Canada Confederacy, hearken to what our Warriours have to say.

Whereupon Tagawara, a Chief Warrior of Oneida, stood up, and said,

Brethren,

We the Warriours, think it necessary to remedy a Mistake, or Omission, of which our Sachems were guilty, when We treated with the Cherokees. They then left their Axe sticking, so that the handle of it would strike against the Bushes, as they travelled. We now take it quite out, and bury it, as it ought to be, healing up the Wound so as it shall not be seen on their Arrival in their own Country.

A Belt.

Brothers,

We have further considered, that several of the Bones both of the Cherokees and of our People lye strewed along the Path, leading to the South, which might, as the Road is now opened, turn the Heads of our People, as they travelled along the Path; We now therefore collect the Bones of both People, and, after the manner of our Ancestors, We Inter them in a deep Pit, so that the Water shall carry them away for ever from our Sight.

A Belt

Brothers,

Our Sachems, in Answer to your desire that some of us should accompany you home by Land, expreſsed their disapprobation thereat, least some Accidents might happen thro' means of bad People, who may now be abroad, and are ignorant of this Treaty. Tho' they meant this for the best; We differ from them; and have agreed, that some of every Nation shall take them by the Hand. And least it might be at first dangerous to go thro' the Towns, and War Paths, till the good News is spread, We will conduct those who go by Land by a Rout on the one side, where they may travel secure and arrive in safety at their own Homes.

A Belt.

Brothers,

Our Chiefs did not inform you that there was a small Hatchet still out against your People. We tell you now of it, that you may not hereafter accuse us of Deceit, and should any mischief be done thereby, We desire you not to consider it as a Publick Act, these Persons being ignorant as yet of this Treaty, and therefore, until they are informed of it, let not any Action of theirs be considered as a Breach of this Treaty, but let it be forgotten.

3 Strings.

Sir William then addreſsed them as follows.

Brothers,

I thank you for all the Unanimity you have shewn at this Congreſs, and for the desire you seem to expreſs for Peace; I hope it will penetrate your Hearts, and that you will pay due Regard to what is past. I have only to add, that you should be in Readiness to meet me in about 2 Months, to Ratify your agreement concerning the Boundary Line, which, His Majesty, in his Wisdom, has agreed to, for your future Security.

Then diſsolved.

Saturday. 12th

Seventy of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived, some of whom were closely connected with those lately murdered in Pensilvania. After a Conference, Sir William brought them into the Sentiments of the rest, and gave them a present as a Condolance for their Loſs.

The foregoing, is a true Extract from the Proceedings at the general Congreſs therein mentioned. Examined by me,

G: Johnson, D Agent,
as Secretary.

of Mr. Croghan's to me that he would supply them of the best Kinds and Qualities at 25 ⅌ Cent. advance on the Philadelphia prices. You are to consider whether it may not be proper to reserve a part of this Sum for any incidental Expenses that may arise on this or any other Indian matter. You are to endeavor to find out all the Relations of the deceased Indians, and to deliver to them such Presents of Condolance as shall be agreed on by you and Mr. Croghan, and to give the remainder as a Publick Present from the good People of this Province, to the other Indians that may be present at the Treaty. You are to take and keep exact Minutes of all your Conferences and Proceedings, and make Report thereof to me, and if any opportunity should offer from Fort Pitt to this place you are to write to me how you proceed.

"There are always some private Indians of Note, who have great influence over their respective Tribes; endeavor to find such out, Consult them and make them your Friends, which will be the means of having your Business more easily and better done. You may perhaps get from them the secret intentions of the Indians. *Given* under my Hand at Philadelphia, the thirty-first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, 1768.

"JOHN PENN."

Monday, April the 4th, 1768.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor this day received by the Post, a Letter from Sir William Johnson, Baronet, dated the 16th of March last, inclosing an Extract from the Proceedings of the general Congress he had just held with the Six Nations, the Canada Confederacy and Cherokee Deputies, which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes of Council, and are as follows, viz^{t} :

A Letter to the Governor from Sir William Johnson.

JOHNSON HALL, March 16th, 1768.

"Sir:

"Since my last Return of your Express I have had the Congress with the several Nations, and the most troublesome I ever held, yet I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Pains I took amongst the principal Indians in private, has produced a much more favourable Disposition in them than before, which is as much as I could possibly expect. To remove their discontent totally, when we consider the Nature and Number of their Grievances, was more than could possibly be done; nor can it be expected, till they experience the Change in us. I inclose you that part of the proceedings which relates to the Affair in your Province, the rest, containing the Proceedings on behalf of the Cherokees, &c. having no connection with it.

"The disagreeable News of the late Murder reached the six Nations on their way hither, as well as that the Murderer had been rescued, which had the like to have occasioned them to return back. On their Arrival, their discontent was but too visible, and that Affair was considered by them as an Introduction to something worse, which their natural Jealously had long caused them to suspect, but the Pains I took with their Chiefs in Private, and the many Arguments I made use of fully to explain the Acts lately passed by the Province, and the Steps which were everywhere taking for the future prevention of Murders and encroachments, together with the Light in which I placed the Present ordered by your Government, produced as good an Effect as I had Reason to hope for, and brought them, in the End, to a more favourable way of thinking, in which I am hopeful they may be continued, if they find these Laws operating in their behalf. The Number of Indians who attended on this Occasion was 760, besides which, 70 more arrived during the Congress, some of whom were related to the deceased. These I took particular notice of, and, as I had laid out the Sum intended, in such Presents as would best agree with their wants, it has proved very agreeable to them.

"I now take the liberty to draw on you, in favour of Mr. James Plyn, Merchant at Schenactady, or Order for thirteen hundred Pounds, Pennsylvania Currency; and suppose that Mr. Croghan is, by this time, enabled to proceed to Fort Pitt, agreeable to the Instructions I have sent him, to treat with the Indians in that Quarter, so as to put a Period to that disagreeable Business, which I have endeavoured, to the best of my Power and Influence, to conclude in the best manner for the Peace of the Province.

"I am so hurried at this time, in sending off part of the Cherokee Delegates by land, with a large Body of the Six Nations to escort them Home, by the way of Fort Pitt, that I have only time to assure you of my readiness always to serve you and the Family.

"As I am, Sir,
"Your most Obedient and very humble Servant,
"W. JOHNSON.

"P. S. A Gentleman from Connecticut, who dined with me Yesterday, told me that that Government was determined to send home a Agent in the Spring to Sollicit the Susquehanna Affair."

Here follows the Extract.

Extract from the Proceedings of a General Congress of the Six Nations, the Chiefs of Coghnawagey, and the Seven Confederate Nations of Canada, and the Deputies sent from the Cherokee Nation to treat of Peace with the former, before Sir William Johnson, Baronet, at Johnson Hall, in March 1768.

March 4th, Sir William opened the Congress.

PRESENT:

Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

Sir John Johnson, Knight.

Daniel Claws, } Esquires, Deputy Agents for Indian Affairs.
Guy Johnson, }

Mr. Michael Byrne, Commissary for Indian Affairs.

Lieutenant Frazier, Mr. Robert Adams, Mr. Denniston.

John Butler, Esquire, } Interpreters for the six Nations and Canada Indians.
Mr. Perthins, }

Mr. John Watts, Cherokee Interpreter.

Sir William having propounded the Cause of their Meeting, and Condoled with the Indians on behalf all his Majesty's Subjects for the late Murders, particularly that of 10 Indians in Pennsylvania, told them that he should in due time speak to them in the Name of the Governor and People of that Province thereon, to which the Indians answered as follows:

"Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey:

"We give thanks to the great Spirit for enabling us to meet this day, after so many accidents as have befallen us, and we thank you for what you have said to us, which we have hearkened to with great Attention. We feel ourselves something easier since you spoke to us, and according to the Manner of our Forefathers, removed those Objects from before our Eyes which have given us Pain. Brother, We and our Dependents have been for some time like Giddy People, not knowing what to do; where ever we turned about we saw our Blood, and when our Young Men wanted to go hunting the Wild Beasts in our Country, they found it covered with Fences, so that they were weary crossing them; neither can they get Venison to eat or Bark to make Hutts, for the Beasts are run away and the Trees cut down. The French told us this would come to pass; and when our young Men sit down hungry in hot Weather, and find no Trees to shelter them, it makes them soon get drunk. Brother, we have got a great deal to say about these things, but as you have remembered our old Ceremonies, taken the Hatchet out of our Heads, and given us such good Words, we will do in like manner by you."

Then went through the Ceremony of Condolence with Strings and Belts, and buried the Axe, but did not as usual take it out of the Heads of the English.

March 5th, 6th, & 7th, was spent on the Cherokee affairs. March 8, after some Condolances amongst themselves, Sir William assembled them, and spoke as follows:

"Brethren :

"We are not ignorant of some private Conferences you have held, and of others which are intended shortly. We have heard of the Loss of some of our own People, and of the Threats of yours. We acknowledge that some of the English have lately injured you, but these whenever apprehended, will meet with just Punishment. Of this I have already spoke, and shall say much more to you to Morrow, and, as I hope, quiet your minds thereon. At the same time, let me observe to you, that it is the duty of all those who are bound by the same Chain in the Bond of Friendship, to communicate their Grievances without taking any private Resolutions of their own; this I hope you will do ingeniously, and I believe I partly know all that you can say, at the same time be assured, that the Great King, and his people, are sincerely disposed to promote your Welfare, and not suffer you to be injured, and that your several Grievances are now before the King, who has fallen upon Measures for your Redress, and for the future Security of your Persons and Property's, but the Misconduct of many of your People, and the Nature of your Complaints, have made it a work of time before such steps could be taken as could effectually guard us both from Injury. In proof of the Truth of what I now say to you, and on which you may firmly rely, here is a Letter which I have just received from the *Earl of Shelburne*, one of the King's first Ministers, wherein he assures me of it, and likewise desires that you may have Notice to attend early in the Spring, in order to settle the Boundary Line, as a farther Security to your Properties; then explained such parts as were necessary of Lord Shelburne's Letter, told them that he hoped they would have a due sense of the Purity of our Intentions, as a proof of which, he expected that they cast away all thoughts of resentment.

Gave a large Belt.

P. M., after a private Conference amongst themselves they assembled; when their Speaker, after having thanked the Great Spirit for the present Meeting and requesting Sir William to give attention to what they were going to say, addressed him as follows :

"Brother :

"We have often put you in mind of the many Promises which were made to us at the beginning of the late War by the Generals, Governors, and by Yourself; from all which we had the strongest Reason to expect that the Event of your Success would have proved greatly to our Benefit, that we should be favoured and Noticed, that we should not be wronged of our Lands or of our Peltry, that every encroachment should be removed, and we should live in Peace and Travel about without Molestation or Hindrance; at the same time the French told us that what was said was not true nor from your Hearts, and that the Day you got the better of them would be the first day of our Misfortunes, you persuaded us not to believe them, but we have found it since too true, we soon found ourselves used ill at the Posts on the Frontiers and by the Traders. The People who had formerly wronged us, and who did not chuse to venture before to take Possession of our Rights, then rose up to crush us.

The Rum Bottles hung at every door to steal our Land, and instead of the English protecting of us as we thought they would do, they employed their superior Cunning to wrong us; they Murdered our People in Pensilvania, Virginia, and all over the Country, and the Traders began more and more to deceive, and now neither regard their own Character or the Officers sent to take Care of the Trade; so that if we are wronged who is to help us? we can't ramble over the Country for Justice, and if we did, we begin now to grow Old and Wise, and We see that your Wise Men in the Towns will always be against us. Your People came from the Sun rising, up our Rivers to the West, and now they begin to come upon us from the South; they have got already almost to Fort Pitt, but nothing is done to drive them away. You can't say that we have not often complained of this, and if You are not able or willing to do it, we can and must do so soon, or they will eat us up, for your People want to chuse all the best of our Lands, tho' there is enough within your part, with your own Marks upon it, without any Inhabitants

"Brother:

"This is very hard upon us; but it is not all, for the Road through the Country is no longer safe. The Pensilvanians and Virginians Murder all those of our People they can meet, without any Reason, and instead of leaving off, as you told us they would, they have Murdered *Ten* the other Day, two of which are our own People, the rest are our Young Brothers and Nephews, that depend upon us; yet, you won't take the Murderer, or do any thing to him. You are Wise; You have Government and Laws, but you don't prevent this; You often tell us we don't restrain our People, and that You do so with Yours; but, Brother, your Words differ more from your Actions than ours do. We have large, Wide Ears, and we hear that You are going to settle great Numbers in the Heart of our Country, and our Necks are stretched out, and our Faces set to the Sea-Shore to Watch their Motions.

"Brother:

"You that have Laws, and say you can make your People do what they are desired, should prevent all this, and if they won't let us alone you should shake them by the Head. We believe that you are wise, and that you can do all this, but we begin to think that you have no Mind to hinder them. If you will say you can't, we will do it for you; our Legs are long, and our Sight so good that we can see a great way through the Woods; We can see the Blood you have spilled, and the Fences you have made, and surely it is but right that we should punish those who have done this Mischief.

"Brother:

"This is the Truth; it comes from our Hearts; why should we hide it from You. If you won't do Justice to our Fathers, the Mohocks, who are going to lose the Land at their very Doors; if you wont keep the People away from the Rivers near *Ohio*, and keep the Road open, making Pensilvania and Virginia quiet, we must get tired looking to you, and turn our Faces another way.

Gave a large Belt.

Then gave Thanks to His Majesty for what they had heard observed, that the Cherokees had given them such an Account of their Boundary Line, that they wished it might be made more advantageous for them, the Six Nations.

Sir William replied, that He was sorry they enlarged on Subjects he had so often answered, that the Redress of their Grievances was much more attended to by the English than they imagined; and after recommending it to them to remove all evil thoughts from their Hearts, added that he would the next day speak to them farther thereon.

Then Adjourned till next Day.

At a Congress, March the 9th, with the before mentioned Nations, Sir William spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"When I condoled Your late Losses on the part of His Majesty, and his Subjects in General, I then told you that I would, after the Treaty with the Cherokees was over, speak to you more particularly on the Subject of your Losses, in the name of the Governour and Inhabitants of Pensilvania, and acquaint you with his Resolutions, and that of his Assembly thereon. As the Peace is now happily concluded between you and the Cherokees, which I have had long at heart, and expect that you will all pay due regard to, I shall now speak farther to you on the Subject of your Losses, and the Steps taken by Pensilvania in Consequence thereof; and I exhort you all to hearken to what I say upon it.

3 Strings.

"Brethren:

"The late unhappy Affair seems to have been occasioned by Rum, that fatal Liquor to so many of your People. I do not say this to palliate the Murders, but to show you the pernicious Effects of Drunkenness.

"The Six first Indians that were murdered by a Man called *Frederick Stump*, at Middle Creek, in Pennsylvania, are said to have been at his House, Drinking, and were greatly disguised, and as is too often the Case, very troublesome. Instigated, therefore, by the Evil Spirit, who delights in Blood, he killed them, namely: one Seneca, and three other Men, said to be Mohickon Indians, and two Women, and afterwards went to a Place at some Miles distance from his House, where he killed one Women, two Girls, and one Child, in all ten Persons, after which he went off; but some good Man who heard of it, pursued and apprehended him, and brought him to Goal, from whence some bad People found Means to force him, Whereupon the Magistrates and others, took every possible Step to find him out and bring him to Punishment; this is the Truth (So that You were misinformed by the Report that the White People did not chuse to take him).

"The Governor, when he heard of it, was greatly exasperated, and the assembly, who were then met, and passing some good Laws for your Benefit, were ready to do any-thing for apprehending the Murderer. The Governor hereupon issued a Proclamation for his being taken, for which he offered a Reward of £200, as a Proof of whch here is the Proclamation which was sent, that you might see the good Intentions of that Province.

Here shewed them the Proclamation, which was afterwards Read and Explained.

Then Proceeded:

"Bretheren:

"Besides the Sum mentioned in the Proclamation, a larger Sum is provided for rewarding those who take the Murderers, and as so many are in Quest of them, there is great Reason to expect that they will be apprehended; and for your farther Security that Province has passed good Laws for punishing in the most severe Manner, all those who shall attempt to use you ill, or settle upon your Lands, and are determined to remove every Grievance in their Power, as quick as possible; at the same time they desire you to consider that they expect you will be as readily disposed to make them Retaliation whenever your People Act amiss towards them, and that you should remember they have had *Ten Men* Murdered going down the Ohio, by some Indians, and also, *one* in a Shawanese Village, and *one* near Fort Pitt, since the last Peace, and that no Peace can be lasting unless mutual Satisfaction be made for such Acts of cruelty. As a proof of the Sincerity of the Intentions of Pennsylvania, and to convince you that this late affair was the Act of only One, and that it gives great concern to the People, they have now voted, besides the Money they will give for the Murderer, the Sum of £2500; £1300 of which I have now to give you as a Testimony of their Love, to remove your Grief, and the remainder, being £1200, will be given by my Deputy, Mr. Croghan, at Fort Pitt, for the same Purpose, to the Tribes of that Country, and the Relations of those People who were Murdered. These things I have been impowered to inform you by the Governor, Assembly, and People of Pennsylvania, and I give you this Belt to confirm it.

Gave a Belt.

"Bretheren:

"I have already gone through the usual forms of Condolance with you for such Losses as you have met with by the English, and taken the Axe out of your Heads, and by this Belt I do now the same on behalf of the Governor and People of that Province, and in particular, burying the Axe under the Roots of the Tree, clearing your Sight and your hearing, and removing all Cause of uneasiness from your Heart, as well on Account of those lately Murdered, as of those unhappy People who were murdered there 5 years ago, concerning whom, I hope you will be no further uneasy, after what I have now to say to You, and what I have formerly said and done thereupon. And I now carefully gather together the Bones of all those who have been Murdered in that Province, and I bury them in a deep Pit, which I cover over with so much Care, that it shall not be found out, to offend your Eyes; and over all, I lay this Present, from that Province, to be divided amongst you, in memory of their Friendship for you, which is so warm and invigorating, that when you take up this Present, you will find the Grass and Herbage already large and Green over the Graves of your People, so that you will never more be able to discover them. This is what your Brothers of Pennsylvania have to say to you. I expect you will remember it, and regard them for it, and that putting away all Malice and evil Thoughts, you will forever hereafter live with them on terms of strict Friendship and Affection, and by your pacific Conduct, and readiness to do them equal Justice, entitle yourselves to a Continuance of their Regard, always remembering they are your Fathers, the great King's Subjects, and your Friends and well-wishers.

Gave A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I have heard and committed to Writing all that has passed during the present Congress, and I have said enough to convince any sensible People of the Purity of our Intentions, as you may all justly conclude, that a Nation, so great and Powerful as the English are, would take very different measures if they designed to deprive you of your Liberty. I have shewn you what His Majesty intends to do for your future Security, and I have likewise shewn you the steps taken by Pennsylvania for your Satisfaction and redress. Let all this make a deep Impression on your Minds, and wait the Issue of these Measures with a Confidence in our Justice.

A Belt.

"Bretheren:

"Before we part I have only a few things more to say to you, First to put away all guile from your Hearts, and never to think of any bad things which are past, but to expect the Good which is near at hand; and I exhort you as you love your own happiness, to harbour no farther resentment against his Majesty's Subjects in general, or any one Province in particular; for they are all Members of the same Body, and therefore, you should send agreeable News to all your People, acquainting them with the good work now concluded, and if after all any prove discontented or about to disturb the Public Tranquility, you should take them by the Head as you recommended us to do with ours. The next thing which I have to desire is, that you will make the Treaty of Peace you have entered into with the Cherokees as public as possible, as far as your influence extends; cautioning them Nations against doing any thing in violation of it, as they regard their own Peace, that, you will often repeat this to your Young Men and to your Children, and that some of you will accompany the Cherokee Deputies and make the road wide and safe for Travelling, and also, as a farther Testimonial of what you have agreed to, that you subscribe to the same on these Parchments, one of which, together with the Cherokees Belt and Eagles Tail, will remain here and the other be sent to Mr. Stewart in Carolina, to be seen by all Nations.

A Belt.

The Treaty being subscribed to, Sir William addressed the Six Nations, &c.

"Brethren:

"I hope all is finished between us for the present; there only remains for you to receive this Portion of his Majesty's Bounty to keep you warm as you travel in Cold Weather.

Shewed the Present on behalf of the Crown, and on the other side that of Pennsylvania, and proceeded:

"Here is also the Present on behalf of Pennsylvania to the Friends of those who are Dead, to remove their Grief and prove a Testimony of their Love for you all, which I expect will cover all that is past. You that are of the same Blood shall take it to wipe away their Tears that was Shed, and so let all be forgotten.

Delivered the Presents and told them he had finished the Business of the Meeting.

Thereupon, the Speaker for the Indians arose and said:

"Brother:

"We have heard all you said to us, which we shall take into our Consideration, and judge it necessary to give you an answer thereupon to-morrow. We at present express our thanks to the Great King, and to our Brothers of Pennsylvania for their Sense of our Wants by giving us such a Present at this Time to dry up our Tears."

Friday, 11th, P. M.

The Six Nations, Coghnawagey Confederacy, and the Cherokee Deputy's, Assembled in the Council room.

Thomas King, Speaker.

"Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

"You yesterday approved of the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees, and recommend it to us to keep it inviolably, as it would be for our and their Interest. You likewise told us, it would be agreeable to his Majesty to have Peace established, and continued throughout this Continent.

"Brother:

"You may depend upon it, that the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees is sincere, and we request that the great Spirit may direct and enable us to keep it inviolable, for we look upon them now as the same Flesh, Blood and Head, and hope we shall ever remain so; lastly, we are to assure you that what we have now done, being agreeable to you, affords us the greatest satisfaction."

A Belt.

After repeating what was said Yesterday, concerning the murders committed in Pensilvania, the Speaker said

"Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey,

"We heard with the utmost attention what you said to us yesterday, and we thank you for reminding us of our Old Customs, that whenever any of us were aggrieved we should not immediately take revenge, but endeavor first to obtain Justice from those who had been guilty of the Injury.

"Brother:

"We are disposed from what you have said, so to do, and we will put it from our Minds, but we tell you sincerely that we expect Justice and redress of our grievances when we are injured, and when we do not receive it, our Minds must get disturbed, and lead us to do Wild Things, which we have not yet done. The people who were killed to the Southward, and on Ohio, having fallen by the Hands of the Indians of Lake Huron; as you know these Indians confess this is the Truth, it comes from our Hearts.

Gave 3 Strings.

"Brother:

We thank you for having recommended to us, to send some of our People with the Cherokees, who go by Land to their Country, to open the road and protect them by the Way, on which Subject you shall hear more of minds directly from the Warriors.

Gave 3 Strings.

"Brother:

"We agree with you in making public to all Nations, the Treaty made with the Cherokees, and of our having joined in burying the Axe, since the late murders in Pensylvania, and to this end, We deliver this your Belt over to the Coghnawageys, that they may communicate it to all their Friends and Allies, whilst We think it necessary that your Deputy at Fort Pitt should do it, in doing the like to the Southward.

Gave over the Belt to the Coghnawageys.

Then Thomas King stoop up, and said:

"Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey, And you, Brothers of the Six Nations, and Canada Confedaracy, hearken to what our Warriours have to say.

Whereupon Tagawara, a Chief Warrior of Oneida, stood up, and said:

"Brethren:

"We, the Warriors, think it necessary to remedy a mistake, or Omission, of which our Sachems were guilty, when We treated with the Cherokees. They then left their Axe sticking so that the handle of it would strike against the Bushes, as they travelled; We now take it quite out and bury it, as it ought to be, healing up the Wound, so as it shall not be seen on their Arrival in their own Country.

A Belt.

"Brothers:

"We have further considered that several of the Bones, both of the Cherokees and of our People, lye strewed along the Path leading to the South, which might, as the Road is now opened, turn the Heads of our People as they travelled along the Path; We now, therefore, collect the Bones of both People, and after the manner of our Ancestors, We inter them in a deep Pit, so that the Water shall carry them away for ever from our Sight.

A Belt.

"Brothers:

"Our Sachems, in Answer to your desire that some of us should accompany you home by Land, expressed their disapprobation thereat, least some Accidents might happen thro' means of bad People, who may now be abroad, and are ignorant of this Treaty. Tho' they meant this for the best, We differ from them, and have agreed that some of every Nation shall take them by the Hand; And least it might be at first dangerous to go thro' the Towns and War Paths, till the good News is spread, We will conduct those who go by Land by a Rout on the one side, where they may travel secure and arrive in Safety at their own Homes.

A Belt.

"Brothers:

"Our Chiefs did not inform you that there was a small Hatchet still out against your People. We tell you now of it, that you may not hereafter accuse us of Deceit; and should any Mischief be

done thereby, We desire you not to consider it as a Public Act, these Persons being ignorant as yet of this Treaty, and therefore, until they are informed of it, let not any Action of theirs be considered as a Breach of this Treaty, but let it be forgotten.

3 Strings.

Sir William then addressed them as follows:

"Brothers:

"I thank you for all the Unanimity you have shewn at this Congress, and for the desire you seem to express for Peace. I hope it will penetrate your Hearts, and that you will pay due Regard to what is past. I have only to add, that you should be in Readiness to meet me in about 2 months, to Ratify your agreement concerning the Boundary Line, which His Majesty, in his Wisdom, has agreed to for your future Security.

Then dissolved.

Saturday 12th.

Seventy of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived, some of whom were closely Connected with those lately Murdered in Pensilvania. After a Conference, Sir William brought them into the Sentiments of the rest, and gave them a present as a Condolance for their Loss.

The foregoing is a true Extract from the Proceedings at the general Congress therein mentioned, Examined by me.

"G. JOHNSON, D. Agent, as Secretary."

Saturday April the 16th, 1768.

The Governor received from The Reverend Mr. John Steel, John Allison and Christopher Lemes, Esquires, and Captain James Potter, a Letter dated the 2d Instant, containing an Account of their Proceedings at Redstone Creek, &c^{a} in pursuance of the Governor's Instructions of the 24th of February last, and also a Letter of the 11th Instant, from Mr. Steel, which are as follow, viz^{t}:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, April 2d, 1768.

"May it please your Honour:

"Having in our Return reached Fort Cumberland, and being here to part, We concluded it necessary to prepare an Extract from our Journal of what appeared to us most important, which We Ordered to be transmitted to your Honour by Mr. Steel.

"We arrived at the Settlement on Red Stone, on the twenty-third Day of March. The People having heard of our coming had appointed a Meeting among themselves on the twenty-fourth, to consult what Measures they should take. We took the advan-

Apr 8. 1768

Dear Sir

Since my last of the 14th Ulto. I have had a very severe attack of a Disorder something different from any I felt before, which confined me to my Bed three Weeks, and did not till this day leave my Room, I attribute it to the Severe Cold I caught during the late Congress being obliged as the Indians were so numerous to meet them without for several Hours together amidst the Snow in my Court Yard. This Indisposition which has brought me very low, prevented my answering your favour of the 13th Ulto. sooner.

I now enclose you an Extract of the proceedings at the late Congress, and also transmit my Acct. of Pay & such Disbursements &c as are come to hand to the 24th of March, for which I beg you will favour me with a Warrant.

Whenever the Traders arrive, & are again commencing their Drafts I shall acquaint them with your reasons for not admitting them. ———

I thank You for the Extract of Lord Shelburne's Letter concerning the Boundary Line which corresponds a good deal with that to me. — I dont know how they have settled the Carolina & Georgia Boundary, but you will find in the proceedings I send you that the Cherokees have complained to the Deputation at my House that the Line was very disadvantageous to them, which indeed the

His Excellency
Genl. Gage &c ———

the others to speak to me about the boundary to be settled for them in manner as you will find in the Treaty.

As the Indians intend to cede Lands to the Crown they will certainly expect a handsome return, they have no thoughts of doing it without a gratuity, and indeed from all I could discover, this was intended, & Mr Croghan on his return from England mentioned it, as declared to him by the Lords of Trade. Mr Penn wrote me at that time, that he would make the stipulations a very sufficient acknowledgment for what they add within his Limits. As for the rest of the Colonies concerned which are all Royal Governments (Maryland Excepted that can be little if at all concerned) the Government need not to be at any expence in purchasing for them, as it will be afterwards readily paid by the People who will take them up, besides, that by purchasing at once all within certain Limits much trouble & confusion will be saved in future, and the Transactions of Individuals for small tracts often attended with disputes will cease.

I have a Letter from Lt Govr Carleton with a Petition from the Traders to him, and their remarks upon the Regulations made for the Indian Trade, the Petition sets forth what they call their rights by the Proclamation for a free open trade, and that the Regulations are equally hurtful both to themselves & Indians, that the commanding officers & Commissaries ought not to presume to determine matters the extent of a pass, their remarks are contained under several Articles amongst which they lay great stress with giving an Acct of their Cargoes, &c to the Commissary, that the same reasons by which the Permissions given to go to the North of Lake Huron &c will hold good South of Lake Erie &c; that every Person with a Government pass ought to be permitted to go where he pleases without molestation &c. This is the substance, and is as much as saying that every Trader has a liberty to go where, & do as he pleases, for in the very place where the Proclamation for the free trade subjects them nevertheless to certain Restrictions to be made for that purpose, which have been fully approved of by his Majesty, and myself directed to persist therein. In the next place, the indulgence to Trade Westward of Lake Huron arose from their own representations of the peculiar circumstances of those Indian Nations often in what is a Country covered with Snow, which must greatly retard their Marching & often rendered impracticable, circumstances by no means attending the rest of the Indians, and as the Governors passes they were designed to express the Post for Trade, & the permission for leaving the Province, I can by no means extend in my Opinion to protect them in a Country where his Majesty had thought proper to subject them to Restrictions, as the very Tenor of the Passes express. — The Fact is, that if Traders are allowed in the Indian Country the same liberty as enjoyed by Commerce in Established Governments & with Civilized Nations, it will often be productive of very different Consequences to the destruction of Liberty & Property &c. arising from the peculiar Circumstances of the Indians, the defect of proper Laws for their redress & the Impracticability for them to obtain it in case the Laws made that provision for their relief, which some of the most Learned of the profession declare they do not. But extravagant gain will often tempt People to overlook Consequences & run all hazards. I have long thought it best to wave every part which could possibly be dispensed with, & last Autumn signified my thoughts & Resolutions thereon to the Secretary of State, and indeed their Complaints are unjust, for at the time they first represented these as Grievances there was no Commissary or other Officer of the Department stationed at Michilimackinac, and since Rogers's being there they have had free liberty to go where they pleased. In consequence of what I wrote home on this head, I have so far moderated the Regulations as to admit their going into the Indian Country, as in the enclosed Extract, on which I should be glad to have your Sentiments, as well as with regard to the prohibition of Rum beyond the Posts, or the limitting the Quantity for each Canoe, which the Traders are in general very desireous to have settled, and indeed I believe it would be for the best, if the Indians agree to it.

The very extraordinary Expence attending the Commissaryship at the Illinois & the Assertions of the Commissary that he cannot retrench them, inclines me to withdraw that Officer from thence, leaving proper Interpreters with the Commanding Officer, which will prove a great Saving, at least Tryal can be made whether we cannot do without a Comissary at that place, please to favour me with your Advice and Directions thereon.

Mr. Magra mentioned in a Note from You some time ago is now in this Neighbourhood, having returned from Niagara in a very distressed Condition, & talks of going to Canada, I am a Stranger to his affairs, and do not know what to do with him.

The very weak State of my Health makes me agreable to advice to resolve on taking a Journey to the Sea Side in order to try what effect that Air may have towards restoring it. As my Stay will be uncertain, Col. Johnson Deputy for this District will receive your Commands, and discharge the business of the Department here in my Absence, I would willingly avoid this Journey did it not appear absolutely necessary, that I have hopes of returning with a larger Share of health.

I am with the greatest Sincerity & most perfect Esteem

Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient

& Faithfull, Humble Servant,

W Johnson

Johnson Hall,
April 8th 1768

S^r. William Johnson
April 8^th. 1758.
received April 16^th.

Inclosing Proceedings of a Congress with the Six Nations, Canada and Cherokee Indians in March 1758.

An Acc^t. of Disbursements during s^d. Congress & from Sep^r. 29^th to 25^th March 1758.

Acc^t. of Pay to sundry Off^rs. of the Ind^n. Department and Disbursements at the Posts.

Answered —

[illegible] 478-62

Extract from Commiſsary Roberts's Inſtructions for 1768.

You will on application of the Indians and Traders in general, Permit such Traders to paſs the Posts and go into the Indian Country as are Owners of Goods and Men of Character approved by the Indians and Traders. In this you will consult with the Commandt that such Men as shall Appear of bad Character or whose Conduct may be prejudicial to the Trade or endanger the Publick Security shall be prevented by his Aſsistance & Authority.

receives instructions
for Sybol.

Johnson to H. 4-8-18

Proceedings of a General Congreſs of the Six Nations &ca the Chiefs of Coghnawagey and the seven Confederate Nations of Canada, and the Deputys sent from the Cherokee Nation, to treat of Peace with the former, before Sir William Johnson Baronet at Johnson Hall in March 1768.

The Cherokee Deputys arrived the 29th Decbr 1767. on which Sir William sent Belts & Meſsages to the Six Nations &ca, who did not arrive untill the 2d of March by reason of the inclemency of the Weather and other Impediments.

At a Congreſs with the abovementioned Nations at Johnson Hall, March 4th 1768.

Present

Sir William Johnson Baronet
Sir John Johnson Knight
Daniel Claus } Esqrs Depy Agts for Indn Affairs
Guy Johnson }
Mr Michael Byrne Comiſsy for Indn Affairs
Lieut. Fraser, Mr Robt Adems, Mr Denniston
John Butler Esqr } Interpreters for the Six Nations
Mr Cortnies } and Canada Indians.
Mr John Watts Cherokee Interpreter

Being all Seated Sir William opened the Congreſs as follows.

Bretheren of the Six Nations and Canada Confederacys

I give you all a most cordial Welcome to this place, where I wish our mutual Proceedings may be conducted

(2)

conducted with the strictest Candor and Sincerity.

It is with no small concern that I am to Condole with You, on Account of the late Act of Cruelty, exercised on some of your Friends within the Province of Pensilvania, whatever might have been the Provocation to that Bad Man, who was the Author of the deaths of Ten of your Confederacy. You may rest assured that all his Majestys Subjects, hold that Act in the greatest Abhorrence, and that he will certainly be punished with the death he so justly deserves, whenever he is apprehended. — On this disagreeable Subject I am particularly Authorised to speak to you by the Governor and People of the Province where that Act was perpetrated, which you shall hear in due time; At present I am on the part of his Majesty and all his Subjects to assure you, that he and they are much concerned at it, tho' it is hoped you are all satisfied of its being the private Act of a profligate Individual and his Accomplice, without the knowledge or Consent of any others, and that every possible Means is making Use of for apprehending him, in order to bring him to the Punishment the Crime deserves. I do therefore on the part of his Majesty and all his Subjects with these three Strings of Wampum, Wipe away and dry up the Tears, which you have shed on this Occasion, clearing your Sight that you may be enabled to look chearfully upon us.

With this String I clear the passage of your throats, that you may speak to us freely, and without any difficulty, and with this I wipe away the Blood of the Slain from about your Habitations, that the same may appear no more to offend your Eyes.

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brothers

(3) Brothers

With this Belt, I take the Hatchet out of your heads, with which you were struck by that Villain, who was regardless of the Friendship subsisting between us, and I request you to remember that he and his Accomplices only were guilty in that point, and that notwithstanding the order of our Government, and the Goodness of our Laws, we must expect to have some bad Men amongst us, whose Conduct and Inclination may differ so widely, from that of the rest of the People.

Gave a large Black Belt

Brothers

With this Belt, I pull up the largest Pine Tree by the roots, under which I bury the Axe that gave you the Blow, placing the Tree over it in its former position, so that the Axe may no more be found.

Gave a large White Belt
with black Figures.

Then Sir William introduced his Son Sir John whom they had not seen since his return from England, and as they had made repeated enquiries about him whilst there, he made them a short Speech assuring them of the favorable opinion of the King and his Ministers, who were occupied at his departure in forming Measures for their good &ca

Sir William then addressed them in the following manner

Brothers

I have now gone through the Business of Condolance with you, and hope it will prove agreeable

and ease your minds. Tomorrow I shall proceed to the
Business for which you are now Assembled.

So soon as Sir William had ended each of the Na
present gave the Yohah or Shout of Approbation; afterw
they received Pipes, Tobacco and a dram each, and after
short Consultation among the Chiefs. Canaghquaye
Chief of Oneida; arose and haveing repeated according
Custom all that had been said with the severall Strin
and Belts to the Six Nations &ca, he addressed Sir Willia
on their behalf as follows.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey.

We give thanks to the great Spirit fo
enabling us to meet this day, after so many Acciden
as have befallen us, and we thank you for what you
to us, which we have hearkened to with great Attentio
We feel ourselves something easier since you spoke
us, and according to the manner of our Forefathers
removed those Objects from before our Eyes which ha
given us Pain— Brother, we and our Dependant
have been for some time like giddy People not know
what to do, wherever we turned about we saw our Bo
and when our young Men wanted to go hunting the
wild Beasts in our Country, they found it covered w
Fences, so that they were weary crossing them, neit
can they get Venison to eat, or Bark to make Hutts,
the Beasts are run away and the Trees cut down.
the French told us this would come to pass, and it

Our Young Men sit down hungry in hot Weather and find no Trees to Shelter them it makes them soon drunk. Brother, we have got a great deal to say about these things, but as you have remembered our Old Ceremonies, taken the Hatchet out of our heads and given us such good Words, We will do in like manner by you.

Then went through the Ceremony of Condolance with Strings and Belts, and buried the Axe, but did not as usual take it out of the heads of the English.[a] After which the Speaker said.

Brother

We return the great Spirit our best thanks for giving us the pleasure of seeing your Son safe returned, and of hearing the good friendly Words he spoke to us. we have had our Necks stretched out this long time endeavouring to see him. We now congratulate you on his safe Arrival over the dangerous Lake, and we heartily thank him for his Love for us, and for the good things he has said to us which makes us all easier in our minds. Then the Chiefs all arose, and Shaking Sir John by the hand, welcomed him to America. After which adjourned till next Morning.

At Night Sir William had some private Conferences with several of the Chiefs to whom he spoke on the Subject of their Neglecting to take the Axe out of the heads of the English, which indicated Resentment. his Discourse had a good Effect upon them, and they withdrew to have a Conference amongst themselves.

March

[a] i.e. they did not make a particular Speech according to custom on that occasion.

(6) March 5th 1768.

At a Congreſs held with the beforementioned Natns

Present as before

The Cherokees declining to open their Embaſsy from a Superstitious Notion that it was Noon, the day was too far advanced for a Work of Peace; according to the Opinion of the Southern Nations. — The Six Nations having been late Aſsembling, at Length addreſsed Sir William by their Speaker, who made an Apology for their Omiſsion of the preceeding day, and then in a Speech for that Purpose took the Hatchet out of the heads of the English and buried it, giving a Belt of Wampum. Then agreeing to meet earlier next Morning, adjourned, after which the day was Spent in private Conferences with Sir William and at Night they had a Feast and Dance.

March 6th At 10. Clock A.M.

At a general Congreſs, with the beforementioned Nations.

Present as before.

Sir William on entering the Council room introduced the Cherokee Deputies to the rest of the Indians, and then addreſsed the Six Nations &ca as follows.

Brothers.

I am now to speak on the Subject for which you have been here aſsembled, and I desire you will pay due regard and Attention to my Words.

You see now before you several Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation sent hither as Deputies, and fully Authorized to

Treat with you about a Peace, for which they have long expreſsed a desire, and to which End I have repeatedly spoke to you, particularly last May at the Congreſs at the German Flatts, when you agreed to meet and treat with them. For this purpose they are now come here, and as they are under the Protection of his Brittanick Majesty, and in Peace and Friendship with the English, the King expects that you will lay aside all Animosities, and agree unanimously to a Peace with those People, who have come so far and are so very desireous of it, and who would have met you for that purpose long ago, but that they had no certain Aſsurances of Safety to their Persons, or of a favourable Reception untill the receipt of my last Letter. As I have so often recommended this matter to you and said so much upon it, I need not now farther to point out the Reasonableneſs of their desire, or how much it is for your Interest to come into Terms of Peace with them, and as it is his Majestys desire, and that of his People in America, I think you cannot hesitate about it. I believe you all know my regard for your Interests, and that I would not advise you to any thing prejudicial thereto, for which reason I rely on your giving a favorable Answer, and that you will do it from your hearts.

Gave a large White Belt

Sir William then told the Cherokee Chiefs they might begin, when Oucanastota stood up ranged all his Belts Calumets of Peace &ca in order and then spoke as follows.

Brothers Hearken to me and give Attention to what I have to say; We came from Chotte, where the Wise House

the House of Peace is erected, to Charlestown and from t
by Water to New York in our Way to this place, it being recom
to us by Mr. Stuart our Superintendant to go by Water least
should meet with Opposition, or be Attacked if we travelle
Land thro' the Woods, and Mr. Stuart told us that our Fat
Sir William Johnson would assist us in sending for ou
Brothers the Northern Indians to meet about Peace.

Gave 3 String

Brothers

It is a long time since the Sachem
Chotte made Peace with the Onondagas, but that Sache
now dead but we remember the Talk yet. The Sachem th
now lives at Chotte has sent this Belt, and desires and
that the Onondagas will take fast hold of it after the man
of their Ancestors and never let it slip.

Gave a Belt

Brothers

Here is a Belt which I brought fro
the Sachem of Chotte, with a good Talk to the Coghnawag
whose Belt we have carefully preserved in our Town these
Years past, altho' this Talk proceeds out of our Mouths, y
you may depend upon it that it comes from our hearts, a
that what we say is the Truth.

Gave a Belt

Brothers

Here is a Belt from the Sachem of Ch
to the Senecas, and he requests that all both young and
will listen to it and keep it fast, for our Father the grea
Spirit above knows that it comes from our hearts. We b
the Hatchet once but it arose again. We now by this Bel
bury it so deep that it can never arise to hurt us, for o
heads, our flesh and Blood being alike, it were a pity w

Shoul

Should kill one another. The Creeks made Peace with us and always observ'd it.

a Belt

Brothers

This is a Belt from the Sachem of Chotte to the Sachems of Cayuga to request them to desire their young Men to live in peace, and that we may love one another for the time to come; there is the Belt and he requests that they will take it and hold it fast

a Belt

Brothers

Here's a Belt and Calumet with an Eagles Tail, which the Sachem of Chotte hath sent to Sir William Johnson our Father that he may always keep it, so that any of our Friends resorting hither may smoke out of the Pipe, and see that we have been about Peace. Our Father Mr. Stuart told us that we should have Peace, when we applied to our Father Sir William Johnson, which we find to be true, and therefore we shall always mind whatever he says to us.

Gave a Belt, Calumet & Eagles Tail

Brothers

Here is a Belt from the Sachem of Chotte for the Mohawks, whose residence is around their Father whose Talk is always good in their Fathers Tongue, and whose Thoughts and Actions are right. Therefore if any People should be unmindfull of Peace, and offer to go against us, we beg that our Father Sir William and our Brothers the Mohawks, will set all to rights.

a Belt

Brothers

This is a Belt to the Tuscaroras, we request that they will take it and hold it fast, nor ever

Let it slip, and we beg that they will make their Young Men to remember all this.

a Belt

Brothers We now present a Belt from our Women to yours, and we know that they will hear us, for it is they that undergo the Pain of Childbirth and Produce Men, surely therefore they must feel Mothers Pains for those killed in War and be desirous to prevent it.

a Belt

Brothers Here is a Belt from our Boys to you, who are now but small, and therefore their Speech must be Childish untill they arrive at Manhood, all they desire is that they may once more be enabled to venture out to hunt Birds and Rabbits without the Risque of being carried away or killed, and therefore all they beg is Peace.

a small Belt

Brothers With this Belt we clear and open the Road, removing all things out of it that may hurt us. It was not we that stopped it, but our Elder Brothers the English and French, who in their dispute felled a great Tree across it in the Path, but as the Tree is now rotten the Path is again open.

a Belt

Sachems and Chiefs. You have heard what we had to say, we beg you to agree to it, and that you will send some of your People with us to open the Path between your Towns and Castles, that all our doors may once more be opened, so that we may be at Peace, and that our young People may pass and repass as their Occasions require, without being in danger of being scratched or wounded by the Briars along the Road.

a Belt

March

(11)

March 7th.

The Sachems being all met in the Council room, Thomas King was sent by the Warriors to let the Sachems know, it was their desire that the Congress might be held out of Doors in the Court, so that what was said by them to the Cherokees, might be heard by them all; They asked Sr. William liberty to hold the Meeting out, to which he agreed, then they all took their places in the Court, where Seats were prepared for them.

Canaghquayeson Speaker rose up and spoke.

Brother Gorah Waraghiyagey.

With this Belt you yesterday reminded us of what you said at our last Meeting at the German Flatts in May, concerning the Cherokees, you then told us as well as now that it would be agreeable to the Great King, that a Peace was concluded between us and the Cherokees, that it was also desired by his Subjects here, you further recommended to us to be candid and sincere in our Transactions with them; I do assure you we shall follow your Advice therein, but we must also desire that you will speak and write to the several Governors especially of Virginia to keep his People in better Order &ca, otherwise the Path will close up and not be safe to Travel.

a Belt

Brother

We of the Six Nations and Coghnawagey Confideracy with these Strings open your Ears, that you may hear what we are now going to say to the Cherokees.

3 Strings

Younger

(12) **Younger Brothers** On hearing by Expr
of your Arrival, we immediately made ready to come do
to meet you after the manner of our Ancestors, whose the
was always ready with their Packs and Sweet Meats to
to each Cannoe, and with a good Stick in their hands
to chastize evil Doers, even so have we set out to meet
here.

Younger Brothers You have solicited th
Friendships and Aid of Sir William Johnson our Supe
tendant whose knowledge is Universal, & whose Influe
extends over our whole Country, and you may be a Su
that he has, and will assist you with pleasure, and th
whenever you shall commit an Error, he will take pa
to correct and amend it.

a Be

Younger Brothers You have told us th
you have opened the Doors to your Country, that we m
pass and repass in Safety, we agree to the same and Do
same on our parts, so that you may come to us and o
the Road in such a Manner, as to enable us to reach th
Habitations, but as we are your Elder Brothers and
consequently have more understanding than you,
must tell you that you have not done your Part ther
as you ought; you have not cleared the Road of Rubbi
according to the form you ought to have observed, neit
have you taken the Axe out of our heads, we now take
and put it on one side.

a Be

Younger Brothers You have reminded u
the Fire which was kindled by our Ancestors, and yo

recomm

recommended it to us to follow their Example, be assured that we shall do so, and that we will in all Things do our utmost to imitate them.

a Belt

Younger Brothers You have requested of us, to make this Treaty publick through all our Towns, we agree chearfully to do so throughout all the Nations, to the end that none may be ignorant of it, but that it may always be held in our Memories; and we desire by this Belt, that you will on your parts communicate the same to all your People.

a Belt

Younger Brothers You say that you have had a Belt of the Coghnawagues in your Village these 20. Years past, on the subject of Peace. We are well pleased that you have taken such good care of their Words delivered to you at that time, and as they are religious Indians, they will by no Means exasperate the great Spirit and Master of Life by speaking otherwise than from their hearts; and we hope that you speak with the same Sincerity.

Younger Brothers You have requested that we should send some of our young People to accompany you home, and assist in clearing the Road; We answer you that we would gladly agree to it, if it was safe or practicable at this Time, but we think it is not, and therefore we cannot give our consent to it.

a Belt

Younger Brothers You expressed your desire amongst the rest, that these Transactions should be made publick throughout all the Tuscarora Towns, we think it right and make no doubt that the Tuscaroras who were themselves formerly reduced to the utmost Distress, till saved and protected by our Generosity, will have a proper

Feeling for you in the like Circumstances. –

a Belt.

Then the Coghnawagaes in behalf of the seven Nations of Canada addressed the 6 Nations as follows. –

Brothers

We are well pleased with all the Transactions between you and our younger Brothers the Cherokees, in the presence of Sir William and Capt.ⁿ Claus, who take so much care to support the Tranquility of all our Towns. We recommend it to you to adhere firmly to the Sentiments which you have now Expressed, and not to expose your selves to the Punishment of the Almighty, for a Breach of these your Solemn Engagements.

a large White Belt

Adjourned till next day.

Tuesday March 8th. A.M.

The Indians assembled and Condoled with the Mohawks for the loss of a Sachem. After which Sir William addressed them as follows.

Brothers

I think it extremely necessary at this time to speak to you on the subject of several Reports I have lately received, And I desire you will give full Attention to what I shall say, and that you will answer me ingeniously and honestly from your hearts.

Brothers.

We are not ignorant of some private Conferences you have held, and of others which are intended shortly. We have heard of the loss of some of our own people, and of the Threats of yours. We acknowledge that some of the English have lately injured you, but those whenever apprehended will meet

with

(15) with just punishment; of this I have already spoke and shall say much more to you tomorrow, and as I hope quiet your minds thereon. At the same time let me observe to you that it is the Duty of all those who are bound by the same Chain in the Bond of Friendship to communicate their Grievances, without taking any private resolutions of their own, this I hope you will do ingeniously, and I believe I partly know all that you can say, at the same time be assured that the Great King and his People are sincerely disposed to promote your Welfare, and not suffer you to be Injured, and that your several Grievances are now before the King who has fallen upon Measures for your Redress, and for the future Security of your persons and Properties, but the Misconduct of many of your Peoples, and the Nature of your Complaints, have made it a Work of time before such steps could be taken as could effectually guard us both from Injury. In Proof of the Truth of what I now say to you, and on which you may firmly rely, here is a Letter which I have just received from the Earl of Shelburne, one of the Kings first Ministers wherein he assures me of it, and likewise desires that you may have Notice to attend early in the Spring in order to settle the Boundary Line as a farther Security to your Properties.

Here shewed and explained the necessary parts of Lord Shelburnes Letter

Then Proceeded.

Brothers You see that you are not forgo but that every thing is intended that can be poſsib done for your Interest, and I make no doubt but yo will soon feel its effects, and expreſs your sincere Thanks for these Tokens of Friendship and Justic when I desire you to do Justice to the good Intentio of the English by a pacific Conduct, and to cast aw from this Moment any Traces of Resentment whi may remain in your hearts, together with a Misgrounded Jealousies or Suspicions of ou Integrity.

Gave a large B

P.M. The Indians having had a Privat Conference amongst themselves ab and by their Speaker answerd the Sp of this Morning as follows.

Brother We thank the Great Spirit abo for the present Meeting, and we shall honestly Info You on the subject of your Speech, and declare th Causes of our uneasiness, which we confeſs to ha arrived at a great pitch, And we beg in our turn will open your Ears, and harken to what we hav say, and endeavour to obtain that Redress for us, w is the only sure way for securing the Peace.

Brother We have often put you in mind the many promises which were made to us, at the Beginning of the late War, by the Generals, Governors, and by yourself, from all which we had the strongest Reason to expect that the Event of your Success would have proved greatly to our Benefit, that we should be favoured and Noticed, that we should not be wronged of our Lands or of our Peltry, that every Encroachment should be removed, and we should live in Peace, and travel about without Molestation or hindrance, at the same time the French told us that what was said was not true nor from your hearts, and that the day you got the better of them would be the first day of our Misfortunes you persuaded us not to believe them, but we have found it since too true, we soon found ourselves used ill at the Posts, on the Frontiers and by the Traders. The People who had formerly wronged us, and who did not chuse to venture before to take Possession of our Rights then rose up to crush us. The Rum Bottles hung at every Door to steal our Land, and instead of the English protecting us, as we thought they would do, they employed their superior Cunning to wrong us, they Murdered our People in Pensilvania, Virginia, and all over the Country and the Traders began more and more to deceive, and now neither regard their own Character or the Officers sent to take care of the Trade, so that if we are wronged who is to help us, we cant ramble over the Country for Justice, and if we did we begin now to grow Old and wise, and we see that your wise Men in the Towns will be always against us. — your People came from

the

(18) the Sun rising up our Rivers to the West, and now they
begin to come upon us, from the South; they have got
already almost to Fort Pitt but nothing is done to drive
them away; you cant say that we have not often complain'd
of this, and if you are not able or willing to do it, we can,
and must do so soon or they will eat us up, for your People
want to chuse all the best of our Lands tho there is enough
within your part with your own Marks upon it without
any Inhabitants. Brother, this is very hard upon us
but it is not all, for the Road through the Country is no
longer safe, the Pensilvanians and Virginians murder
all those of our People they can meet without any reason,
and instead of leaving off as you told us they would, they
Murdered ten the other day, two of which are our own
People, the rest are our Younger Brothers and Nephews
that depend upon us, yet you wont take the Murderer, or
do anything to him. You are wise, you have a Government
and Laws but you dont prevent this, you often tell us we
dont restrain our People, and that you do so with yours
but Brother your Words differ more from your Actions
than ours do, we have large wide Ears, and we can hear
that you are going to settle great Numbers in the heart
of our Country, and our Necks are Stretched out, and our
Faces set to the Sea Shore to watch their Motions. —
Brother, you that are wise and have Laws, and say you
can make your People do what they are desired should
prevent all this, and if they wont let us alone you should
shake them by the hand. We believe that you are wiser
and that you can do all this, but we begin to think you

have no Mind to hinder them, if you will say you can't, we will do it for you, our Legs are long and our Sight so good, that we can see a great way thro' the Woods; We can see the Blood you have Spilled and the Fences you have made, and surely it is but right that we should punish those who have done us all this Mischief. Brother, this is the Truth it comes from our hearts, why should we hide it from you. If you won't do Justice to our Fathers the Mohawks, who are going to lose the Land at their very Doors, if you won't keep the People away from the Rivers near Ohio, and keep the Road open, making Pensilvania and Virginia quiet, we must get tired looking to You, and turn our Faces another way.

Gave a large Belt

Brother

We heartily thank the Great King for his Intentions, and what he is going to do about the Boundary Line, but Brother we hear bad News, the Cherokees have told us that the Line was run in their Country last Year, and that it has Surrounded them so that they cannot stir; We beg that you will think of this, for our hearts will be quite turned if that is to be our Case. We therefore think that the Line we talked of last should not go beyond Fort Augusta.

Sir William answered them

Brothers

I have heard what you said, and I am sorry to find you enlarge so much on these Subjects after all I have said to you as well in public as in private. The Redress of your Grievances is an Object of much more Attention both to the King and his People than you imagine, and you will have no Reason to doubt of the Sincerity of the English, so soon as the Salutary Measures now under Consideration can be put in practice. As I have a good deal to say you tomorrow, I shall defer adding any thing farther this time, than to desire you to remove these unjust Suspicions from your Breasts as they make you uni in a great Measure without reason, and give pain to my Brothers the English, who are just now studying your Welfare and happineſs.

Then adjourned till Morning

March 9th

At a Congreſs with the beforementioned Natio

Present as before

Sir William addreſsed them as follows.

Brothers

When I condoled your late Loſses o part of his Majesty and his Subjects in general, I the told you that I would after the Treaty with the Cherok was over, speak to you more particularly on the Subje of your Loſses, in the Name of the Governor and Inhabit of Pensilvania, and acquaint you with his Resolutio and that of his Aſsembly thereon. As the Peace is now happily concluded between you and the Cherokees, w I have had long at heart, and expect you will all pa due regard to, I shall now speak farther to you on th Subject of your Loſses, and the Steps taken by Pensilva in Consequence thereof, and I exhort you all to hearke what I say upon it.

3 Strin

Brothers The late unhappy affair, seems to have been occasioned by Rum, that fatal Liquor to so

Many of your People, I do not say this to palliate the Murders but to shew you the pernicious Effects of Drunkenneſs.

The first Indians that were Murdered by a Man called Frederick Stump at Middle Creek in Pensilvania are said to have been at his House drinking, and were greatly disguised, and as it is too often the case very troublesome, instigated therefore by the evil Spirit who delights in Blood, he killed them, namely One Seneca, and three other Men said to be Mohiccon Indians, and 2 Women, and afterwards went to a place at some Miles distance from his House where he killed one Woman 2 Girls and one Child, in all Ten persons, after which he went off. but some good Man who heard of it, pursued, and apprehended him, and brought him to Goal, from whence some bad People found means to free him; whereupon the Magistrates and others took every Step poſsible to find him out and bring him to Punishment, this is the Truth (so that you were misinformed by the Report that the White People did not chuse to take him)

The Governor when he heard of it, was greatly exasperated and the Aſsembly who were then met and paſsing some good Laws for your Benefit, were ready to do any thing for apprehending the Murderer; the Governor thereupon iſsued a Proclamation for his being taken for which he offered a Reward of £200. as a proof of which here is the Proclamation which was sent that you might see the good Intentions of that Province.

Here shewed them the Proclamation which was afterwards read and explained. Then proceeded,

Brothers Besides the Sum mentioned in the Proclamation a larger Sum is provided for rewarding those who take the Murderer, and as so many are in Quest of him there is great reason to expect that he will be apprehended, and for your farther Security that

Province has passed good Laws, for punishing in the most severe Manner all those who shall attempt to use you ill or settle upon your Lands, and are determined to remove every Grievance in their power as quick as possible; At the same time they desire you to consider, that they expect you will be as readily disposed to make them Satisfaction whenever your People act amiss towards them, and that you should remember they have had Ten Men murdered going down the Ohio by some Indians, and also one in a Shawanese Village, and one near Fort Pitt, since the late Peace, and that no Peace can be lasting unless mutual Satisfaction be made for such acts of Cruelty. As a proof of the Sincerity of the Intentions of Pensilvania, and to convince you that the late Affair was the Act of only One, and that it gives great concern to the People, they have now Voted besides the Money they will give for the Murderer the sum of £2500. £1300. of which I have now to give you as a present in Testimony of their Love to remove your Grief, and the Remainder being £1200. will be given by my Deputy Mr. Croghan at Fort Pitt for the same purpose, to the Tribes of that Country, and the Relations of those People who were Murdered. These things I have been impowered to inform you by the Governor, Assembly and People of Pensilvania, and I give you this Belt to confirm it.

Gave a Belt

Brothers

I have already gone through the usual forms of Condolance with you for such Losses as you have met with by the English, and taken the Axe out of your heads, and by this Belt I do now the same on behalf of the Governor and People of that Province, — in particular Burying the

Axe

Are under the Roots of the Tree, clearing your Sight and your hearing, and removing all Cause of uneasyness from your hearts as well on Account of those lately Murdered, as of those unhappy People who were Murdered there 5 years ago, concerning whom I hope you will be no farther uneasy, after what I now say to You; and what I have formerly said and done thereupon. And I now carefully gather together the Bones of all those who have been Murdered in that Province, and I Bury them in a deep pit, which I cover over with so much care that it shall not be found out to offend your Eyes, and over all I lay this present from that Province to be divided amongst you in Memory of their Friendship for you, which is so warm and invigorating, that when you take up this Present you will find the Grass and Herbage already large and Green over the Graves of your People, so that you never more will be able to discern them. This is what your Brothers of Pensilvania have to say to you. I expect you will remember it and regard them for it, and that putting away all Malice and evil Thoughts, you will forever hereafter live with them on terms of strict Friendship and Affection, and by your pacific Conduct, and readiness to do them equal Justice, intitle yourselves to a continuance of their regard, always remembering they are your Fellows the Great Kings Subjects, and your Friends and Welwishers.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

I have heard and committed to writing all that has passed during the present Congress, and I have said enough to convince any sensible People of the Purity of our Intentions, as you may all justly conclude that a Nation

so great and powerfull as the English, would take very di
Measures if they designed to deprive you of your Liberty.
have shewn you what his Majesty intends forthwith to
for your future Security, and I have likewise shewn you
Steps taken by Pensilvania for your Satisfaction and Re
Let all this make a deep Impression on your minds, a
wait the Issue of these Measures with a Confidence in
Justice.

a Bel

Brothers, Before we part I have only a few th
farther to say to you. First to put away all Guile from
hearts, and never to think of any bad things which are p
but to expect the good which is near at hand, and I exho
as you Value your own happiness, to harbor no farth
Resentment against his Majesties Subjects in general, o
one Province in Particular, for they are all Members of t
same Body, and therefore you should send agreeable Ne
all your People acquainting them with the good Work we
concluded, and if after all any prove discontented or ab
disturb the publick Tranquility, you should take them t
head as you recommended us to do with ours. The next th
which I have to desire is, that you will make the Treaty
Peace you have entered into with the Cherokees, as pub
possible as far as your Influence extends, cautioning t
Nations against doing anything in Violation of it, as
regard their own Peace; that you will repeat all this o
to your young Men, and to your Children, and that som
you will Accompany the Cherokee Deputys, and make
Road wide and safe for Traveling, and also as a farthe
Testimonial of what you have agreed to, that you sub

to the same on these Parchments, one of which, together with the Cherokee Belt and Eagles Tail will remain here, and the other be sent to Mr. Stuart in Carolina to be seen by all Nations. Then read and explained the Treaty.

A Belt

Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance entered into between the Six United Nations, and Seven Confederate Nations of Canada, and the Cherokee Deputies sent from their Nation to enter into the same.

In the Name of the Great Spirit above We the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Nation and Canada Confederacys, finding that War is Disagreeable to the Great King of England, thro' the Mediation of Sir William Johnson Baronet Superintendant of our Affairs, and at the earnest Sollicitation of the Cherokee Nation, Do agree to give Peace to that Nation from this time, and we do admit them into the Bond or Chain of Friendship which ties us fast together, having buried the Axe and opened the Road to our respective Countries, and received and given mutual proofs of our pacific Sentiments according to the Forms and usages, at the Treaty held at this Place on the 5th. and 8th. of this present Month. And we the Cherokees, on our Parts having buried the Axe and opened the Road hither by our Journey to desire this Peace Do engage for our whole Nation to abide by the same and thankfully Lay hold of the Covenant Chain which we will keep fast, and perform every thing on our parts as Friends and Allies. And all of us now here Assembled Do on behalf of ourselves and the Nations whom we represent engage and declare that this Treaty is and shall be considered as a good and firm Peace to all Intents and Purposes according to all the Terms of Compact and Alliance in Use or Subsisting amongst the several Nations of Indians.

Given at Johnson Hall the 8th Day of March 1768. — In the presence of Sir William Johnson Baronet and each of us, who on behalf of ourselves and our respective Nations subscribe to these Presents. —

This Treaty being subscribed to, Sir William addressed the Six Nations &ca —

Brothers I hope all is finished between us for the present, there only remains for you to receive this Portion of his Majesties Bounty to keep you Warm as you travel in Cold Weather.

Shewed the Present on behalf of the Crown, and on the other side that from Pensilvania and proceeded. — here is also the Present on behalf of Pensilvania sent to the Friends of those who are Dead to remove their Grief, and prove a Testimony of their Love for you all, which I expect will cover all that's past. You that are of the same Blood shall take it to wipe away the Tears that were shed, and so let all be forgotten. —

Delivered the Presents, and told them he had finished the Business of the Meeting. —

Thereupon the Speaker of the Indians arose and said

Brother We have heard all you said to us, which we shall take into due Consideration, and judge it necessary to give you an Answer thereupon tomorrow. we at present express our thanks to the Great King and to our Brothers

(27 of Pensilvania for their Sense of our Wants, by giving us such a present at this time to dry up our Tears.

Friday 11th P.M.

The Six Nations Coghnawagey Confederacy and the Cherokee Deputies assembled in the Council Room

Present besides those the day before

Lieut. Chester & Hamilton

Mr. Tellesvunder, Mr. Hannah, Mr. Davis

Thomas King Speaker

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

You yesterday approved of the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees, and recommended it to us to keep it inviolably as it would be for our and their Interest, you likewise told us it would be agreeable to his Majesty to have Peace established and Continued throughout this Continent.

Brother You may depend upon it that the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees is sincere, and we request that the Great Spirit may direct and enable us to keep it inviolable, for we look upon them now as the same Flesh, Blood, and Head, and hope we shall ever remain so, lastly we are to assure you that what we have now done, being agreeable to you affords us the greatest Satisfaction.

a Belt

After repeating what was said yesterday concerning the Murders committed in Pensilvania the Speaker said.

Brother

(28) Brother Gorah Warraghiyag

We heard with the utmost Attention what you said to us yesterday, and we thank you for remin us of our own old Customs, that whenever any of us we aggrieved, we should not immediately take Reveng but endeavour first to obtain Justice from those who been guilty of the Injury.

Brother

We are disposed from what you ha said so to do, and we will put it from our Minds, but tell you sincerely that we expect Justice and redress o Grievances when we are injured, and when we do n receive it our Minds must get disturbed and lead us wild things, which we have not yet done, the People were killed to the Southward and on Ohio, having fa by the hands of the Indians of Lake Huron as these Indians confess, this is the truth it comes fro our hearts.

Gave 3 Strings

Brother

We thank you for having recommen to us, to send some of our People with the Cherokees wh by Land to their Country, to open the Road and protec them by the way on which subject you shall hear m of our Minds directly from the Nation.

Gave 3 Strin

Brother

We agree with you in making publick to all Nations the Treaty made with the Cherokees, and of our having joined in burying th Axe since the late Murders in Pensilvania and to

End

And we deliver this your Belt over to the Coghnawageys that they may Communicate it to all their Friends and Allies, whilst we think it highly neceſsary that your Deputy at Fort Pitt should do it, in doing the like to the Southward.

Gave over the Belt to the Coghnawageys

Then Thomas King stood up and said—

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey and You Brothers of the Six Nations and Canada Confederacy hearken now to what our Warriors have to say.

Whereupon Tagawara a Chief Warrior of Oneida rose up and said.

Brothers We the Warriors think it neceſsary to remedy a Mistake or Omiſsion, of which our Sachems were guilty, when we treated with the Cherokees. they then left the Axe sticking, so that the handle of it would strike against the Bushes as they travelled, we now take it quite out and bury it as it ought to be, healing up the Wound so as it shall not be seen on their Arrival in their own Country.

a Belt

Brothers We have further considered that several of the Bones, both of the Cherokees and of our People lye strewed along the Path leading to the South, which might as the Road is now opened Turn the heads of our People as they travelled along the Path. We now therefore collect the Bones of both People, and after the manner of our Ancestors, we inter them in a

Deep Pitt, so that the Water shall carry them away for ever from our Sight.

a Belt

Brothers

Our Sachems in Answer to your Desire that some of us should Accompany you home by Land expressed their Disapprobation thereat, least some Accidents might happen thro' Means of bad People who may now be abroad, and are Ignorant of this Treaty. Tho' they meant this for the best we differ from them, and have agreed that some of every Nation shall take you by the hand, and least it might be at first dangerous to go thro' the Towns and War paths, till the good News is Spread, we will Conduct those who go by Land, by a Rout on the one side where they may travel secure, and arrive in safety at their own Homes.

a Belt

Brothers

Our Chiefs did not inform you that there was a small Hatchet still out against your People. We tell you now of it, that you may not hereafter accuse us of Deceit, and should any Mischief be done thereby, we desire you not to consider it as a publick Act, these Persons being Ignorant as yet of this Treaty, and therefore untill they are informed of it, let not any Action of theirs be considered as a Breach of this Treaty, but let it be forgotten.

3 Strings

Sir William then Addressed them as follows.

Brothers

I thank you all for the Unanimity you have shown at this Congress, and for the Desire you

Seem

(31). Seem to expreſs for Peace, I hope it will penetrate your hearts, and that you will pay due regard to what is said. I have only to add, that you should be in Readineſs to Meet me in about 2 Months to ratify your Agreement, concerning the Boundary Line which his Majesty in his Wisdom has agreed to, for your future Security.

Then Diſsolved.

Saturday 12th.

Seventy of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived some of whom, were closely Connected with those lately Murdered in Pensilvania, after a Conference Sir William brought them into the Sentiments of the rest, and gave them a present as a Condolance for their Loſs.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Proceedings at the Treaty therein mentioned, compared with the Records of Indian Affairs

by Gy Johnson Dy Agent
& Secretary

Proceedings
at the Congreſs with the
Six Nations, Inds. of Canada,
& Cherokees, before Sir Willm.
Johnson Bart. in March 1768.

Pennsylvania, 1768.

Saturday April the 16th 1768

The Governor received from The Reverend Mr. John Steel, John Allison and Christopher Lemes Esquires, and Captain James Potter, a Letter dated the 2d Instant, containing an Account of their Proceedings at Red-Stone Creek &c. in pursuance of the Governors Instructions of the 24th of February last, and also a Letter of the 11th Instant from Mr. Steel, which are as follows Viz.t —

Fort-Cumberland April 2d 1768

May it please your Honour,

Having in our return reached Fort Cumberland, and being here to part, We concluded it neceſsary to prepare an Extract from our Journal, of what appeared to us most important, which We Ordered to be transmitted to Your Honour by Mr. Steel.

We arrived at the Settlement on Red-Stone, on the twenty third Day of March. The People having heard of our coming had appointed a Meeting among themselves on the twenty fourth, to consult what Measures they should take. We took the advantage of this meeting, read the Act of Aſsembly, and Proclamation, explaining the Law, and giving the reasons of it, as well as we could; and used our Endeavours to persuade them to comply, alledging to them, that it was the most probable Method to entitle them to favour with the Honourable Proprietaries, when the Land was purchased. — After lamenting their distreſsed Condition, they told us the People were not fully Collected, but as they expected all would attend on Sabbath following and then they would give us an Answer. They however affirmed that the Indians were very peaceable and seemed sorry that they were to be removed And said they apprehended the English intended to make War upon the Indians as they were moving off their People from their Neighbourhood.

We laboured to persuade them that they were imposed on by a few straggling Indians, that Sir William Johnson, who had informed our Government, must be better acquainted with the Mind of the Six Nations, and that they were displeased with the White Peoples settling on their unpurchased Lands. — On Sabbath, the twenty seventh day of March, a considerable Number attended, (their Names are subjoined) and most of them told us they were resolved to move off, and would Petition your Honour for a Preference in obtaining their Improvements when a Purchase was made. — While We were conversing, we were informed that a Number of Indians were come to Indian Peters: We judging it might be subservient to our main design, that the Indians should

be present, while We were advising the People to obey the Law, sent for them. —
They came; and, after Sermon, delivered a Speech, with a String of Wampum, to
be transmitted to Your Honour. — Their Speech was, "Ye are come sent
" by your Great Men, to tell these People to go away from the Land, which
" Ye say is ours. And We are sent by our Great Men, and are glad We have
" met here this Day. We tell you, the White People must stop, and We
" stop them, till the Treaty. And when George Croghan, and our great Men
" will talk together, we will tell them what to do. — The Names of the
Indians are subjoined — The Indians were from the Mingo-Town, about
Eighty Miles from Red-stone — After this, the People were more confirm'd
that there was no danger of War. They dropt the design of Petitioning,
and said they would wait the iſsue of the Treaty — Some, however,
declared they would move off. We had sent a Meſsenger to Cheat River,
and to Stewarts Croſsings, of Yougheogenny, with several Proclamations,
requesting them to meet us at Gueſses Place, as most Central for both Set-
tlements — On the thirtieth of March, about thirty or fourty Men met us
there. We proceeded as at Red-Stone, reading the Act of Aſsembly, and
a Proclamation; and endeavoured to convince them of the Neceſsity and
Reasonableneſs of quitting the unpurchased Land; but to no Purpose.
— They had heard what the Indians had said at Red-Stone, and reasoned
in the same Manner; declaring they had no Apprehensions of a War,
— that they would attend the Treaty, and take their Measures accordingly.
— Many severe Things were said of Mr. Croghan, and one Lawrence
Harrison, treated the Law, and our Government, with too much dis-
respect — On the thirty first of March, We came to the great Croſsings
of Yougheogenny, and being informed by one Speer, that eight or ten
Families lived in a Place called Turkey-Foot, We sent some Pro-
clamations thither, by said Speer, as We did to a few Families nigh
the Croſsings of little Yough, judging it unneceſsary to go amongst
them. — It is our Opinion, that some will move off in obedience to
the Law, — that the greatest Part will wait the Treaty, and, if they
find that the Indians are indeed diſsatisfied, We think the whole
will be persuaded to remove. — The Indians, coming to Red-stone, and
delivering their Speech, greatly obstructed our design.

We are, Your Honours, most obedient,
most humble Servants.

To the Honourable John Penn Esquire
Lieutenant Governor and Commander
in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania &c.
in Philadelphia.

John Steel
John Allison
Christopher Lemes
James Potter

The

Pennsylvania, 1768.

The Indians Names who came to Red-Stone, Viz:t

Captain Raven — Captain Strikebelt
Captain Hornets — Captain Pouch
Captain Mygog Wigo — Captain Gilly
Captain Nogowach — Captain Slewbells

The Names of the Inhabitants near Red-Stone

John Wiseman — Henry Swarts — John Delong — Michael Hooter
Henry Priſser — Jos: McClean — Peter Young — Andw: Linn
William Linn — Jeſse Martin — Geo: Martin — Gabriel Conn
William Colvin — Adam Hatton — Tho: Down — John Martin
John Vervalson — John Vowal jun: — Andw: Gudgeon — Hans Cook
Abraham Tygard — Sam: Waller — Phil: Site — Dav:d McCay
Thomas Brown — Tho: Douter — Sam: Crawford — Josias Crawford
Richard Rodgers — Capt: Coburne — John Peters —, Owen Provence

Names of some who met us at Gueſses Place

Ore — Bloomfield — Rich: Harrison — Tho: Gueſse — Henry Burkan
James Lyne — Phil: Sute — Char: Linsey — Lawr: Harrison
Eze: Johnson — Jos: Johnson — Sam: Wallace — Ralph Hickenbottom

Names of the People at Turky-foot

Henry Abrahams — Benj: Jennings — Jno: Enslow
Eze: Dewit — Jno: Cooper — Henry Enslow
Sam: Spencer — Eze: Hickman — Benj: Pursley

A Letter to the Governor from the Reverend Mr Steel

Carlisle April 11th 1768.

May it please your Honour,

Upon my return to Carlisle, the 8th instant, I had the pleasure to see your Brother Allen, and Secretary Shippen, in their way to Fort Pitt. The Secretary requested a Copy of our Journal, beleiving it might be of some Use to them, with which they were immediately furnished, and further advised me to wait an Opportunity, rather than hire an Expreſs, to Transmit to your Honour our Papers, which I am favoured with in the present Bearer. — Sir, there is one thing, which, in preparing the extract of our Journal, happened to be overlooked, Viz:t The People at Red-Stone, alledged, that the removing of them from the unpurchased Lands, was a Contrivance of the Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia, that they might take Rights for their improvements, when a Purchase was made. — In confirmation of this, they said, that a Gentleman of the Name of Harris, and another called Wallace, with one Triggs a Pilot, spent a considerable time, last August, in viewing the Lands, and Creeks thereabouts. We promised to acquaint Your Honour with this.

I am of Opinion, from the appearance the People made, and the best intelligence We could obtain, that there are but about an hundred and fifty Families in the different Settlements of Redstone, Youghesgeny, and Cheat River.

Sir, our Expences have arisen to a monstrous height, occasioned by the inclemency of the Weather, the scarcity and dearness of Forage, and the tediousness of our Journey. With this I send the Accompt, with our Vouchers. There are in my hands a few Blankets &ca which I beleive may bring three or four Pounds, which I have not had Time yet to sell.

We declined calling to our assistance any other Gentlemen as your Instructions gave allowance, as we judged the Number your Honour had appointed sufficient. Whatever Success our Endeavours may have, I would be glad you would beleive we did faithfully what we could.

I am your Honour's most Obedient
and humble Servant.
John Steel.

To the Honourable John Penn Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor &ca
in Philadelphia

Memorandum Tuesday 3d of May 1768.

Colonel Armstrong John Miller and William Lyons Esquires having been Notified by the Secretary pursuant to the Governors Directions to appear at the Council Board, on this Day. His Honour desired them to give their attendance on Friday the 6th instant, as two Members were only present.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Friday the 6th of May 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca

William Logan	Richard Penn	Esquires
Benjamin Chew	James Tilghman	

Colonel Armstrong, John Miller, and William Lyons, Esquires, appeared at the Board, according to appointment, and were severally examined with respect to their own Conduct in the Detention of Frederick Stump in the Goal at Carlisle, as well as all that they knew in regard to his Rescue from the Hands of Justice. The Board then agreed to take this Matter

into

done thereby, We desire you not to consider it as a Public Act, these Persons being ignorant as yet of this Treaty, and therefore, until they are informed of it, let not any Action of theirs be considered as a Breach of this Treaty, but let it be forgotten.

3 Strings.

Sir William then addressed them as follows:

"Brothers:

"I thank you for all the Unanimity you have shewn at this Congress, and for the desire you seem to express for Peace. I hope it will penetrate your Hearts, and that you will pay due Regard to what is past. I have only to add, that you should be in Readiness to meet me in about 2 months, to Ratify your agreement concerning the Boundary Line, which His Majesty, in his Wisdom, has agreed to for your future Security.

Then dissolved.

Saturday 12th.

Seventy of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived, some of whom were closely Connected with those lately Murdered in Pensilvania. After a Conference, Sir William brought them into the Sentiments of the rest, and gave them a present as a Condolance for their Loss.

The foregoing is a true Extract from the Proceedings at the general Congress therein mentioned, Examined by me.

"G. JOHNSON, D. Agent, as Secretary."

Saturday April the 16th, 1768.

The Governor received from The Reverend Mr. John Steel, John Allison and Christopher Lemes, Esquires, and Captain James Potter, a Letter dated the 2d Instant, containing an Account of their Proceedings at Redstone Creek, &ca. in pursuance of the Governor's Instructions of the 24th of February last, and also a Letter of the 11th Instant, from Mr. Steel, which are as follow, vizt.:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, April 2d, 1768.

"May it please your Honour:

"Having in our Return reached Fort Cumberland, and being here to part, We concluded it necessary to prepare an Extract from our Journal of what appeared to us most important, which We Ordered to be transmitted to your Honour by Mr. Steel.

"We arrived at the Settlement on Red Stone, on the twenty-third Day of March. The People having heard of our coming had appointed a Meeting among themselves on the twenty-fourth, to consult what Measures they should take. We took the advan-

tage of this Meeting, Read the Act of Assembly, and Proclamation, explaining the Law, and giving the Reasons of it as well as we could, and used our Endeavours to persuade them to comply, alledging to them that it was the most probable Method to entitle them to favour with the Honourable Proprietaries when the Land was purchased. After Lamenting their distressed Condition, they told us the People were not fully collected, but as they expected all would attend on Sabbath following, and then they would give us an Answer. They, however, affirmed that the Indians were very Peaceable, and seemed sorry that they were to be removed, And said they apprehended the English intended to make War upon the Indians, as they were moving off their People from their Neighborhood.

"We laboured to persuade them that they were imposed on by a few straggling Indians, that Sir William Johnson, who had informed our Government, must be better acquainted with the mind of the Six Nations, and that they were displeased with the White People's settling on their unpurchased Lands. On Sabbath, the twenty-seventh day of March, a considerable Number attended, (their Names are Subjoined) and most of them told us they were resolved to move off, and would Petition your Honour for a Preference in obtaining their Improvements when a Purchase was made. While We were conversing we were informed that a number of Indians were come to Indian Peters; We judging it might be subservient to our main design, that the Indians should be present, while We were advising the People to obey the Law, sent for them; They came; and after Sermon delivered a Speech, with a String of Wampum to be transmitted to Your Honour. Their Speech was, "Ye are come, sent by your Great Men, to tell these People to go away from the Land, which Ye say is ours, And We are sent by our Great Men, and are glad We have met here this day. We tell you the White People must Stop, and We stop them 'till the Treaty, and when George Croghan, and our great Men will talk together, we will tell them what to do. The Names of the Indians are subjoined. The Indians were from the Mingo-Town, about Eighty Miles from Red Stone. After this the People were more confirmed that there was no danger of War. They drop't the design of Petitioning, and said they would wait the issue of the Treaty; Some, however, declared they would move off. We had sent a Messenger to Cheat River, and to Stewart's Crossings, of Yougheogenny, with Several Proclamations, requesting them to meet us at Guesse's place, as most Central for both Settlements. On the thirtieth of March about thirty or fourty Men met us there; We proceeded as at Red Stone, reading the Act of Assembly, and a Proclamation, and endeavoured to convince them of the Necessity and Reasonableness of quitting the unpurchased Land, but to no Purpose; They had heard what the Indians had said at Red Stone, and reasoned in the same manner, declaring they had no Apprehensions of a War; that they would attend the Treaty, and take their Measures accordingly. Many severe Things were said of Mr. Croghan, and one Lawrence Harrison treated the Law, and our Government, with, too much disrespect. On the thirty-first of March, We came to the great Crossings of Yougheogenny, and being informed by one Speer, that eight or ten Families lived in a Place called Turkey-Foot, We sent some Proclamations thither by said Speer, as We did to a few Families nigh the Crossings of little Yough, Judging it unnecessary to go amongst them. It is our Opinion that some will move off in Obedience to the Law, that the greatest Part will wait the Treaty, and if they find that the Indians are indeed dissatisfied, We think the whole will be persuaded to Remove. The Indians coming to Red Stone, and delivering their Speech, greatly obstructed our design.

"We are, your Honour's most obedient,
"most humble Servants,
"JOHN STEEL,
"JOHN ALLISON,
"CHRISTOPHER LEMES,
"JAMES POTTER.

"To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &ca. in Philadelphia."

The Indians Names who came to Red Stone, Vizt.:

Captain Haven,
Captain Hornets,
Captain Mygog Wigo,
Captain Nogowach,
Captain Strikebelt,
Captain Pouch,
Captain Gilly,
Captain Slewbells.

The Names of the Inhabitants near Red Stone:

John Wiseman,
Henry Prisser,
William Linn,
William Colvin,
John Vervalson,
Abraham Tygard,
Thomas Brown,
Richard Rodgers,
John Delong,
Peter Young,
Geo. Martin,
Thos. Down,
Andw. Gudgeon,
Phil. Sute,
Jams. Crawford,
John Peters,
Henry Swats,
Jos. McCleon,
Jesse Martin,
Adam Hatton,
John Verval, Junr.
Jams. Waller,
Thos. Douter,
Capt. Coburn,
Micheal Hooter,
Andw. Linn,
Gabriel Conn,
John Martin,
Hans Cack,
Danl. McCay,
Josias Crawford,
One —— Provence.

Names of some who met us at Guesses Place:

One —— Blonnfield,
James Lyne,
Eze Johnson,
Thos. Guesse,
Char. Lindsey,
Jams. Wallace,
Richard Harrison,
Phil. Sute,
Jet Johnson,
Henry Burkon,
Lawr. Harrison,
Ralph Hickenbottom,

Names of the People at Turkey-foot:

Henry Abrahams,
Eze. Dewit,
Jams. Spencer,
Benj. Jennings,
Jno. Cooper,
Eze. Hickman,
Jno. Euslow,
Henry Euslow,
Benj. Pursley,

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"Carlisle, April 11th, 1768.

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MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

407717
(21)

HELD AT

FORT-PITT,

IN APRIL AND MAY, 1768,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

GEORGE CROGHAN, Eſquire,

DEPUTY AGENT for *INDIAN* AFFAIRS,

WITH THE

CHIEFS and WARRIORS

OF THE

Ohio and other *Weſtern* *INDIANS*.

769

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by WILLIAM GODDARD, at the *New Printing-Office*, in *Market-Street*.

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GAEE

Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Fort-Pitt, *on* Tueſday *the Twenty-ſixth Day of* April, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Six Nations, Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munſies *and* Mohickons, *reſiding on the Waters of the* Ohio.

PRESENT,

GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſquire, Deputy-Agent for* Indian *Affairs.*

JOHN ALLEN,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *junior,* } *Eſquires, Commiſſioners from the Province of* Pennſylvania.

ALEXANDER M'KEE, *Eſq; Commiſſary of* Indian *Affairs.*

Colonel JOHN REED, *Commandant,*
Captain CHARLES EDMONSTON,
Captain ——— POWNALL.

Lieutenants.	*Enſigns.*
THOMAS FORD,	THOMAS HUTCHINS,
ALEXANDER MACLELLAN,	ROBERT HAMILTON,
JESSE WRIGHT,	JAMES SAVAGE,
SAMUEL STEEL,	GODFREY TRACY.
WILLIAM WOOD,	
THOMAS BATT.	

Mr. HENRY MONTOUR, *Interpreter.*

INDIANS.

Six Nations.

Keyaſhuta,
White Mingo,
Soneno,
Allyondongo,
Onaughkong,
Gettyqueaye,
Onondagago,
Cadedonago,
Soggoyadentha,
Thoniſſagarawa,
Oyanay,
Toeaughquottet.
} *Chiefs.*

Delawares.

Nettawatways, *or* Newcomer,
Cuſtettoga,
Beaver,
Latort,
Spawgaſſa,
Neſſicuthethem,
Caſcatehon,
Kekiwenum,
Waſhawanon,
Mahetoaughkong,
Loyalaughaland,
Tugaſſo.
} *Chiefs.*

Six Nations.

Toeageda,
Toedaſſaho,
Kenniſſoen,
Thagonneyeſus,
Dawatdehough,
Awanneynatha,
Chief Warriors.

With 293 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Delawares.

Capt. Jacobs,
Winganum,
Capt. Pipe,
Capt. Jonny,
Quequedagaytho, *or* Grey Eyes,
White Wolf,
Theckhoton,
Opemalughim,
Killaykhehon,
Wieſahoxon,
Chief Warriors.

With 311 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Shawanſe.

Kayſinnaughtha, *or the* Hard Man,
Etawakiſſaho,
Maughkatethwa,
Maykypuckathey,
Maughkateymawaywa,
Nymwha,
Bennoxcumma,
Naynichtha,
Waſſaynametha,
Wethawathocka.
Chiefs.

Thethawgay,
Waughcomme,
Othawaydia,
Mawaydia,
Munnena,
Kawcomme,
Shilleywathetha,
Quighbya,
Chief Warriors.

With 141 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Munſies.

Auttemaway,
Kendaſſeong,
Waſſawayhim,
Quekquahim,
Waughellapo,
Chiefs.

With 196 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Mohickons.

Wennighjalis,
Kelleigheon.
Chiefs.

With 90 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Seven Wyandotts *ſent to attend the Conference.*

In the whole 1103 Indians, *beſides Women and Children.*

1768. THE *Indians* having taken their Seats, in Order, Mr. *Croghan* opened the Conferences as follows, *viz.*

Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munſies, *and* Mohickons,

I am glad to ſee ſo many of your different Nations aſſembled at this Council Fire, and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears, that you may ſee and look on your Brethren the *Engliſh*, with Pleaſure.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clean the Sweat off your Bodies, and remove all evil Thoughts, from your Minds, and clean the Paſſage to your Hearts, that every Thing which may be ſaid to you, from your Brethren the *Engliſh*, may reſt eaſy there.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clear your Ears, that you may hear and conſider well what is going to be ſaid to you at this general Meeting of your ſeveral Tribes.

A String.

Brethren,

I take this firſt Opportunity of our Meeting in Council, to introduce to you the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, appointed by your Brother *Onas*, and the wiſe Men of that Government, and deſire you will give particular Attention to the ſeveral Meſſages thoſe Gentlemen are charged with, to deliver to your ſeveral Nations. 1768.

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were explained to the different Nations, Mr. *M‘Kee* delivered to them the Meſſage which Governor *Penn* ſent to his Care in *February* laſt, having had no Opportunity, till now, of meeting with the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes together, though he had diſpatched Meſſengers to inform them of his having ſuch a Meſſage to communicate to them.

The Meſſage follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

By the Honourable JOHN PENN, *Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware, *&c. &c.*

A MESSAGE to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, at *Ohio*.

Brethren,

I AM ſorry to acquaint you that one *Frederick Stump*, and *John Ironcutter*, ſome Time ago, having ſold ſome Rum to a few *Indians* of your Nations, they all got drunk at *Stump*'s Houſe on *Middle Creek*, and, in their Liquor, threatened to kill him and his Family, as he ſays; on which thoſe two wicked Men murdered ſeveral of your People.

Brethren,

You muſt all be ſenſible that there are bad and fooliſh People of all Nations, whom at Times the evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to murder their moſt intimate Friends, and even Relations, in order to diſturb the Peace and Tranquillity of their Neighbours—Theſe Accidents often happen amongſt yourſelves, as well as among us, but the imprudent Act of a few fooliſh People ſhould not diſturb the Peace of the many wiſe and innocent amongſt us.

The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, and Tongues to ſpeak the Sentiments of our Hearts to each other—And when any Misfortune happens of this Kind to either of us, we ſhould conſider well the Conſequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and ſmoke together as our Forefathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjuſt and ſettle any Diſputes that might formerly happen, that ſo no black Clouds might ariſe over our Heads, to prevent us from ſeeing the Sun riſe and ſet over us in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip.

This is the Method I propoſe to take on this unlucky Occaſion, and recommend to you my Brethren, and deſire you may reſt eaſy and ſatisfied till you hear from me again. The ſtricteſt Juſtice ſhall be done you, and I make no Doubt but you will be ſatisfied with my Conduct.

On firſt hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I iſſued a Proclamation, and had thoſe two Men apprehended and put into Priſon, and make no Doubt but to bring them to that Puniſhment ſo heinous a Crime deſerves, by the Laws of their Country.

I have wrote to Sir *William Johnſon*, and informed him of this Accident; and as ſoon as my Expreſs returns, you may be ſure to hear from me and him farther on this Matter, and more to your Satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the Juſtice and upright Intentions of all His Majeſty's Subjects, towards your ſeveral Nations.

A Belt.

(Leſſer Seal.)

GIVEN under my Hand, and the leſſer Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the Twenty-ſecond Day of* February, *in the Year of our Lord*, 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

1768. WEDNESDAY, 27th APRIL, Mr. *Croghan*, and the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes, and explained to them the Heads of the ſeveral Speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*. After the above Chiefs had conſidered what had been told them, the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* on a Belt and String of Wampum expreſſed their Satisfaction at ſeeing Commiſſioners from *Pennſylvania*, at their Council Fire; and returned Mr. *Croghan* Thanks for introducing them to their ſeveral Nations, aſſuring him they would pay due Attention to what thoſe Gentlemen ſhould ſay to them from their Brother *Onas*, and their Brethren of that Province.

A Belt and String.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Friday *the 29th Day of* April, 1768.

PRESENT *the ſame as before.*

MR. *Croghan* addreſſed himſelf to all the different Tribes, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brethren,

The other Day I introduced you to the Commiſſioners from *Pennſylvania*, and informed you they had ſeveral Meſſages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. They are now going to ſpeak to you, and I deſire you will pay due Attention to what they ſhall ſay.

The Commiſſioners then in the Name of the Governor of *Pennſylvania* delivered the following Meſſages to the *Indians*.

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; *Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex *on* Delaware, *to the ſeveral Tribes of* Indians, *living on and beyond the* Ohio, *viz.* Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares, *&c.*

Brethren,

IT is not long ſince I ſent a Meſſage to you, to be delivered by Mr. *Alexander M^cKee*.

You will ſee that that Meſſage was ſent on Purpoſe to acquaint you that two of our bad Inhabitants had murdered ſome of our *Indian* Brethren, at *Middle Creek*, near *Suſquehanna*, and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the Murderers apprehended, and brought to the Puniſhment they juſtly deſerve.

Ever ſince I ſent that Meſſage to you my Heart has been ſo deeply afflicted with Sorrow, for the Loſs you have ſuſtained by that barbarous Act, that I could not reſt, or ſleep quiet in my Bed, as I well knew it was a very great Breach of the ſolemn Engagements we had entered into of preſerving the ſtricteſt Friendſhip between us, in not ſuffering the leaſt Link in the Chain to be broken or any Ways hurt.

I have longed much to come myſelf to the *Ohio*, to take you by the Hand, and ſit down and condole with you, on ſo melancholy an Occaſion, in the Loſſes you have ſuſtained in the Death of ſome of our good Brethren the *Indians*; but I muſt let you know that the great Affairs I have to manage in the Government, neceſſarily detain me at this Time in *Philadelphia*.—I have therefore appointed my good Brother, *John Allen*, Eſq; and the provincial Secretary, *Joſeph Shippen*, Eſq; Commiſſioners, to meet you on this Occaſion, and to ſpeak and condole with you in my Stead. They will deliver this Meſſage to you in my Name, and whatever they ſhall ſay to you, you may hear and believe in the ſame Manner as if I was preſent among you, and ſpoke to you myſelf; for you may depend on it, they will ſay nothing to you but the real Truth, and what are the ſincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

Brethren,

I told you alſo in that Meſſage, that I had communicated this melancholy News to Sir *William Johnſon*, and promiſed you that as ſoon as I ſhould receive his Anſwer, you ſhould hear from me again; and I hoped in ſuch a Manner as would be to your Satisfaction.

Brethren,

I am now to inform you, that I have ſince received Sir *William Johnſon's* Anſwer; and am pleaſed to hear that he has laid this Matter before a large Number of *Indians*; as well of the Six Nations as of ſeveral other Northern Tribes of *Indians*, with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences at his Houſe. And Mr. *Croghan* will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty.

A String.

Brethren,

The unhappy Accidents which have happened to ſome of your People, in my Government, have given me great Concern, as I have already told you; I, with this String of Wampum, gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth that they may be no more ſeen.

A String.

Brethren,

As I have buried the Bones of all our deceaſed Friends, I condole with you for the Loſs you have ſuſtained in them, and cover their Graves with theſe few Goods.

Delivered the Condolance Preſents.

Brethren,

With this Belt of Wampum, I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was ſprinkled, that the ſweet Herbs, which come through the Earth, may have their uſual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large white Belt.

Brethren,

Hearken now to what I have to ſay further to you, in Behalf of myſelf and all the good People of this Province.

I am informed that ſome wicked and ill-diſpoſed People have told you many Lies, endeavoured to make you believe that the good People of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you ſome Miſchief, and are not deſirous of preſerving the Chain of Friendſhip bright and entire between us. You may depend on it that all ſuch Repreſentations are falſe, and without the leaſt Foundation, and are made with no other View than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors muſt be looked upon as our greateſt Enemies. To aſſure you that I am deſirous and ſincere in my Intentions, to live always in the ſtricteſt Harmony with you, and to remove every Uneaſineſs that may be lodged in your Breaſts, I have impowered and inſtructed my Commiſſioners, to confer with you on any Matters which immediately relate to my Government; and to hear what you may have to ſay to me with Regard to all ſuch Things as may contribute to preſerve the Peace, and ſtrengthen that Band of Friendſhip in which you are united with the good People of this Province: And I make no Doubt but you have the ſame good Diſpoſitions that I have to promote that End; and that all Things will be freely communicated to one another in theſe Conferences. I deſire, therefore, that you will fully inform my Commiſſioners of every Thing that gives you the leaſt Uneaſineſs, that I may know it and endeavour to remove all Cauſe of Diſcontent among you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I have told you every Thing I had to ſay to you relative to the unhappy Murder committed by two of our wicked People, on ſome of your Brethren; and as I am, and have been, doing every Thing in my Power to bring thoſe Offenders to Juſtice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have loſt in the *Indian* Country, by ſome of your fooliſh young Men; and as I am determined that the ſtricteſt Juſtice ſhall be done you, I muſt let you know that I expect the ſame Juſtice from you for the Loſs of His Majeſty's Subjects intruſted to my Care. This is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendſhip long ſubſiſting between your ſeveral Nations and us; and if we both unite in attending ſtrictly to thoſe Treaties, we ſhall be able to preſerve the Chain of Friendſhip bright, and without Ruſt.

It was likewiſe agreed at thoſe Treaties, that whenever any Accident ſhould happen, that might give the leaſt Uneaſineſs, or in any Manner endanger the Friendſhip

1768. ſubſiſting between us, we ſhould immediately inform each other of it.—Now you ſee that I have not forgot thoſe antient Treaties, for, as ſoon as I had Knowledge of thoſe unlucky Accidents, which have happened in my Province, I immediately ſent you Notice of them by a Speech and Belt, to be delivered to you by Mr. *M'Kee*; and I now ſend my two Commiſſioners to condole with you on that melancholy Occaſion. I muſt now inform you of ſuch *Engliſh* Subjects belonging to my Province, as have been murdered in the *Indian* Country, and have come to my Knowledge, viz. *Henry O'Brian*, *Peter Brown*, and eight other Men, in proceeding down the *Ohio*, laſt *Auguſt*, with two large Batteaus, loaded with Goods, were murdered by the *Indians*, and Part of the Goods taken away near the Falls of that River.—*Thomas Mitchell*, a Trader, was likewiſe murdered in one of the *Shawaneſe* Villages, laſt Fall.—*John M'Donald* was alſo murdered near Fort *Pitt*, in *December* laſt, by a *Delaware Indian*.

A Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt I renew, brighten and make ſtrong the Chain of Friendſhip, that ſubſiſts between us; I have ſtill faſt hold of one End of it, and deſire you will alſo keep faſt hold of the other End; and let us both for ever hold it faſt, that we may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together in all Matters relating to our mutual Welfare, as Brothers who have the ſame Intereſts and Concern for each other's Peace and Happineſs.

A Belt repreſenting a Chain, held by a Hand at each End, of 11 *Rows.*

Dated at Fort Pitt, *the 29th Day of* April, 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By his Commiſſioners, { JOHN ALLEN, (L. S.)
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *jun.* (L. S.) }

The Commiſſioners having delivered the Governor's Meſſages in Council, Mr. *Croghan* addreſſed the *Indians* as follows.

Brethren,

You have now heard what the Governor of *Pennſylvania* hath ſaid to you by his Commiſſioners; and you ſee that he and the wiſe Men of that Province have not forgot the former Friendſhip which ſubſiſted between your Forefathers and theirs. They have now condoled with you for your loſt Friends, agreeable to your antient Cuſtom, and ſpoke their Minds freely on every Subject that has cauſed their meeting you at this Time, and have called upon you to do the ſame on your Parts.—They have brightened the Chain of Friendſhip, and have done every Thing in their Power to preſerve that Friendſhip which was made between your Forefathers and the firſt Settlers of that Province, who came over with your antient Brother *Onas*.

Brethren,

I now deſire you will aſſemble all the wiſe Men of your ſeveral Tribes together, and call to Mind your former Treaties with the good People of *Pennſylvania*, and conſider what has been ſaid to you, and ſpeak your Minds freely and openly to the Governor's Commiſſioners, that every Thing which gives you Uneaſineſs, or Diſcontent, may be fully known to your Brother *Onas*, as he has deſired.

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, one of the Chiefs ſpoke, and ſaid they would take them into Conſideration, and let us know when they ſhould be ready to anſwer them.

Then a Deputy ſent from the Six Nation Country got up, and delivered the following Meſſage to the ſeveral Nations preſent.

Brethren,

I am ſent from the *Six Nation* Council with this Speech, to inform you, that they have conſidered well the paſt Conduct of their Warriors in going through this Country to and from War, who have made a Practice of ſtealing Horſes, and behaving otherwiſe very ill to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and have forbid their doing any Miſchief for the future; and do now deſire you the *Shawaneſe*, *Delawares*, and *Wyandotts* to do

the ſame, and to throw all evil Thoughts out of your Minds and Hearts; and to think of nothing but promoting a laſting Friendſhip with your Brethren the *Engliſh*, as we your elder Brothers, the *Six Nations*, have determined to do.

A Belt.

After the *Six Nation* Deputy had finiſhed the foregoing Speech, and it was interpreted to the *Indians*, Mr. *Croghan* informed them of the Congreſs Sir *William Johnſon* lately held with the *Six Nations*, *Canada Indians*, and other northern Tribes, of the Buſineſs tranſacted with them, and the Peace ſettled between thoſe ſeveral Nations and the *Cherokees*, and that the Deputies of the latter, with a Number of the *Six Nations*, were to return home by the Way of Fort *Pitt*, and recommended it to the different Tribes preſent to behave in a friendly Manner to them, and ſee that they paſſed ſafe through their Country; on which Mr. *Croghan* gave them

A Belt.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Sunday *the Firſt Day of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

QUEQUEDAGAYTHO, Speaker for the *Delawares*, roſe up and made the following Anſwer to the Meſſage from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*.

Brother,

We return you Thanks for your Kindneſs in ſending Commiſſioners to condole with us, on Account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us; as alſo for the friendly Meſſages they have delivered to us in your Name, and you may be aſſured we ſhall pay due Regard to every Thing you have therein ſaid to us.

He then requeſted the ſeveral Nations preſent to attend to what he was about to ſay further to their Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*; and proceeded,

Brother,

The Grief and Concern which you have expreſſed to us, on Account of the late Miſchiefs committed on our People, we believe to be very ſincere, and that they were cauſed by the Evil Spirit. You have alſo mentioned, in a particular Manner, ſeveral Loſſes which you have ſuſtained in the *Indian* Country; we are heartily ſorry for them, but muſt acquaint you, that as to the Murder of the Ten Men in the Batteaus, down this River, we have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations, and not by any of the Tribes here preſent, ſo that we have not had the leaſt Concern in this unhappy Affair.—It is too true that one of your People was killed by the *Shawaneſe*, and we are alſo very ſorry for that Accident.—As to the Man who, you ſay, was killed near Fort *Pitt*, by a *Delaware Indian*, we tell you that the Perſon who committed that Fact, was half a white Man, and the other half an *Indian*; ſo you ſee, Brother, that you are equally concerned with us in that Breach of Friendſhip; but I hope, Brother, all theſe Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion, and that our Children may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip.

A Belt.

Brother.

I ſhall, in the next Place, ſpeak to you concerning the Friendſhip that ſubſiſts between us; I hope we ſhall always be firm in it; and we ſhall endeavour, on our Parts to keep the Chain as bright and ſtrong as our Forefathers did at their firſt Councils, which were held by wiſe Men.

A String.

He then repeated the ſame Ceremonies that we had uſed in the burying the Bones, and ſaid,——

Brother,

I now gather all the Bones of your deceaſed Friends, and bury them in the Ground, in the ſame Place with ours, ſo deep that none of our young People may ever know

that

1768. that any Miſfortunes have happened between us; and it gives us great Satisfaction that our Brother *Onas* has not forgot this ancient Cuſtom of condoling with us for our Loſſes.

A Belt.

Brother,

By this Belt I alſo wipe away the Blood, as you have done, from the Earth, and make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as thoſe of our wiſe Foreſathers; and we hope what paſſes in this Council will never be forgotten.

A Belt.

After repeating what had been ſaid to them, relating to the Chain of Friendſhip, he concluded.——

Brethren,

We are much obliged to the Governor for ſpeaking ſo freely and openly to us from his Heart, and as he has recommended to us to take faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, we aſſure him we ſhall take his Advice, and will do it; and that we ſhall likewiſe ſpeak to him from our Hearts, for we look upon this as the only Way to preſerve our Friendſhip; and we ſhall take Care to guide and direct our young People to behave as they ought to do, in promoting the Peace, and cultivating the ſtricteſt Harmony between us.

A Belt.

The *Beaver*, a Chief of the *Delawares*, then riſing up, deſired all preſent to pay Attention to what he ſhould ſay to his Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*.

Brother,

We, the old Men of the different Nations preſent, are much rejoiced that the Chain of Friendſhip is now brightened by our Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and we return him Thanks for putting it into our Hands, in the kind Manner he has done, which convinces us of his good Intentions.

We, the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, *Munſies*, *Mohickons*, *Wyandotts* and our Uncles the *Six Nations*, will keep faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, in the Manner you deſire us. We now deſire the Governor will alſo take hold of the End of this Belt, which we ſtretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briars and Bruſh that have grown up in it, that we may all travel it in Peace and Safety.

Brother,

We make the Road ſmooth and pleaſant for your Commiſſioners to travel Home, and make a Report to you, at our ancient Council Fire in *Philadelphia*, of what they now hear from us. And when you conſider our Speeches, you will find that our Hearts are good, and that we are determined to preſerve the Road of Peace free from any Interruption on our Parts: We deſire you will take the ſame Care on your Parts, for if any Logs ſhall be laid acroſs it, by any of your People, it will be undoing every Thing that is now agreed on between our ſeveral Nations and you at this Meeting.

A Belt.

Then *Quequedagaytho* roſe and ſaid that they had ſpoken every Thing they had to ſay, at this Time, to their Brother *Onas*; and, addreſſing himſelf to Mr. *Croghan*, ſpoke as follows,

Brother,

We have been long acquainted with you, and are well pleaſed with your Behaviour towards us; and, at this Time, are the more obliged to you for introducing to us the Commiſſioners from the Government of *Pennſylvania*; as it has given us a good Opportunity of renewing our Peace with the good People of that Province, with whom our Forefathers always lived in the moſt perfect Friendſhip. You ſpoke to us the other Day, and recommended to us to take into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the ſeveral Matters we have heard from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, by his Commiſſioners, and to weigh them well in our Minds before we give our Anſwers to them.

Brother,

We have taken your Advice, and you may be convinced of this by what we have juſt now ſaid in Behalf of the *Delawares*, *Munſies* and *Mohickons*.

A Belt.

The Speaker of the *Delawares* then obſerved that they had finiſhed what they had to ſay at this Time.

Then a Chief of the *Six Nations* roſe up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, ſaid,——

Brethren,
We have heard with Attention what the *Delawares* have now ſaid to you, and we ſhall ſpeak to you To-morrow; and ſo will our younger Brothers, the *Shawaneſe*.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Monday *the Second of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

TOHONISSAHGARAWA, a Chief of the *Six Nations*, got up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the ſeveral Nations preſent, ſaid,——

Brethren,
The Great Giver of Life has brought us all together, at this Council Fire, in order to promote the good Work of Peace; and we have heard what our Brother *Onas* hath ſaid to us by his Commiſſioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the *Six Nations* are about to ſay to him in Anſwer to his Meſſages.

A String.

Then, addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, he ſaid,——

Brethren,
You have already heard what our Nephews, the *Delawares*, have ſaid to you; they have ſpoken freely and openly to you from their Hearts; and we hope it has made a proper Impreſſion on you; we are now in like Manner going to open our Hearts to you freely, and we alſo hope that what we ſhall deliver will be received by you in a friendly Manner.

A String.

Brother Onas,
In your ſeveral Speeches you have deſired us to open our Minds freely, and to ſpeak before you every Thing that gives us Uneaſineſs; we are obliged to you for this Advice, which we ſhall follow, and are glad of an Opportunity to ſpeak to you in Council.

Brother,
It is not without Grief that we ſee our Country ſettled by you, without our Knowledge or Conſent; and it is a long Time ſince we firſt complained to you of this Grievance; which we find has not as yet been redreſſed; but Settlements are ſtill extending farther into our Country. Some of them are made directly on our War Path, leading to our Enemies Country, and we do not like it.

Brother,
You have Laws amongſt you to govern your People by, and it will be the ſtrongeſt Proof of the Sincerity of your Friendſhip to let us ſee that you remove the People from our Lands; as we look upon it, it will be Time enough for you to ſettle them when you have purchaſed them, and the Country becomes yours.

A Belt.

Brother,
We have heard with Pleaſure what you have ſaid to us; you have made our Hearts eaſy with Reſpect to the Loſſes we have ſuffered by you; and, therefore, we ſhall not take Notice of any paſt Misfortunes.—We are glad to find our Nephews, the *Delawares*, have taken faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip with you, and by this Belt we join our Hands with you and them in holding it faſt. We ſpeak now in behalf of the *Six Nations* reſiding in this Country, as there are ſome of every Tribe preſent, and we wiſh, Brother, that you may be ſtrong, and as well diſpoſed to preſerve that Friendſhip as we are.

A Belt.

Brother,

I have now done ſpeaking, and have told you every Thing that remains in our Hearts, which gives us, and the ſeveral Nations in this Country, any Uneaſineſs.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Tueſday *the Third of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

NYMWHA, a Speaker for the *Shawaneſe*, addreſſing himſelf to all the *Indians*, deſired they would attend to what he was going to ſay to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, and all his Brethren the *Engliſh*, preſent, and ſpoke as follows;

Brethren,

When you talked of Peace to us, at the Time we were ſtruggling in War, we did not hearken to you at firſt. You mentioned it a ſecond Time to us, we ſtill refuſed to attend to you; but after repeating it to us ſeveral Times, we conſented to hear you. We then looked at you, and ſaw you holding Inſtruments of War in your Hands, which we took from you, and caſt them into the Air out of our Sight. We afterwards deſired you to deſtroy your Forts, as that would be the Way to make all Nations of *Indians* believe you were ſincere in your Friendſhip; and we now repeat the ſame Requeſt to you again.—We alſo deſire you not to go down this River, in the Way of the Warriors, belonging to the fooliſh Nations to the Weſtward; and told you that the Waters of this River, a great Way below this Place, were coloured with Blood; you did not pay any Regard to this, but aſked us to accompany you in going down, which we did, and we felt the Smart of our Raſhneſs, and with Difficulty returned to our Friends. We ſee you now about making Batteaus, and we make no Doubt you intend going down the River again, which we now tell you is diſagreeable to all Nations of *Indians*, and now again deſire you to ſit ſtill at this Place.

They are alſo uneaſy to ſee that you think yourſelves Maſters of this Country, becauſe you have taken it from the *French*, who you know had no Right to it, as it is the Property of us *Indians*. We often hear that you intend to fight with the *French* again, if you do, we deſire you will remove your Quarrel out of this Country, and carry it over the great Waters, where you uſed to fight, and where we ſhall neither ſee or know any Thing of it. All we deſire is to enjoy a quiet Peace with you both, and that we ſhould be ſtrong in talking of Peace.

We have now ſpoken to you from our Hearts, and hope we ſhall exert ourſelves in promoting a laſting Friendſhip. All we have to ſay to you now is to be ſtrong, and let us agree to what we deſire of each other. When you firſt talked of Peace to us, you deſired us to ſit over the River quietly at our Fires; but our Women and Children were frightened away by the Noiſe you made in repairing your Fort; but, if you do as we deſired you, they will return without Fear.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You have heard what we have deſired in our laſt Speech, and we hope you will comply with our Requeſt, and not attempt to go down this River again, as the Nations who live that Way are ſurprized to ſee you make a Practice of this, at the ſame Time that you were making Profeſſions of Friendſhip to us. We therefore deſire you will put a Stop to your People going down this River, till we have ſpoke to the Nations living in that Country; which we intend to do with the Aſſiſtance of our Brothers the *Six Nations*, and our Grandfathers the *Delawares*.

A String.

Brethren,

The Reaſon of our mentioning this Matter, at this Time is, becauſe we hope you will take Pity on us, and do as we have deſired you.

Then *Kiſſenaucththa*, a Chief of the *Shawaneſe*, roſe up and ſaid, *Brethren;*

We are glad to ſee you here, and that you are ſent by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* to confer with us at this Council. It much rejoiced our Hearts to take you by the Hand on your Arrival, and we aſſure you that the ſeveral Nations now preſent are equally rejoiced with us on this Account.

A String.

Brethren;

You have informed us that you are ſent by the Governor and wiſe Men of *Pennſylvania*, to hear whatever may paſs at this Council. We are glad to hear you ſay you had made the Road clear and ſmooth, as you came along, and that you have brought to us the Chain of Friendſhip, in your Hands, from our Brethren the wiſe Men of *Pennſylvania*. This has diſperſed the dark Clouds of Night, which hung over our Heads, on Account of many late Misfortunes which have happened, and brought to us the Light of the clear Day. You have, no Doubt, heard of many bad Reports of Miſchief, which may have made an ill Impreſſion on your Minds againſt us; we now remove them quite away, and make your Hearts eaſy, like thoſe of your wiſe Forefathers. We alſo clear the Road on our Parts, that, when you ſet off, you may travel it back with Pleaſure to your Council Houſe at *Philadelphia*, which I likewiſe ſweep clean, that your wiſe Men, when you return, may ſit down in it with Satisfaction and Comfort, and look back upon us, their Brethren, remembering that we have not forgot our antient Friendſhip.

Brethren,

We have now, on all Sides, cleared and made ſmooth the Road between you and us; and we deſire you, on your Parts, to be ſtrong, and not ſuffer any of your Soldiers to travel it, who carry ſharp edged Weapons with them, as that may injure the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us.

A Belt.

Mr. *Croghan* then acquainted the *Indians*, that the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania* and he would take the above Speeches into Conſideration, and anſwer them To-morrow.

N. B. *This Afternoon fourteen Canoes arrived here, containing thirty-eight* Munſies *and* Mohickons, *excluſive of Women and Children, who reſide on the Heads of the Weſt Branch of the* Suſquehanna.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Wedneſday *the Fourth of* May, 1768, *P. M.*

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

THONISSAHGARAWA, a Chief of the *Six Nations*, roſe up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Gentlemen, and ſeveral Nations preſent, apologized for ſome Difference which happened this Morning among themſelves, as it was the Means of preventing our meeting them in the Forenoon, and deſired that their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, and the Tribes of *Indians* preſent, would take no Notice of it.

A String.

The ſame Chief then ſpoke as follows:

Brethren,

I am ſorry to hear what our Brethren, the *Shawaneſe*, ſaid to you Yeſterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any Mention of your keeping Poſſeſſion of the Forts you have taken from the *French*; for it was agreed upon by the *Six Nations*, as well as all other *Indians*, that the *French* ſhould be driven out of this Country, and the Poſſeſſion of all their Forts and Towns put into the Hands of our Brethren the *Engliſh*; and the Road of Peace was opened, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, for all Nations to travel in.

A String.

Then *Kayaſhuta*, a Chief of the *Senecas*, got up, and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, made by Col. *Broadſtreet* with the *Indians*, in the Year 1764, ſpoke as follows:

1768.

Brethren,

What our Chief has juſt now mentioned to you is very true, and you will ſee by this Paper, that, during the late unhappy Differences between us, we held a Treaty with Colonel *Broadſtreet*, by which we agreed, that you had a Right to build Forts and trading Houſes where you pleaſed, and to travel the Road of Peace, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting. At that Treaty the *Shawaneſe* and *Delawares* were with me, and know all this well; and I am much ſurprized that the *Shawaneſe* ſhould ſpeak to you in the Manner they did Yeſterday.

The Commiſſioners then addreſſed themſelves to the *Six Nations*, and ſpoke as follows:

Brethren of the Six Nations,

It gave us great Pleaſure to hear what you ſaid the other Day to your Brother *Onas* and we thank you in his Name for the Readineſs you diſcovered in brightening and making ſtrong our antient Chain of Friendſhip. This will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is ſincerely determined to continue to do the ſame on his Part.

Brethren,

We eſteem it a ſtrong Mark of the Sincerity and Goodneſs of your Hearts, that you have opened them to us ſo freely and fully, as your Brother *Onas* earneſtly deſired you, that he might know whatever lay ſtill concealed within your Breaſts, which gave you any Uneaſineſs.

Brethren,

You have candidly and publicly told us that you are now eaſy with Reſpect to all former Loſſes you have ſuffered by our Means, and that you will take no farther Notice of ſuch Things. This intirely correſponds with your ſtrong Profeſſions of Friendſhip.

A String.

Brethren,

You have alſo freely, and without Reſerve, informed us that the only Grievance, which you now have Reaſon to complain of, is the Settlement made on your Lands. We are glad, Brethren, we have now ſo good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the ſeveral Nations preſent, with the Mind of your Brother *Onas*, and the Endeavours which have been uſed to do you Juſtice in this Reſpect.

Brethren,

We can aſſure you that nothing has given him more Concern than to find a Number of fooliſh People ſhould dare to ſeat themſelves on Lands in this Province, which your good Friends the Proprietors have not as yet purchaſed from you. Governor *Penn*, therefore, as well from his own ſincere and earneſt Inclinations to remove this Injury done you, as by the expreſs Commands of our great King *George*, iſſued Proclamations, near two Years ago, ordering all Perſons whatſoever, who had ſettled on your Lands, to remove without Delay, and forbidding others from taking the leaſt Poſſeſſion of any, under the ſevereſt Penalty of the Law.

Brethren,

As the People, who have ſettled your Lands, came chiefly from *Virginia*, the Governor of that Province likewiſe iſſued Proclamations and Orders to the ſame Purpoſe. The King's General too (His Excellency General *Gage*) hath twice ſent up Parties of Soldiers to the People living on *Redſtone* Creek and the *Monongahela*, to warn them off your Lands, and threatened them with ſeizing their Perſons and Effects, if they refuſed to move away. But, Brethren, we are ſorry to tell you, that none of theſe Meaſures have had the deſired Effect; and, therefore, Governor *Penn*, and his Aſſembly, having ſtill your Intereſt greatly at Heart, paſſed a Law, in *February* laſt, inflicting the Penalty of Death on all Perſons who ſhould continue on your Lands after the firſt Day of *June* next; and, in order that the People, who were ſettled on them, might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor *Penn*, near two Months ago, ſent to them four prudent and honeſt Men to diſtribute Copies of it among them, with a Number of Proclamations, commanding them to obey it ſtrictly, under the Penalty of Death, and alſo to read and explain them fully to all thoſe People.

Brethren,

Thoſe four Men have lately returned home, and reported to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, that they had executed his Orders; but that they were told by the People ſettled at and near *Redſtone* Creek, that they had been encouraged by the *Indians* themſelves to continue on thoſe Lands; that, however, they are determined to obey the Law, and move off without Delay. But, Brethren, we are ſorry to tell you, that as ſoon as the Men ſent by the Governor had prevailed on the Settlers to conſent to a Compliance with the Law, there came among them eight *Indians*, who live at the *Mingo* Town down this River, and deſired the People not to leave their Settlements, but to ſit quiet on them till the preſent Treaty at this Place ſhould be concluded. The People, on receiving this Advice and Encouragement, ſuddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their Places, till they ſhould hear farther from the *Indians*.

The *Indians* then delivered to the Men ſent by the Governor a String of Wampum, and a Speech, which they deſired them to carry to the Governor. The Speech was this:——" You are ſent here by your great Men to tell theſe People to go away from " the Lands which you ſay is ours, and our great Men have ſent us, and we are glad " to meet here the ſame Day. We tell you the white People muſt ſtop, and we " ſtop them till the Treaty; and when *George Croghan* and our great Men ſhall ſpeak " together, we will tell them what to do."

Now, Brethren, we cannot help expreſſing to you our great Concern at this Behaviour of thoſe *Indians*, as it has abſolutely fruſtrated the Steps the Governor was taking to do you Juſtice, by the immediate Removal of thoſe People from your Lands. And we muſt tell you, Brethren, that the Conduct of thoſe *Indians* appears to us very aſtoniſhing; and we are much at a Loſs to account for the Reaſon of it at this Time, when the *Six Nations* are complaining of Encroachments being made on their Lands. You yourſelves, Brethren, muſt be very ſenſible that, while any of the *Indians* encourage the People to ſtay on your Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Meaſures to remove them. But, Brethren, all that we have now to deſire of you is, that you will immediately ſend off ſome of your prudent and wiſe Men with a Meſſage to the People ſettled at *Redſtone*, *Youghoghainy*, and *Monongahela*, to contradict the Advice of the eight *Indians* from the *Mingo* Town; and to acquaint them that you very much diſapprove of their continuing any longer on their Settlements; and that you expect they will quit them without Delay.

If you agree to this, we will ſend an honeſt and diſcreet white Man to accompany your Meſſengers. And, Brethren, if after receiving ſuch Notice from you, they ſhall refuſe to remove by the Time limited them, you may depend upon it, the Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution againſt them.

A String.

The Commiſſioners then, addreſſing themſelves to the *Shawaneſe*, ſpoke as follows:

Brethren,

In the firſt Part of your Speeches Yeſterday, you acquainted us that it was very diſagreeable to you to ſee a Fort continued at this Place, contrary to your Expectations, and that you were very ſorry to find a Number of Batteaus building here, in order to go down the River. With Regard to theſe Things we can only ſay, It is not a little ſurprizing to us that you ſhould mention them at this Time, as we have always underſtood that this Matter was ſettled with the *Six Nations*, and all other *Indians*, ſeveral Years ago, and their full Conſent obtained for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to trade. But, Brethren, as we came here to confer with you on Subjects which only relate to the Province of *Pennſylvania*, we have no Concern in this Buſineſs. It is an Affair of our great King of *England*, and as ſuch we muſt refer you for a more particular Anſwer to Mr. *Croghan*, who, you know, is appointed by his Majeſty to tranſact his Affairs with the *Indians* in this Country.

The Commiſſioners then ſpoke to the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, *Munſies*, *Mohickons*, and *Wyandotts*, as follows:

Brethren,

We now return you Thanks, in the Name of the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and in Behalf of the good People of that Province, for the kind Manner in which you have received his Meſſages by us. We aſſure you it gave us great Satisfaction to hear you declare, in this public Council, your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, and your Determination to preſerve it bright, and not to ſuffer any little Accidents to make a Breach in it.

Brethren,

1768. *Brethren,*

It is a ſtrong Proof of the Sincerity of your Hearts, that you have reſolved to forget intirely all the paſt Miſchiefs and Injuries which have been committed by the Folly of our wicked and raſh young Men, and we now hope theſe Things will never interrupt our future Peace and Happineſs.

Brethren,

We alſo thank you for making the Road ſmooth between you and the People of *Pennſylvania*, by removing all the Obſtructions that were in it, in ſuch a Manner that it may be travelled by all People with Eaſe and Safety.

Brethren,

It will give us much Pleaſure, when we return to *Philadelphia*, to communicate to the Governor all that has paſſed between us in theſe Conferences; and to aſſure him of your friendly Diſpoſitions and upright Intentions, which you may depend on we ſhall faithfully do.

A Belt.

The Commiſſioners having finiſhed what they had to ſay to the *Indians*, Mr. *Croghan* made them the following Speeches:

Brethren the Shawaneſe,

When you ſpoke Yeſterday to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, you deſired him to deſtroy this Fort, and not to paſs down this River, as it was bloody; and ſaid that our Warriors, paſſing through your Country, gave you and all other Nations great Uneaſineſs in your Minds.—You are the only Nation that has mentioned this Circumſtance, and I muſt tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, has no Concern in this Matter.

Brethren,

I well remember that when the *French* firſt built a Fort here, and paſſed up and down this River, you did not deſire them to deſtroy their Forts, and leave your Country. [illegible] were at War with your old Fathers, the *French*, when we drove them aw[illegible] took Poſſeſſion of this Fort; after that we conquered them, which you well [illegible], and when we came here the *Six Nations* agreed to it, and came with us, and opened a Road of Peace through all this Country, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, both by Land and Water, that we might talk in Peace with all Nations of *Indians* to the Weſtward; and we thought the *Six Nations* had a Right ſo to do, as we always underſtood that they were the original Proprietors of this Country.

Brethren,

When I was firſt going down this River, by Order of his Excellency General *Gage*, and the Honourable Sir *William Johnſon*, all the Nations now preſent agreed to it, and ſent Deputies with me to promote the good Works of Peace with all Nations of *Indians* to the Weſtward; and to receive them into the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the King's Subjects, the *Six Nations*, and all others in Alliance with them; and to take them under his Majeſty's moſt gracious Protection, which has been ſince done. It is very true, when we firſt went down, we met with a Misfortune from ſome of the Nations we were going to ſpeak to, through the Inſtigation of the *French*, who then had an Influence with thoſe People to perſuade them to do Miſchief, but ever ſince that Time thoſe Nations have behaved well to their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, and after that unhappy Accident, by which we were Sufferers, Captain *Murray* and Mr. *M'Kee* condoled with your Nation for your Loſſes, agreeable to the antient Cuſtom of our Foreſathers, and buried the Bones of our deceaſed Friends, whoſe Loſs gave me great Pain of Mind; and I did not expect to find their Bones raked out of the Ground, and brought into Council at this Time, eſpecially as you muſt know that we were ſtruck by the very Hatchet you yourſelves put into their Hands to ſtrike the *Engliſh* with.

Brethren,

By the late Treaty of Peace between the King of *Great-Britain* and the *French* King, the latter gave us Poſſeſſion of all their Forts and Towns, as we had conquered them. You likewiſe took Notice, Yeſterday, of our building Boats, and making Repairs to this Fort. I muſt tell you, that the King my Maſter never made War on any *Indian* Nation in this Country; on the contrary, he has always promoted Peace

among you; an Inſtance of which you ſee in the Peace brought about between the *Six Nations* and *Cherokees*. But you all well know that the *French* acted on different Principles, by ſetting one Nation at War againſt another. This Conduct of theirs was not pleaſing to the *Six Nations*; they, therefore, requeſted the *Engliſh* to go with them and Sir *William Johnſon* to drive the *French* from *Niagara*, and put it into the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, which you all well know they did; and ſince that Time our Warriors have paſſed through this Country from Fort to Fort, and back again, and no Difference has happened between them and your People. I am therefore ſurprized, Brethren, to hear you want to ſtop the Road of Peace that hath been ſo long opened for all Nations, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares, Wyandotts, Munſies *and* Mohickons, *give Attention to what I am going to ſay to you.*

It gives me great Satisfaction to find that the Meaſures taken by the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and the wiſe People of that Province, have proved ſo effectual and agreeable to your ſeveral Nations as to remove all Uneaſineſs from your Minds, on Account of the many Accidents that have happened between your People and the King's ſubjects in that Province; and that you have buried them ſo deep in the Earth that neither you, nor your Children yet unborn, may ever call them to Remembrance.

Brethren,

Your Foreſathers lived in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip with the worthy Founder of that Province, and the good People that came with him; and you have now renewed and brightened that antient Chain of Friendſhip with the Governors Commiſſioners, in Behalf of the King's Subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your ſeveral Nations to hold faſt by that Chain, and act on the ſame Principles your wiſe Foreſathers formerly did.

A String.

Brethren,

You have all heard what the *Six Nations* ſaid to you by their Deputies, that they heartily repented of their own paſt ill Conduct towards their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, in ſtealing Horſes and committing other Abuſes; and they have deſired you, Brethren, to caſt out all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and return any ſtolen Horſes you may have amongſt you, and think of nothing, for the future, but promoting the good Work of Peace between you and your good Brethren, the *Engliſh*.

Brethren,

The King of *Great-Britain*, your Father and my Maſter, takes Delight in promoting Peace among all Nations of *Indians*, in this Country, and his own Subjects, which you muſt be well acquainted with. You all daily experience his Love towards you, and his Pity for your Neceſſities, by the Favours you conſtantly receive from his Officers here and elſewhere, and I am ſorry to ſay that your paſt Conduct ſhews a Want of Gratitude in you to his Subjects.

Whenever the King makes Peace with any Nation, he never violates his Engagements, though he always has it in his Power to chaſtize any People that dare be ſo hardy as to diſturb the Tranquillity of their Neighbours.—But I now truſt, Brethren, that your future Conduct will be ſuch as may merit his Majeſty's Eſteem and Protection.

By this Belt I now clear the Road of Peace, and make it ſmooth and eaſy to travel, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, that your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and all Nations of *Indians*, may travel it with Pleaſure, as one People, united in the ſtrongeſt Chain of Friendſhip, that our Women, and Children yet unborn, may mutually enjoy the Bleſſings of a laſting Peace.

Brethren of the Six Nations, *who are ſettled at the* Two Creeks,

I am ſorry to hear from ſome of your Brethren, the *Engliſh*, that whenever any of them paſs by your Village, you take Rum and other Things from them. You muſt be ſenſible this Conduct is very wrong, and a Breach of your Engagements to us. I hope I ſhall hear no more of it. You have been deſired three Years ago, by the *Six Nation* Council, to remove up this River nearer to their Country, and I now deſire

1768. you will take that Meſſage into your moſt ſerious Conſideration, and do as they have directed you; which will be very agreeable to all your Brethren the *Engliſh*.

A String.

Mr. *Croghan* having finiſhed what he had to ſay to the *Indians*, the Commiſſioners addreſſed themſelves to all the Nations preſent, and ſaid,

Brethren,

We are now to acquaint you, that, by order of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, we deliver to you a Preſent of Goods, to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Tribes preſent, to clothe your Women and Children; and we deſire you will receive them as a Teſtimony of the Affection and Regard which the Governor and good People of this Province have for you.

The Commiſſioners then delivered the Preſents to the different Tribes, amounting to *One Thouſand and Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania* Currency, including the ſeveral private Preſents made to the Chiefs and principal Warriors.

This Evening arrived here Twenty-five Six Nation *Warriors, on their Return from the* Cherokee *Country, and brought with them two Priſoners.*

At a private CONFERENCE *held at* Fort Pitt, *on* Friday *the Sixth of* May, 1768, *with all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Delawares, Munſies *and* Mohickons.

PRESENT, Mr. CROGHAN *and the Commiſſioners.*

THE *Beaver* roſe up and ſpoke as follows, in Behalf of the *Delawares*, *Munſies*, and *Mohickons*,

Brethren,

It gives us great Pleaſure that the Conferences are now ended, that the antient Chain of Friendſhip is now renewed, and the Road made ſmooth between our ſeveral Tribes and our Brother the Governor of *Pennſylvania*.——Every Thing you have ſaid reſpecting the Folly of our young People, in ſtealing your Horſes and committing other Abuſes, we have laid to our Hearts, and will take Care to prevent any ſuch Miſconduct in them for the future; and we deſire, Brethren, you will take Care that none of your young People ſteal any Horſes from us, which they have frequently done.

A Belt.

He then addreſſed himſelf to the Commiſſioners, and ſaid,

Brethren,

We now ſpeak to you on Account of Trade—The Traders, who ſupply us with Goods, come from your Province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the Goods they ſell to us are dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they coſt them; but we are certain, from our own Knowledge, that they do not allow us the ſame Price for our Skins and Furs as they did formerly, and hope you will ſpeak to them to allow us a ſufficient Price for our Peltry.

A Belt.

Brethren,

The Country lying between this River and the *Allegheny* Mountains, has always been our Hunting Ground; but the white People, who have ſcattered themſelves over it, have, by their hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourſelves to have the only Right to; and we deſire you will acquaint our Brother, the Governor, of this, and prevent their hunting there for the future.

A String.

Brethren,

We have now done ſpeaking on Buſineſs, and every Thing has been ſettled at this Conference to our Satiſfaction; and we have agreed, that two of our principal Warriors

riors, named *Quequedaguedo* and *Killbuck*, ſhall accompany you to *Philadelphia*, in order to ſee the Governor, and bring us ſuch Anſwers as he ſhall think proper to ſend us reſpecting our Trade and Hunting Country. 1768.

A Belt.

To which the Commiſſioners replied,

Brethren,

We have already communicated to you, and the other Nations, the ſeveral Steps taken by the Government to do you all Juſtice, with Reſpect to the Encroachments on your Lands; and we ſhall carefully report to the Governor every Thing you have now ſaid to us on this Head, that he may take ſuch Meaſures as may be judged moſt expedient to ſatisfy you; and you may expect to receive his Anſwer as ſoon as a convenient Opportunity offers.

At a MEETING *held at Fort* Pitt, *on* Saturday *the 7th of* May, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Shawaneſe.

PRESENT, Mr. CROGHAN *and the Commiſſioners.*

KISSINAUGHTHA, a Chief of the *Shawaneſe*, addreſſed himſelf to the Commiſſioners, and ſaid,

Brethren,

When you ſpoke to us from the Governor, you deſired us to ſpeak from our Hearts, and tell you what gave us any Uneaſineſs of Mind. We conſidered your Speeches, and did ſo, which we find by your Anſwer was not agreeable to you. You tell us, what we ſpoke to you did not belong to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, but to the King.

Brethren,

We aſſure you that we are as well diſpoſed to live in Friendſhip with our Brethren the *Engliſh*, as any other Nation in this Country, and will hold faſt by the Chain of Friendſhip, now renewed and brightened by our Brother *Onas*, as long as the Graſs grows, or Waters run, with all our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

A String.

The ſame Speaker addreſſed himſelf to Mr. Croghan, *and ſpoke as follows:*

Brother,

We are all very ſorry that we ſhould have ſaid any Thing, the other Day, to our Brother *Onas*, that ſhould give you, or his Commiſſioners, any Offence, or our Brethren the *Six Nations*. But as the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, in his Speeches, deſired us to open our Minds, and to tell every Thing that gives us any Uneaſineſs, we were determined to do ſo.

Brother,

When you ſpoke to us the next Day, you told us every Thing that paſſed in the Time of War, as well as ſince, which is very true; and we acknowledge we were wrong, though we did not expect you would do as we requeſted. And, from what you have told us, we know that it is not in the Power of any other Perſon but the King our Father. And though you ſay, we are the only Nation that has mentioned this to you, we know that all other Nations of *Indians* wiſh, as well as we, that there were no Forts in this Country.

As to what we ſaid about the Boats going down the River, we did not mean that they ſhould not go, but deſired you would not ſend them till we had Time to go and counſel with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence. And as to what we ſaid about our People that were killed, when you were taken Priſoner, we only mentioned it to ſhew you what a fooliſh People the *Indians* there are. It is very true, Brother, we did ſend a Hatchet to thoſe Nations in Time of War; but it was ſent to us from the *Senecas*, to carry to them.

Brother,

1768. We now deſire that you may forget what we firſt ſpoke to you about theſe Things; and help us to ſome Council Wampum, as we are very poor; and we will immediately ſet out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts we ſent them, and do every Thing in our Power to make the Road ſmooth and eaſy to travel, and convince you that we are as much diſpoſed to hold faſt the Chain of Friendſhip, as any Nation in this Country.

A Belt.

At a MEETING *held at Fort* Pitt, *on* Monday *the Ninth of* May, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Six Nations.

PRESENT, *Mr.* CROGHAN, *and the Commiſſioners.*

IT was agreed upon by them to comply with the Requeſt of the Commiſſioners in ſending Meſſengers to the People ſettled at *Redſtone*, *Youghiogany* and *Monongehela*, to ſignify to them the great Diſpleaſure of the *Six Nations* at their taking Poſſeſſion of the Lands there, and making Settlements on them; and alſo that it is expected they will, with their Families, remove without further Notice. They accordingly appointed the *White Mingo* and the three Deputies ſent from the *Six Nation* Country, to carry a Meſſage to that Effect; and the Commiſſioners agreed to ſend Mr. *John Frazer* and Mr. *William Thompſon*, to accompany them with written Inſtructions, in Behalf of the Government of *Pennſylvania*.

Monday, *Ninth of* May, 1768. *P. M.*

THE *Indian* Meſſengers having agreed to ſet out for *Redſtone* Creek To-morrow, the Commiſſioners, as an Encouragement to them for the Trouble of their Journey, made them a Preſent of ſome black Wampum.

They then deſired Mr. *Frazer* and Capt. *Thompſon* to hold themſelves prepared for accompanying the *Indian* Meſſengers in the Morning, and wrote them a Letter of Inſtructions, which follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

Fort Pitt, *the Ninth of* May, 1768.

Gentlemen,

THE *Six Nations*, at the public Conferences held laſt Week with them and other Tribes of *Indians* at this Place, renewed their Complaints of Encroachments being made on their Lands; and they have agreed, at our Inſtance, to ſend four Meſſengers to the People ſettled on the Waters of the *Monongahela* and *Youghiogany*, to expreſs their great Diſapprobation of their continuing ſtill there; and alſo to let them know that it is expected, by the whole Confederacy of the *Six Nations*, that they will remove from the Lands they have unjuſtly taken Poſſeſſion of, without further Delay. But as it is neceſſary, in order to enforce the Meſſage from the *Indians*, and to ſee that it is properly and effectually communicated to the People, that ſome prudent Perſons ſhould accompany the *Indian* Meſſengers, we requeſt you will do us the Favour to undertake this Buſineſs.

As ſoon as you arrive in the midſt of the Settlements near *Redſtone* Creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the Settlers as poſſible, to whom the *Indians* may then deliver their Meſſage, which ſhall be given to you in Writing; and we deſire you will leave a few Copies of it with the principal People, that they may communicate the ſame to thoſe who live at any conſiderable Diſtance from them. We herewith furniſh you with a Copy of the Speech delivered to us at this Treaty by the *Six Nations*, reſpecting the Settlement of their Lands, which you will be pleaſed to read to the Settlers for their Information.

You may then acquaint them, that they muſt now be convinced by this Meſſage, and the Speech of the *Six Nations*, that they have hitherto been groſsly deceived by a few ſtraggling *Indians* of no Conſequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their Settlements; and that they will now be left without the leaſt Pretence

or Excuſe for ſtaying on them any longer. However, we make no Doubt, but, before you reach *Redſtone*, many of the Families will have removed, in Obedience to the late Law paſſed in this Province, which has been read and fully explained to them by the Rev. Mr. *Steel*, and the other Gentlemen whom the Governor ſent up to them in *March* laſt.

But ſhould you find any of thoſe inconſiderate People ſtill actuated by a lawleſs and obſtinate Spirit to bid Defiance to the civil Authority, you may let them know, that we were under no Neceſſity of ſending, in the Name of the Governor, any further Notice to them, or of being at the Pains of making them acquainted with the real Minds of the *Indians*, to induce them to quit their Settlements, for that the Powers of Government are ſufficient to compel them to pay due Obedience to the Laws; and they may depend upon it, they will be effectually exerted, if they perſiſt in their Obſtinacy.

You may likewiſe aſſure them, that they need not attempt to make an Offer of Terms with the Government reſpecting their Removal, as we hear ſome of them have vainly propoſed to do, by ſaying, they would go off the Lands immediately, on Condition that they ſhould be ſecured to them as ſoon as the Proprietary Purchaſe is made. It is a high Inſult on Government for thoſe People even to hint ſuch Things.

The only Motives, therefore, which excite us to make Uſe of the preſent Expedient of ſending you with Meſſengers from the *Indians* on this Occaſion, is the compaſſionate Concern we have for the dangerous Situation and Diſtreſſes of thoſe unhappy People, and the Hopes we have that, by this Means, they may be convinced it is their true and beſt Intereſt to pay a due Submiſſion to the Laws, by relinquiſhing their Settlements without Delay. If any of them ſhould talk of petitioning the Governor for a Preference in taking up the Lands they have improved, you may aſſure them from us, that it will be to no Manner of Purpoſe, till they have firſt complied with the Law.

We depend greatly on your Care and Prudence in executing this Buſineſs to our Satisfaction, and recommend it to you to be particularly careful that the *Indian* Meſſengers are treated with the greateſt Civility and Kindneſs. When you return to Fort *Bedford*, we beg you will write us an Account of your Proceedings. We wiſh you a ſafe Return to your Families, and are, with great Regard,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
John Allen,
Joſeph Shippen, Jun.

To Meſſrs. *John Frazer*, and *William Thompſon*.

Meſſrs. *Frazer* and *Thompſon* being in Readineſs with their Horſes and Proviſions, for their Journey to *Redſtone* Creek, the Commiſſioners ſent ſeveral Times for the *Indian* Meſſengers, who at laſt came to them to the Fort, and acquainted them that they had been ſeriouſly conſidering the Buſineſs they were going to be ſent on, and it now appeared to them ſo diſagreeable, that they could by no means conſent to undertake it, and immediately returned the Wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated, as to the Reaſons of their declining to perform what they had conſented to, they anſwered, that three of them were ſent as Deputies by the *Six Nation* Council to attend the Treaty here; and having received no Directions from them to proceed any further, they choſe to return Home, in order to make Report of what they had ſeen and heard at this Place. They further added, that the driving white People away from their Settlements was a Matter which no *Indians* could, with any Satiſfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it moſt proper for the *Engliſh* themſelves to compel their own People to remove from the *Indian* Lands.

After this Refuſal of the *Indians*, who had been appointed to carry the Meſſage from the *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners in vain attempted to perſuade or procure others to execute the Buſineſs, though they uſed great Endeavours for that Purpoſe; and they thought it both uſeleſs and imprudent to continue to preſs a Matter on the *Indians*, which they found they were generally much averſe to; and therefore concluded to ſet out on their Return to *Philadelphia*, without further Delay. But in a ſhort Time afterwards *Kayaſhuta* came with *Arroas* (a principal Warrior of the *Six*

1768. *Nations)* to the Commiſſioners at their Lodgings; where the former addreſſed himſelf to them in Effect as follows, *viz.*

Brethren,

I am very ſorry to find that you have been diſappointed in your Expectations of the *Indian* Meſſengers going to *Redſtone*, according to your Deſire, and our Agreement; and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a diſcontented Mind, on this Account. Believe me, Brethren, this Thought fills my Heart with the deepeſt Grief, and I could not ſuffer you to leave us without ſpeaking to you on this Subject, and endeavouring to make your Minds eaſy. We were all of us much diſpoſed to comply with your Requeſt, and expected it could have been done without Difficulty, but I now find that not only the *Indians* appointed by us, but all our other young Men, are very unwilling to carry a Meſſage from us to the white People, ordering them to remove from our Lands. They ſay they would not chooſe to incur the ill Will of thoſe People, for, if they ſhould be now removed, they will hereafter return to their Settlements, when the *Engliſh* have purchaſed the Country from us. And we ſhall be very unhappy, if, by our Conduct towards them at this Time, we ſhall give them Reaſon to diſlike us, and treat us in an unkind Manner when they again become our Neighbours. We therefore hope, Brethren, you will not be diſpleaſed with us for not performing our Agreement with you, for you may be aſſured that we have good Hearts towards all our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

The Commiſſioners returned *Kayaſhuta* many Thanks for his friendly Behaviour on this Occaſion; and aſſured him that they greatly approved of the Conduct of all the *Indians*, during the Treaty, and were now returning home with very eaſy and contented Minds. They further acquainted him that their Reaſon for urging them to ſend a Meſſage to the *Redſtone* Settlers proceeded intirely from the great Anxiety they had of contributing every Thing in their Power, that might expedite the Meaſures taken by the Government to do them Juſtice, and to redreſs every Injury they complained of. Yet, as they found the Compliance of their Requeſt was diſagreeable to the *Indians*, they ſhould not preſs the Matter on them any further, though it appeared to be a Step very neceſſary to be taken at this Time.

They then took Leave of the *Indians*, in the moſt friendly Manner, and ſat out on their Return to *Philadelphia*.

THE END.

OFFICE, IN MARKET STREET, 1769).

Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Fort-Pitt, *on* Tueſday *the Twenty-ſixth Day of* April, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Six Nations, Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munſies *and* Mohickons, *reſiding on the Waters of the* Ohio.

PRESENT,

GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſquire, Deputy-Agent for* Indian *Affairs.*

JOHN ALLEN,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *junior,* } *Eſquires, Commiſſioners from the Province of* Pennſylvania.

ALEXANDER M'KEE, *Eſq; Commiſſary of* Indian *Affairs.*

Colonel JOHN REED, *Commandant,*
Captain CHARLES EDMONSTON,
Captain ——— POWNALL.

Lieutenants.
THOMAS FORD.
ALEXANDER MACLELLAN,
JESSE WRIGHT,
SAMUEL STEEL,
WILLIAM WOOD,
THOMAS BATT.

Enſigns.
THOMAS HUTCHINS,
ROBERT HAMILTON,
JAMES SAVAGE,
GODFREY TRACY.

Mr. HENRY MONTOUR, *Interpreter.*

INDIANS.

Six Nations.

Keyaſhuta,
White Mingo,
Soneno,
Allyondongo,
Onaughkong,
Gettyqueaye,
Onondagago,
Cadedonago,
Soggoyadentha,
Thoniſſagarawa,
Oyanay,
Tocaughquottet. } *Chiefs.*

Delawares.

Nettawatways, *or* Newcomer,
Cuſtettoga,
Beaver,
Latort,
Spawgaſſa,
Neſſicuthethem,
Caſcatehon,
Kekiwenum,
Waſhawanon,
Mahetoaughkong,
Loyalaughaland,
Tugaſſo. } *Chiefs.*

Six Nations.

Tocageda,
Toedaſſaho,
Kenniſſoen,
Thagonneyeſus,
Dawatdehough,
Awanneynatha,
} *Chief Warriors.*

With 293 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Shawaneſe.

Kayſinnaughtha, *or the* Hard Man,
Etawakiſſaho,
Maughkatethwa,
Maykypuckathey,
Maughkateymawaywa,
Nymwha,
Bennoxcumma,
Naynichtha,
Waſſaynametha,
Wethawathocka.
} *Chiefs.*

Thethawgay,
Waughcomme,
Othawaydia,
Mawaydia,
Munnena,
Kawcomme,
Shilleywathetha,
Quighbya,
} *Chief Warriors.*

With 141 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Delawares.

Capt. Jacobs,
Winganum,
Capt. Pipe,
Capt. Jonny,
Quequedagaytho, *or* Grey Eyes,
White Wolf,
Theekhoton,
Opemalughim,
Killaykhehon,
Wieſahoxon,
} *Chief Warriors.*

With 311 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Munſies.

Auttemaway,
Kendaſſeong,
Waſſawayhim,
Quekquahim,
Waughellapo,
} *Chiefs.*

With 196 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Mohickons.

Wennighjalis,
Kelleigheon.
} *Chiefs.*

With 90 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Seven Wyandotts *ſent to attend the Conference.*

In the whole 1103 Indians, *beſides Women and Children.*

1768. THE *Indians* having taken their Seats, in Order, Mr. *Croghan* opened the Conferences as follows, *viz.*

Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munſies, *and* Mohickons,

I am glad to ſee ſo many of your different Nations aſſembled at this Council Fire, and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears, that you may ſee and look on your Brethren the *Engliſh*, with Pleaſure.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clean the Sweat off your Bodies, and remove all evil Thoughts, from your Minds, and clean the Paſſage to your Hearts, that every Thing which may be ſaid to you, from your Brethren the *Engliſh*, may reſt eaſy there.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clear your Ears, that you may hear and conſider well what is going to be ſaid to you at this general Meeting of your ſeveral Tribes.

A String.

Brethren,

I take this firſt Opportunity of our Meeting in Council, to introduce to you the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, appointed by your Brother *Onas*, and the wiſe Men of that Government, and deſire you will give particular Attention to the ſeveral Meſſages thoſe Gentlemen are charged with, to deliver to your ſeveral Nations. 1768.

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were explained to the different Nations, Mr. *M'Kee* delivered to them the Meſſage which Governor *Penn* ſent to his Care in *February* laſt, having had no Opportunity, till now, of meeting with the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes together, though he had diſpatched Meſſengers to inform them of his having ſuch a Meſſage to communicate to them.

The Meſſage follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

By the Honourable JOHN PENN, *Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware, *&c. &c.*

A MESSAGE to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, at *Ohio*.

Brethren,

I AM ſorry to acquaint you that one *Frederick Stump*, and *John Ironcutter*, ſome Time ago, having ſold ſome Rum to a few *Indians* of your Nations, they all got drunk at *Stump*'s Houſe on *Middle Creek*, and, in their Liquor, threatened to kill him and his Family, as he ſays; on which thoſe two wicked Men murdered ſeveral of your People.

Brethren,

You muſt all be ſenſible that there are bad and fooliſh People of all Nations, whom at Times the evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to murder their moſt intimate Friends, and even Relations, in order to diſturb the Peace and Tranquillity of their Neighbours—Theſe Accidents often happen amongſt yourſelves, as well as among us, but the imprudent Act of a few fooliſh People ſhould not diſturb the Peace of the many wiſe and innocent amongſt us.

The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, and Tongues to ſpeak the Sentiments of our Hearts to each other—And when any Misfortune happens of this Kind to either of us, we ſhould conſider well the Conſequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and ſmoke together as our Forefathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjuſt and ſettle any Diſputes that might formerly happen, that ſo no black Clouds might ariſe over our Heads, to prevent us from ſeeing the Sun riſe and ſet over us in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip.

This is the Method I propoſe to take on this unlucky Occaſion, and recommend to you my Brethren, and deſire you may reſt eaſy and ſatisfied till you hear from me again. The ſtricteſt Juſtice ſhall be done you, and I make no Doubt but you will be ſatisfied with my Conduct.

On firſt hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I iſſued a Proclamation, and had thoſe two Men apprehended and put into Priſon, and make no Doubt but to bring them to that Puniſhment ſo heinous a Crime deſerves, by the Laws of their Country.

I have wrote to Sir *William Johnſon*, and informed him of this Accident; and as ſoon as my Expreſs returns, you may be ſure to hear from me and him farther on this Matter, and more to your Satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the Juſtice and upright Intentions of all His Majeſty's Subjects, towards your ſeveral Nations.

A Belt.

(Leſſer Seal.)

GIVEN under my Hand, and the leſſer Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the Twenty-ſecond Day of* February, *in the Year of our Lord,* 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

1768. **Wednesday**, 27th **April**, Mr. *Croghan*, and the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes, and explained to them the Heads of the ſeveral Speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*. After the above Chiefs had conſidered what had been told them, the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* on a Belt and String of Wampum expreſſed their Satisfaction at ſeeing Commiſſioners from *Pennſylvania*, at their Council Fire; and returned Mr. *Croghan* Thanks for introducing them to their ſeveral Nations, aſſuring him they would pay due Attention to what thoſe Gentlemen ſhould ſay to them from their Brother *Onas*, and their Brethren of that Province.

A Belt and String.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Friday *the 29th Day of* April, 1768.

PRESENT *the ſame as before.*

Mr. *Croghan* addreſſed himſelf to all the different Tribes, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brethren,

The other Day I introduced you to the Commiſſioners from *Pennſylvania*, and informed you they had ſeveral Meſſages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. They are now going to ſpeak to you, and I deſire you will pay due Attention to what they ſhall ſay.

The Commiſſioners then in the Name of the Governor of *Pennſylvania* delivered the following Meſſages to the *Indians*.

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; *Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex *on* Delaware, *to the ſeveral Tribes of* Indians, *living on and beyond the* Ohio, *viz.* Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares, *&c.*

Brethren,

It is not long ſince I ſent a Meſſage to you, to be delivered by Mr. *Alexander M'Kee*.

You will ſee that that Meſſage was ſent on Purpoſe to acquaint you that two of our bad Inhabitants had murdered ſome of our *Indian* Brethren, at *Middle Creek*, near *Suſquehanna*, and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the Murderers apprehended, and brought to the Puniſhment they juſtly deſerve.

Ever ſince I ſent that Meſſage to you my Heart has been ſo deeply afflicted with Sorrow, for the Loſs you have ſuſtained by that barbarous Act, that I could not reſt, or ſleep quiet in my Bed, as I well knew it was a very great Breach of the ſolemn Engagements we had entered into of preſerving the ſtricteſt Friendſhip between us, in not ſuffering the leaſt Link in the Chain to be broken or any Ways hurt.

I have longed much to come myſelf to the *Ohio*, to take you by the Hand, and ſit down and condole with you, on ſo melancholy an Occaſion, in the Loſſes you have ſuſtained in the Death of ſome of our good Brethren the *Indians*; but I muſt let you know that the great Affairs I have to manage in the Government, neceſſarily detain me at this Time in *Philadelphia*.—I have therefore appointed my good Brother, *John Allen*, Eſq; and the provincial Secretary, *Joſeph Shippen*, Eſq; Commiſſioners, to meet you on this Occaſion, and to ſpeak and condole with you in my Stead. They will deliver this Meſſage to you in my Name, and whatever they ſhall ſay to you, you may hear and believe in the ſame Manner as if I was preſent among you, and ſpoke to you myſelf; for you may depend on it, they will ſay nothing to you but the real Truth, and what are the ſincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

Brethren,

I told you alſo in that Meſſage, that I had communicated this melancholy News to Sir *William Johnſon*, and promiſed you that as ſoon as I ſhould receive his Anſwer, you ſhould hear from me again; and I hoped in ſuch a Manner as would be to your Satiſfaction. 1768.

Brethren,

I am now to inform you, that I have ſince received Sir *William Johnſon*'s Anſwer, and am pleaſed to hear that he has laid this Matter before a large Number of *Indians*, as well of the Six Nations as of ſeveral other Northern Tribes of *Indians*, with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences at his Houſe. And Mr. *Croghan* will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty.

A String.

Brethren,

The unhappy Accidents which have happened to ſome of your People, in my Government, have given me great Concern, as I have already told you; I, with this String of Wampum, gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth that they may be no more ſeen.

A String.

Brethren,

As I have buried the Bones of all our deceaſed Friends, I condole with you for the Loſs you have ſuſtained in them, and cover their Graves with theſe few Goods.

Delivered the Condolance Preſents.

Brethren,

With this Belt of Wampum, I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was ſprinkled, that the ſweet Herbs, which come through the Earth, may have their uſual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large white Belt.

Brethren,

Hearken now to what I have to ſay further to you, in Behalf of myſelf and all the good People of this Province.

I am informed that ſome wicked and ill-diſpoſed People have told you many Lies, endeavoured to make you believe that the good People of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you ſome Miſchief, and are not deſirous of preſerving the Chain of Friendſhip bright and entire between us. You may depend on it that all ſuch Repreſentations are falſe, and without the leaſt Foundation, and are made with no other View than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors muſt be looked upon as our greateſt Enemies. To aſſure you that I am deſirous and ſincere in my Intentions, to live always in the ſtricteſt Harmony with you, and to remove every Uneaſineſs that may be lodged in your Breaſts, I have impowered and inſtructed my Commiſſioners, to confer with you on any Matters which immediately relate to my Government; and to hear what you may have to ſay to me with Regard to all ſuch Things as may contribute to preſerve the Peace, and ſtrengthen that Band of Friendſhip in which you are united with the good People of this Province: And I make no Doubt but you have the ſame good Diſpoſitions that I have to promote that End; and that all Things will be freely communicated to one another in theſe Conferences. I deſire, therefore, that you will fully inform my Commiſſioners of every Thing that gives you the leaſt Uneaſineſs, that I may know it and endeavour to remove all Cauſe of Diſcontent among you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I have told you every Thing I had to ſay to you relative to the unhappy Murder committed by two of our wicked People, on ſome of your Brethren; and as I am, and have been, doing every Thing in my Power to bring thoſe Offenders to Juſtice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have loſt in the *Indian* Country, by ſome of your fooliſh young Men; and as I am determined that the ſtricteſt Juſtice ſhall be done you, I muſt let you know that I expect the ſame Juſtice from you for the Loſs of His Majeſty's Subjects intruſted to my Care. This is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendſhip long ſubſiſting between your ſeveral Nations and us; and if we both unite in attending ſtrictly to thoſe Treaties, we ſhall be able to preſerve the Chain of Friendſhip bright, and without Ruſt.

It was likewiſe agreed at thoſe Treaties, that whenever any Accident ſhould happen, that might give the leaſt Uneaſineſs, or in any Manner endanger the Friendſhip

ſubſiſting

1768. ſubſiſting between us, we ſhould immediately inform each other of it.—Now you ſee that I have not forgot thoſe antient Treaties, for, as ſoon as I had Knowledge of thoſe unlucky Accidents, which have happened in my Province, I immediately ſent you Notice of them by a Speech and Belt, to be delivered to you by Mr. *McKee*; and I now ſend my two Commiſſioners to condole with you on that melancholy Occaſion. I muſt now inform you of ſuch *Engliſh* Subjects belonging to my Province, as have been murdered in the *Indian* Country, and have come to my Knowledge, viz. *Henry O'Brian*, *Peter Brown*, and eight other Men, in proceeding down the *Ohio*, laſt *Auguſt*, with two large Batteaus, loaded with Goods, were murdered by the *Indians*, and Part of the Goods taken away near the Falls of that River.—*Thomas Mitchell*, a Trader, was likewiſe murdered in one of the *Shawaneſe* Villages, laſt Fall.—*John McDonald* was alſo murdered near Fort *Pitt*, in *December* laſt, by a *Delaware Indian*.

A Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt I renew, brighten and make ſtrong the Chain of Friendſhip, that ſubſiſts between us; I have ſtill faſt hold of one End of it, and deſire you will alſo keep faſt hold of the other End; and let us both for ever hold it faſt, that we may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together in all Matters relating to our mutual Welfare, as Brothers who have the ſame Intereſts and Concern for each other's Peace and Happineſs.

A Belt repreſenting a Chain, held by a Hand at each End, of 11 *Rows.*

Dated at Fort Pitt, *the 29th Day of* April, 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By his Commiſſioners, { JOHN ALLEN, (L. S.)
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *jun.* (L. S.)

The Commiſſioners having delivered the Governor's Meſſages in Council, Mr. *Croghan* addreſſed the *Indians* as follows.

Brethren,

You have now heard what the Governor of *Pennſylvania* hath ſaid to you by his Commiſſioners; and you ſee that he and the wiſe Men of that Province have not forgot the former Friendſhip which ſubſiſted between your Forefathers and theirs. They have now condoled with you for your loſt Friends, agreeable to your antient Cuſtom, and ſpoke their Minds freely on every Subject that has cauſed their meeting you at this Time, and have called upon you to do the ſame on your Parts.—They have brightened the Chain of Friendſhip, and have done every Thing in their Power to preſerve that Friendſhip which was made between your Forefathers and the firſt Settlers of that Province, who came over with your antient Brother *Onas*.

Brethren,

I now deſire you will aſſemble all the wiſe Men of your ſeveral Tribes together, and call to Mind your former Treaties with the good People of *Pennſylvania*, and conſider what has been ſaid to you, and ſpeak your Minds freely and openly to the Governor's Commiſſioners, that every Thing which gives you Uneaſineſs, or Diſcontent, may be fully known to your Brother *Onas*, as he has deſired.

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, one of the Chiefs ſpoke, and ſaid they would take them into Conſideration, and let us know when they ſhould be ready to anſwer them.

Then a Deputy ſent from the Six Nation Country got up, and delivered the following Meſſage to the ſeveral Nations preſent.

Brethren,

I am ſent from the *Six Nation* Council with this Speech, to inform you, that they have conſidered well the paſt Conduct of their Warriors in going through this Country to and from War, who have made a Practice of ſtealing Horſes, and behaving otherwiſe very ill to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and have forbid their doing any Miſchief for the future; and do now deſire you the *Shawaneſe*, *Delawares*, and *Wyandotts* to do

the ſame, and to throw all evil Thoughts out of your Minds and Hearts; and to think of nothing but promoting a laſting Friendſhip with your Brethren the *Engliſh*, as we your elder Brothers, the *Six Nations*, have determined to do.

A Belt.

After the *Six Nation* Deputy had finiſhed the foregoing Speech, and it was interpreted to the *Indians*, Mr. *Croghan* informed them of the Congreſs Sir *William Johnſon* lately held with the *Six Nations*, *Canada Indians*, and other northern Tribes, of the Buſineſs tranſacted with them, and the Peace ſettled between thoſe ſeveral Nations and the *Cherokees*, and that the Deputies of the latter, with a Number of the *Six Nations*, were to return home by the Way of Fort *Pitt*, and recommended it to the different Tribes preſent to behave in a friendly Manner to them, and ſee that they paſſed ſafe through their Country; on which Mr. *Croghan* gave them

A Belt.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Sunday *the Firſt Day of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

QUEQUEDAGAYTHO, Speaker for the *Delawares*, roſe up and made the following Anſwer to the Meſſage from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*.

Brother,

We return you Thanks for your Kindneſs in ſending Commiſſioners to condole with us, on Account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us; as alſo for the friendly Meſſages they have delivered to us in your Name, and you may be aſſured we ſhall pay due Regard to every Thing you have therein ſaid to us.

He then requeſted the ſeveral Nations preſent to attend to what he was about to ſay further to their Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*; and proceeded,

Brother,

The Grief and Concern which you have expreſſed to us, on Account of the late Miſchiefs committed on our People, we believe to be very ſincere, and that they were cauſed by the Evil Spirit. You have alſo mentioned, in a particular Manner, ſeveral Loſſes which you have ſuſtained in the *Indian* Country; we are heartily ſorry for them, but muſt acquaint you, that as to the Murder of the Ten Men in the Batteaus, down this River, we have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations, and not by any of the Tribes here preſent, ſo that we have not had the leaſt Concern in this unhappy Affair.—It is too true that one of your People was killed by the *Shawaneſe*, and we are alſo very ſorry for that Accident.—As to the Man who, you ſay, was killed near Fort *Pitt*, by a *Delaware Indian*, we tell you that the Perſon who committed that Fact, was half a white Man, and the other half an *Indian*; ſo you ſee, Brother, that you are equally concerned with us in that Breach of Friendſhip; but I hope, Brother, all theſe Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion, and that our Children may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip.

A Belt.

Brother,

I ſhall, in the next Place, ſpeak to you concerning the Friendſhip that ſubſiſts between us; I hope we ſhall always be firm in it; and we ſhall endeavour, on our Parts to keep the Chain as bright and ſtrong as our Forefathers did at their firſt Councils, which were held by wiſe Men.

A String.

He then repeated the ſame Ceremonies that we had uſed in the burying the Bones, and ſaid,——

Brother,

I now gather all the Bones of your deceaſed Friends, and bury them in the Ground, in the ſame Place with ours, ſo deep that none of our young People may ever know

1768. that any Misfortunes have happened between us; and it gives us great Satiſfaction that our Brother *Onas* has not forgot this ancient Cuſtom of condoling with us for our Loſſes.

A Belt.

Brother,

By this Belt I alſo wipe away the Blood, as you have done, from the Earth, and make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as thoſe of our wiſe Foreſathers; and we hope what paſſes in this Council will never be forgotten.

A Belt.

After repeating what had been ſaid to them, relating to the Chain of Friendſhip, he concluded.——

Brethren,

We are much obliged to the Governor for ſpeaking ſo freely and openly to us from his Heart, and as he has recommended to us to take faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, we aſſure him we ſhall take his Advice, and will do it; and that we ſhall likewiſe ſpeak to him from our Hearts, for we look upon this as the only Way to preſerve our Friendſhip; and we ſhall take Care to guide and direct our young People to behave as they ought to do, in promoting the Peace, and cultivating the ſtricteſt Harmony between us.

A Belt.

The *Beaver*, a Chief of the *Delawares*, then riſing up, deſired all preſent to pay Attention to what he ſhould ſay to his Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania.*

Brother,

We, the old Men of the different Nations preſent, are much rejoiced that the Chain of Friendſhip is now brightened by our Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and we return him Thanks for putting it into our Hands, in the kind Manner he has done, which convinces us of his good Intentions.

We, the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, *Munſies*, *Mohickons*, *Wyandotts* and our Uncles the *Six Nations*, will keep faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, in the Manner you deſire us. We now deſire the Governor will alſo take hold of the End of this Belt, which we ſtretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briars and Bruſh that have grown up in it, that we may all travel it in Peace and Safety.

Brother,

We make the Road ſmooth and pleaſant for your Commiſſioners to travel Home, and make a Report to you, at our ancient Council Fire in *Philadelphia*, of what they now hear from us. And when you conſider our Speeches, you will find that our Hearts are good, and that we are determined to preſerve the Road of Peace free from any Interruption on our Parts: We deſire you will take the ſame Care on your Parts, for if any Logs ſhall be laid acroſs it, by any of your People, it will be undoing every Thing that is now agreed on between our ſeveral Nations and you at this Meeting.

A Belt.

Then *Quequedagaytho* roſe and ſaid that they had ſpoken every Thing they had to ſay, at this Time, to their Brother *Onas*; and, addreſſing himſelf to Mr. *Croghan*, ſpoke as follows,

Brother,

We have been long acquainted with you, and are well pleaſed with your Behaviour towards us; and, at this Time, are the more obliged to you for introducing to us the Commiſſioners from the Government of *Pennſylvania*; as it has given us a good Opportunity of renewing our Peace with the good People of that Province, with whom our Foreſathers always lived in the moſt perfect Friendſhip. You ſpoke to us the other Day, and recommended to us to take into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the ſeveral Matters we have heard from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, by his Commiſſioners, and to weigh them well in our Minds before we give our Anſwers to them.

Brother,

We have taken your Advice, and you may be convinced of this by what we have juſt now ſaid in Behalf of the *Delawares*, *Munſies* and *Mohickons*.

A Belt.

1768.

The Speaker of the *Delawares* then obſerved that they had finiſhed what they had to ſay at this Time.

Then a Chief of the *Six Nations* roſe up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, ſaid,——

Brethren,

We have heard with Attention what the *Delawares* have now ſaid to you, and we ſhall ſpeak to you To-morrow; and ſo will our younger Brothers, the *Shawaneſe*.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Monday *the Second of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

TOHONISSAHGARAWA, a Chief of the *Six Nations*, got up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the ſeveral Nations preſent, ſaid,——

Brethren,

The Great Giver of Life has brought us all together, at this Council Fire, in order to promote the good Work of Peace; and we have heard what our Brother *Onas* hath ſaid to us by his Commiſſioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the *Six Nations* are about to ſay to him in Anſwer to his Meſſages.

A String.

Then, addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, he ſaid,——

Brethren,

You have already heard what our Nephews, the *Delawares*, have ſaid to you; they have ſpoken freely and openly to you from their Hearts; and we hope it has made a proper Impreſſion on you; we are now in like Manner going to open our Hearts to you freely, and we alſo hope that what we ſhall deliver will be received by you in a friendly Manner.

A String.

Brother Onas,

In your ſeveral Speeches you have deſired us to open our Minds freely, and to ſpeak before you every Thing that gives us Uneaſineſs; we are obliged to you for this Advice, which we ſhall follow, and are glad of an Opportunity to ſpeak to you in Council.

Brother,

It is not without Grief that we ſee our Country ſettled by you, without our Knowledge or Conſent; and it is a long Time ſince we firſt complained to you of this Grievance; which we find has not as yet been redreſſed; but Settlements are ſtill extending farther into our Country. Some of them are made directly on our War Path, leading to our Enemies Country, and we do not like it.

Brother,

You have Laws amongſt you to govern your People by, and it will be the ſtrongeſt Proof of the Sincerity of your Friendſhip to let us ſee that you remove the People from our Lands; as we look upon it, it will be Time enough for you to ſettle them when you have purchaſed them, and the Country becomes yours.

A Belt.

Brother,

We have heard with Pleaſure what you have ſaid to us; you have made our Hearts eaſy with Reſpect to the Loſſes we have ſuffered by you; and, therefore, we ſhall not take Notice of any paſt Misfortunes.—We are glad to find our Nephews, the *Delawares*, have taken faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip with you, and by this Belt we join our Hands with you and them in holding it faſt. We ſpeak now in behalf of the *Six Nations* reſiding in this Country, as there are ſome of every Tribe preſent, and we wiſh, Brother, that you may be ſtrong, and as well diſpoſed to preſerve that Friendſhip as we are.

A Belt.

Brother,

1768. *Brother*,

I have now done ſpeaking, and have told you every Thing that remains in our Hearts, which gives us, and the ſeveral Nations in this Country, any Uneaſineſs.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Tueſday *the Third of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

NYMWHA, a Speaker for the *Shawaneſe*, addreſſing himſelf to all the *Indians*, deſired they would attend to what he was going to ſay to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, and all his Brethren the *Engliſh*, preſent, and ſpoke as follows;

Brethren,

When you talked of Peace to us, at the Time we were ſtruggling in War, we did not hearken to you at firſt. You mentioned it a ſecond Time to us, we ſtill refuſed to attend to you; but after repeating it to us ſeveral Times, we conſented to hear you. We then looked at you, and ſaw you holding Inſtruments of War in your Hands, which we took from you, and caſt them into the Air out of our Sight. We afterwards deſired you to deſtroy your Forts, as that would be the Way to make all Nations of *Indians* believe you were ſincere in your Friendſhip; and we now repeat the ſame Requeſt to you again.—We alſo deſire you not to go down this River, in the Way of the Warriors, belonging to the fooliſh Nations to the Weſtward; and told you that the Waters of this River, a great Way below this Place, were coloured with Blood; you did not pay any Regard to this, but aſked us to accompany you in going down, which we did, and we felt the Smart of our Raſhneſs, and with Difficulty returned to our Friends. We ſee you now about making Batteaus, and we make no Doubt you intend going down the River again, which we now tell you is diſagreeable to all Nations of *Indians*, and now again deſire you to ſit ſtill at this Place.

They are alſo uneaſy to ſee that you think yourſelves Maſters of this Country, becauſe you have taken it from the *French*, who you know had no Right to it, as it is the Property of us *Indians*. We often hear that you intend to fight with the *French* again, if you do, we deſire you will remove your Quarrel out of this Country, and carry it over the great Waters, where you uſed to fight, and where we ſhall neither ſee or know any Thing of it. All we deſire is to enjoy a quiet Peace with you both, and that we ſhould be ſtrong in talking of Peace.

We have now ſpoken to you from our Hearts, and hope we ſhall exert ourſelves in promoting a laſting Friendſhip. All we have to ſay to you now is to be ſtrong, and let us agree to what we deſire of each other. When you firſt talked of Peace to us, you deſired us to ſit over the River quietly at our Fires; but our Women and Children were frightened away by the Noiſe you made in repairing your Fort; but, if you do as we deſired you, they will return without Fear.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You have heard what we have deſired in our laſt Speech, and we hope you will comply with our Requeſt, and not attempt to go down this River again, as the Nations who live that Way are ſurprized to ſee you make a Practice of this, at the ſame Time that you were making Profeſſions of Friendſhip to us. We therefore deſire you will put a Stop to your People going down this River, till we have ſpoke to the Nations living in that Country; which we intend to do with the Aſſiſtance of our Brothers the *Six Nations*, and our Grandfathers the *Delawares*.

A String.

Brethren,

The Reaſon of our mentioning this Matter, at this Time is, becauſe we hope you will take Pity on us, and do as we have deſired you.

Then *Kiſſonaucththa*, a Chief of the *Shawaneſe*, roſe up and ſaid,

Brethren,

1768.

Brethren;

We are glad to ſee you here, and that you are ſent by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* to confer with us at this Council. It much rejoiced our Hearts to take you by the Hand on your Arrival, and we aſſure you that the ſeveral Nations now preſent are equally rejoiced with us on this Account.

A String.

Brethren;

You have informed us that you are ſent by the Governor and wiſe Men of *Pennſylvania*, to hear whatever may paſs at this Council. We are glad to hear you ſay you had made the Road clear and ſmooth, as you came along, and that you have brought to us the Chain of Friendſhip, in your Hands, from our Brethren the wiſe Men of *Pennſylvania*. This has diſperſed the dark Clouds of Night, which hung over our Heads, on Account of many late Misfortunes which have happened, and brought to us the Light of the clear Day. You have, no Doubt, heard of many bad Reports of Miſchief, which may have made an ill Impreſſion on your Minds againſt us; we now remove them quite away, and make your Hearts eaſy, like thoſe of your wiſe Forefathers. We alſo clear the Road on our Parts, that, when you ſet off, you may travel it back with Pleaſure to your Council Houſe at *Philadelphia*, which I likewiſe ſweep clean, that your wiſe Men, when you return, may ſit down in it with Satisfaction and Comfort, and look back upon us, their Brethren, remembering that we have not forgot our antient Friendſhip.

Brethren,

We have now, on all Sides, cleared and made ſmooth the Road between you and us; and we deſire you, on your Parts, to be ſtrong, and not ſuffer any of your Soldiers to travel it, who carry ſharp edged Weapons with them, as that may injure the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us.

A Belt.

Mr. *Croghan* then acquainted the *Indians*, that the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania* and he would take the above Speeches into Conſideration, and anſwer them To-morrow.

N. B. *This Afternoon fourteen Canoes arrived here, containing thirty-eight* Munſies *and* Mohickons, *excluſive of Women and Children, who reſide on the Heads of the Weſt Branch of the* Suſquehanna.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Wedneſday *the Fourth of* May, 1768, *P. M.*

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

THIONISSAHGARAWA, a Chief of the *Six Nations*, roſe up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Gentlemen, and ſeveral Nations preſent, apologized for ſome Difference which happened this Morning among themſelves, as it was the Means of preventing our meeting them in the Forenoon, and deſired that their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, and the Tribes of *Indians* preſent, would take no Notice of it.

A String.

The ſame Chief then ſpoke as follows:

Brethren,

I am ſorry to hear what our Brethren, the *Shawaneſe*, ſaid to you Yeſterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any Mention of your keeping Poſſeſſion of the Forts you have taken from the *French*; for it was agreed upon by the *Six Nations*, as well as all other *Indians*, that the *French* ſhould be driven out of this Country, and the Poſſeſſion of all their Forts and Towns put into the Hands of our Brethren the *Engliſh*; and the Road of Peace was opened, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, for all Nations to travel in.

A String.

Then *Kayaſhuta*, a Chief of the *Senecas*, got up, and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, made by Col. *Broadſtreet* with the *Indians*, in the Year 1764, ſpoke as follows:

1768. *Brethren,*

What our Chief has juſt now mentioned to you is very true, and you will ſee by this Paper, that, during the late unhappy Differences between us, we held a Treaty with Colonel *Broadſtreet*, by which we agreed, that you had a Right to build Forts and trading Houſes where you pleaſed, and to travel the Road of Peace, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting. At that Treaty the *Shawaneſe* and *Delawares* were with me, and know all this well; and I am much ſurprized that the *Shawaneſe* ſhould ſpeak to you in the Manner they did Yeſterday.

The Commiſſioners then addreſſed themſelves to the *Six Nations*, and ſpoke as follows:

Brethren of the Six Nations,

It gave us great Pleaſure to hear what you ſaid the other Day to your Brother *Onas* and we thank you in his Name for the Readineſs you diſcovered in brightening and making ſtrong our antient Chain of Friendſhip. This will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is ſincerely determined to continue to do the ſame on his Part.

Brethren,

We eſteem it a ſtrong Mark of the Sincerity and Goodneſs of your Hearts, that you have opened them to us ſo freely and fully, as your Brother *Onas* earneſtly deſired you, that he might know whatever lay ſtill concealed within your Breaſts, which gave you any Uneaſineſs.

Brethren,

You have candidly and publicly told us that you are now eaſy with Reſpect to all former Loſſes you have ſuffered by our Means, and that you will take no farther Notice of ſuch Things. This intirely correſponds with your ſtrong Profeſſions of Friendſhip.

A String.

Brethren,

You have alſo freely, and without Reſerve, informed us that the only Grievance, which you now have Reaſon to complain of, is the Settlement made on your Lands. We are glad, Brethren, we have now ſo good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the ſeveral Nations preſent, with the Mind of your Brother *Onas*, and the Endeavours which have been uſed to do you Juſtice in this Reſpect.

Brethren,

We can aſſure you that nothing has given him more Concern than to find a Number of fooliſh People ſhould dare to ſeat themſelves on Lands in this Province, which your good Friends the Proprietors have not as yet purchaſed from you. Governor *Penn*, therefore, as well from his own ſincere and earneſt Inclinations to remove this Injury done you, as by the expreſs Commands of our great King *George*, iſſued Proclamations, near two Years ago, ordering all Perſons whatſoever, who had ſettled on your Lands, to remove without Delay, and forbidding others from taking the leaſt Poſſeſſion of any, under the ſevereſt Penalty of the Law.

Brethren,

As the People, who have ſettled your Lands, came chiefly from *Virginia*, the Governor of that Province likewiſe iſſued Proclamations and Orders to the ſame Purpoſe. The King's General too (His Excellency General *Gage*) hath twice ſent up Parties of Soldiers to the People living on *Redſtone* Creek and the *Monongahela*, to warn them off your Lands, and threatened them with ſeizing their Perſons and Effects, if they refuſed to move away. But, Brethren, we are ſorry to tell you, that none of theſe Meaſures have had the deſired Effect; and, therefore, Governor *Penn*, and his Aſſembly, having ſtill your Intereſt greatly at Heart, paſſed a Law, in *February* laſt, inflicting the Penalty of Death on all Perſons who ſhould continue on your Lands after the firſt Day of *June* next; and, in order that the People, who were ſettled on them, might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor *Penn*, near two Months ago, ſent to them four prudent and honeſt Men to diſtribute Copies of it among them, with a Number of Proclamations, commanding them to obey it ſtrictly, under the Penalty of Death, and alſo to read and explain them fully to all thoſe People.

Brethren,

Thoſe four Men have lately returned home, and reported to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, that they had executed his Orders; but that they were told by the People

ſettled

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ſettled at and near *Redſtone* Creek, that they had been encouraged by the *Indians* themſelves to continue on thoſe Lands; that, however, they are determined to obey the Law, and move off without Delay. But, Brethren, we are ſorry to tell you, that as ſoon as the Men ſent by the Governor had prevailed on the Settlers to conſent to a Compliance with the Law, there came among them eight *Indians*, who live at the *Mingo* Town down this River, and deſired the People not to leave their Settlements, but to ſit quiet on them till the preſent Treaty at this Place ſhould be concluded. The People, on receiving this Advice and Encouragement, ſuddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their Places, till they ſhould hear farther from the *Indians*.

The *Indians* then delivered to the Men ſent by the Governor a String of Wampum, and a Speech, which they deſired them to carry to the Governor. The Speech was this:——" You are ſent here by your great Men to tell theſe People to go away from " the Lands which you ſay is ours, and our great Men have ſent us, and we are glad " to meet here the ſame Day. We tell you the white People muſt ſtop, and we " ſtop them till the Treaty; and when *George Croghan* and our great Men ſhall ſpeak " together, we will tell them what to do."

Now, Brethren, we cannot help expreſſing to you our great Concern at this Behaviour of thoſe *Indians*, as it has abſolutely fruſtrated the Steps the Governor was taking to do you Juſtice, by the immediate Removal of thoſe People from your Lands. And we muſt tell you, Brethren, that the Conduct of thoſe *Indians* appears to us very aſtoniſhing; and we are much at a Loſs to account for the Reaſon of it at this Time, when the *Six Nations* are complaining of Encroachments being made on their Lands. You yourſelves, Brethren, muſt be very ſenſible that, while any of the *Indians* encourage the People to ſtay on your Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Meaſures to remove them. But, Brethren, all that we have now to deſire of you is, that you will immediately ſend off ſome of your prudent and wiſe Men with a Meſſage to the People ſettled at *Redſtone*, *Youghoghainy*, and *Monongahela*, to contradict the Advice of the eight *Indians* from the *Mingo* Town; and to acquaint them that you very much diſapprove of their continuing any longer on their Settlements; and that you expect they will quit them without Delay.

If you agree to this, we will ſend an honeſt and diſcreet white Man to accompany your Meſſengers. And, Brethren, if after receiving ſuch Notice from you, they ſhall refuſe to remove by the Time limited them, you may depend upon it, the Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution againſt them.

A String.

The Commiſſioners then, addreſſing themſelves to the *Shawaneſe*, ſpoke as follows:

Brethren,

In the firſt Part of your Speeches Yeſterday, you acquainted us that it was very diſagreeable to you to ſee a Fort continued at this Place, contrary to your Expectations, and that you were very ſorry to find a Number of Batteaus building here, in order to go down the River. With Regard to theſe Things we can only ſay, it is not a little ſurprizing to us that you ſhould mention them at this Time, as we have always underſtood that this Matter was ſettled with the *Six Nations*, and all other *Indians*, ſeveral Years ago, and their full Conſent obtained for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to trade. But, Brethren, as we came here to confer with you on Subjects which only relate to the Province of *Pennſylvania*, we have no Concern in this Buſineſs. It is an Affair of our great King of *England*, and as ſuch we muſt refer you for a more particular Anſwer to Mr. *Croghan*, who, you know, is appointed by his Majeſty to tranſact his Affairs with the *Indians* in this Country.

The Commiſſioners then ſpoke to the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, *Munſies*, *Mohickons*, and *Wyandotts*, as follows:

Brethren,

We now return you Thanks, in the Name of the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and in Behalf of the good People of that Province, for the kind Manner in which you have received his Meſſages by us. We aſſure you it gave us great Satiſfaction to hear you declare, in this public Council, your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, and your Determination to preſerve it bright, and not to ſuffer any little Accidents to make a Breach in it.

Brethren,

It is a ſtrong Proof of the Sincerity of your Hearts, that you have reſolved to forget intirely all the paſt Miſchiefs and Injuries which have been committed by the Folly of our wicked and raſh young Men, and we now hope theſe Things will never interrupt our future Peace and Happineſs.

Brethren,

We alſo thank you for making the Road ſmooth between you and the People of *Pennſylvania*, by removing all the Obſtructions that were in it, in ſuch a Manner that it may be travelled by all People with Eaſe and Safety.

Brethren,

It will give us much Pleaſure, when we return to *Philadelphia*, to communicate to the Governor all that has paſſed between us in theſe Conferences; and to aſſure him of your friendly Diſpoſitions and upright Intentions, which you may depend on we ſhall faithfully do.

A Belt.

The Commiſſioners having finiſhed what they had to ſay to the *Indians*, Mr. *Croghan* made them the following Speeches:

Brethren the Shawaneſe,

When you ſpoke Yeſterday to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, you deſired him to deſtroy this Fort, and not to paſs down this River, as it was bloody; and ſaid that our Warriors, paſſing through your Country, gave you and all other Nations great Uneaſineſs in your Minds.—You are the only Nation that has mentioned this Circumſtance, and I muſt tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, has no Concern in this Matter.

Brethren,

I well remember that when the *French* firſt built a Fort here, and paſſed up and down this River, you did not deſire them to deſtroy their Forts, and leave your Country. We were at War with your old Fathers, the *French*, when we drove them away, and took Poſſeſſion of this Fort; after that we conquered them, which you well know, and when we came here the *Six Nations* agreed to it, and came with us, and opened a Road of Peace through all this Country, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, both by Land and Water, that we might talk in Peace with all Nations of *Indians* to the Weſtward; and we thought the *Six Nations* had a Right ſo to do, as we always underſtood that they were the original Proprietors of this Country.

Brethren,

When I was firſt going down this River, by Order of his Excellency General *Gage*, and the Honourable Sir *William Johnſon*, all the Nations now preſent agreed to it, and ſent Deputies with me to promote the good Works of Peace with all Nations of *Indians* to the Weſtward; and to receive them into the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the King's Subjects, the *Six Nations*, and all others in Alliance with them; and to take them under his Majeſty's moſt gracious Protection, which has been ſince done. It is very true, when we firſt went down, we met with a Misfortune from ſome of the Nations we were going to ſpeak to, through the Inſtigation of the *French*, who then had an Influence with thoſe People to perſuade them to do Miſchief, but ever ſince that Time thoſe Nations have behaved well to their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, and after that unhappy Accident, by which we were Sufferers, Captain *Murray* and Mr. *M'Kee* condoled with your Nation for your Loſſes, agreeable to the antient Cuſtom of our Forefathers, and buried the Bones of our deceaſed Friends, whoſe Loſs gave me great Pain of Mind; and I did not expect to find their Bones raked out of the Ground, and brought into Council at this Time, eſpecially as you muſt know that we were ſtruck by the very Hatchet you yourſelves put into their Hands to ſtrike the *Engliſh* with.

Brethren,

By the late Treaty of Peace between the King of *Great-Britain* and the *French* King, the latter gave us Poſſeſſion of all their Forts and Towns, as we had conquered them. You likewiſe took Notice, Yeſterday, of our building Boats, and making Repairs to this Fort. I muſt tell you, that the King my Maſter never made War on any *Indian* Nation in this Country; on the contrary, he has always promoted Peace

1768.

among you; an Inſtance of which you ſee in the Peace brought about between the *Six Nations* and *Cherokees*. But you all well know that the *French* acted on different Principles, by ſetting one Nation at War againſt another. This Conduct of theirs was not pleaſing to the *Six Nations*; they, therefore, requeſted the *Engliſh* to go with them and Sir *William Johnſon* to drive the *French* from *Niagara*, and put it into the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, which you all well know they did; and ſince that Time our Warriors have paſſed through this Country from Fort to Fort, and back again, and no Difference has happened between them and your People. I am therefore ſurprized, Brethren, to hear you want to ſtop the Road of Peace that hath been ſo long opened for all Nations, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares, Wyandotts, Munſies *and* Mohickons, *give Attention to what I am going to ſay to you.*

It gives me great Satiſfaction to find that the Meaſures taken by the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and the wiſe People of that Province, have proved ſo effectual and agreeable to your ſeveral Nations as to remove all Uneaſineſs from your Minds, on Account of the many Accidents that have happened between your People and the King's ſubjects in that Province; and that you have buried them ſo deep in the Earth that neither you, nor your Children yet unborn, may ever call them to Remembrance.

Brethren,

Your Forefathers lived in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip with the worthy Founder of that Province, and the good People that came with him; and you have now renewed and brightened that antient Chain of Friendſhip with the Governors Commiſſioners, in Behalf of the King's Subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your ſeveral Nations to hold faſt by that Chain, and act on the ſame Principles your wiſe Forefathers formerly did.

A String.

Brethren,

You have all heard what the *Six Nations* ſaid to you by their Deputies, that they heartily repented of their own paſt ill Conduct towards their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, in ſtealing Horſes and committing other Abuſes; and they have deſired you, Brethren, to caſt out all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and return any ſtolen Horſes you may have amongſt you, and think of nothing, for the future, but promoting the good Work of Peace between you and your good Brethren, the *Engliſh*.

Brethren,

The King of *Great-Britain*, your Father and my Maſter, takes Delight in promoting Peace among all Nations of *Indians*, in this Country, and his own Subjects, which you muſt be well acquainted with. You all daily experience his Love towards you, and his Pity for your Neceſſities, by the Favours you conſtantly receive from his Officers here and elſewhere, and I am ſorry to ſay that your paſt Conduct ſhews a Want of Gratitude in you to his Subjects.

Whenever the King makes Peace with any Nation, he never violates his Engagements, though he always has it in his Power to chaſtize any People that dare be ſo hardy as to diſturb the Tranquillity of their Neighbours.—But I now truſt, Brethren, that your future Conduct will be ſuch as may merit his Majeſty's Eſteem and Protection.

By this Belt I now clear the Road of Peace, and make it ſmooth and eaſy to travel, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, that your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and all Nations of *Indians*, may travel it with Pleaſure, as one People, united in the ſtrongeſt Chain of Friendſhip, that our Women, and Children yet unborn, may mutually enjoy the Bleſſings of a laſting Peace.

Brethren of the Six Nations, *who are ſettled at the* Two Creeks,

I am ſorry to hear from ſome of your Brethren, the *Engliſh*, that whenever any of them paſs by your Village, you take Rum and other Things from them. You muſt be ſenſible this Conduct is very wrong, and a Breach of your Engagements to us. I hope I ſhall hear no more of it. You have been deſired three Years ago, by the *Six Nation* Council, to remove up this River nearer to their Country, and I now deſire

1768. you will take that Meſſage into your moſt ſerious Conſideration, and do as they have directed you; which will be very agreeable to all your Brethren the *Engliſh*.

A String.

Mr. *Croghan* having finiſhed what he had to ſay to the *Indians*, the Commiſſioners addreſſed themſelves to all the Nations preſent, and ſaid,

Brethren,

We are now to acquaint you, that, by order of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, we deliver to you a Preſent of Goods, to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Tribes preſent, to clothe your Women and Children; and we deſire you will receive them as a Teſtimony of the Affection and Regard which the Governor and good People of this Province have for you.

The Commiſſioners then delivered the Preſents to the different Tribes, amounting to *One Thouſand and Fifty Pounds*, *Pennſylvania* Currency, including the ſeveral private Preſents made to the Chiefs and principal Warriors.

This Evening arrived here Twenty-five Six Nation *Warriors, on their Return from the* Cherokee *Country, and brought with them two Priſoners.*

At a private CONFERENCE *held at Fort* Pitt, *on* Friday *the Sixth of* May, 1768, *with all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Delawares, Munſies *and* Mohickons.

PRESENT, Mr. CROGHAN *and the Commiſſioners.*

THE *Beaver* roſe up and ſpoke as follows, in Behalf of the *Delawares*, *Munſies*, and *Mohickons*,

Brethren,

It gives us great Pleaſure that the Conferences are now ended, that the antient Chain of Friendſhip is now renewed, and the Road made ſmooth between our ſeveral Tribes and our Brother the Governor of *Pennſylvania*.——Every Thing you have ſaid reſpecting the Folly of our young People, in ſtealing your Horſes and committing other Abuſes, we have laid to our Hearts, and will take Care to prevent any ſuch Miſconduct in them for the future; and we deſire, Brethren, you will take Care that none of your young People ſteal any Horſes from us, which they have frequently done.

A Belt.

He then addreſſed himſelf to the Commiſſioners, and ſaid,

Brethren,

We now ſpeak to you on Account of Trade—The Traders, who ſupply us with Goods, come from your Province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the Goods they ſell to us are dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they coſt them; but we are certain, from our own Knowledge, that they do not allow us the ſame Price for our Skins and Furs as they did formerly, and hope you will ſpeak to them to allow us a ſufficient Price for our Peltry.

A Belt.

Brethren,

The Country lying between this River and the *Allegheny* Mountains, has always been our Hunting Ground; but the white People, who have ſcattered themſelves over it, have, by their hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourſelves to have the only Right to; and we deſire you will acquaint our Brother, the Governor, of this, and prevent their hunting there for the future.

A String.

Brethren,

We have now done ſpeaking on Buſineſs, and every Thing has been ſettled at this Conference to our Satisfaction; and we have agreed, that two of our principal Warriors

riors, named *Quequedaguedo* and *Killbuck*, ſhall accompany you to *Philadelphia*, in order to ſee the Governor, and bring us ſuch Anſwers as he ſhall think proper to ſend us reſpecting our Trade and Hunting Country.

A Belt.

To which the Commiſſioners replied;

Brethren,

We have already communicated to you, and the other Nations, the ſeveral Steps taken by the Government to do you all Juſtice, with Reſpect to the Encroachments on your Lands; and we ſhall carefully report to the Governor every Thing you have now ſaid to us on this Head, that he may take ſuch Meaſures as may be judged moſt expedient to ſatisfy you; and you may expect to receive his Anſwer as ſoon as a convenient Opportunity offers.

At a MEETING *held at Fort* Pitt, *on* Saturday *the 7th of* May, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Shawaneſe.

PRESENT, Mr. CROGHAN *and the Commiſſioners.*

KISSINAUGHTHA, a Chief of the *Shawaneſe*, addreſſed himſelf to the Commiſſioners, and ſaid,

Brethren,

When you ſpoke to us from the Governor, you deſired us to ſpeak from our Hearts, and tell you what gave us any Uneaſineſs of Mind. We conſidered your Speeches, and did ſo, which we find by your Anſwer was not agreeable to you. You tell us, what we ſpoke to you did not belong to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, but to the King.

Brethren,

We aſſure you that we are as well diſpoſed to live in Friendſhip with our Brethren the *Engliſh*, as any other Nation in this Country, and will hold faſt by the Chain of Friendſhip, now renewed and brightened by our Brother *Onas*, as long as the Graſs grows, or Waters run, with all our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

A String.

The ſame Speaker addreſſed himſelf to Mr. Croghan, *and ſpoke as follows:*

Brother,

We are all very ſorry that we ſhould have ſaid any Thing, the other Day, to our Brother *Onas*, that ſhould give you, or his Commiſſioners, any Offence, or our Brethren the *Six Nations*. But as the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, in his Speeches, deſired us to open our Minds, and to tell every Thing that gives us any Uneaſineſs, we were determined to do ſo.

Brother,

When you ſpoke to us the next Day, you told us every Thing that paſſed in the Time of War, as well as ſince, which is very true; and we acknowledge we were wrong, though we did not expect you would do as we requeſted. And, from what you have told us, we know that it is not in the Power of any other Perſon but the King our Father. And though you ſay, we are the only Nation that has mentioned this to you, we know that all other Nations of *Indians* wiſh, as well as we, that there were no Forts in this Country.

As to what we ſaid about the Boats going down the River, we did not mean that they ſhould not go, but deſired you would not ſend them till we had Time to go and counſel with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence. And as to what we ſaid about our People that were killed, when you were taken Priſoner, we only mentioned it to ſhew you what a fooliſh People the *Indians* there are. It is very true, Brother, we did ſend a Hatchet to thoſe Nations in Time of War; but it was ſent to us from the *Senecas*, to carry to them.

Brother,

1768. We now deſire that you may forget what we firſt ſpoke to you about thoſe Things; and help us to ſome Council Wampum, as we are very poor; and we will immediately ſet out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts we ſent them, and do every Thing in our Power to make the Road ſmooth and eaſy to travel, and convince you that we are as much diſpoſed to hold faſt the Chain of Friendſhip, as any Nation in this Country.

A Belt.

At a MEETING *held at Fort* Pitt, *on* Monday *the Ninth of* May, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Six Nations.

PRESENT, *Mr.* CROGHAN, *and the Commiſſioners.*

IT was agreed upon by them to comply with the Requeſt of the Commiſſioners in ſending Meſſengers to the People ſettled at *Redſtone*, *Youghiogany* and *Monongehela*, to ſignify to them the great Diſpleaſure of the *Six Nations* at their taking Poſſeſſion of the Lands there, and making Settlements on them; and alſo that it is expected they will, with their Families, remove without further Notice. They accordingly appointed the *White Mingo* and the three Deputies ſent from the *Six Nation* Country, to carry a Meſſage to that Effect; and the Commiſſioners agreed to ſend Mr. *John Frazer* and Mr. *William Thompſon*, to accompany them with written Inſtructions, in Behalf of the Government of *Pennſylvania*.

Monday, *Ninth of* May, 1768. *P. M.*

THE *Indian* Meſſengers having agreed to ſet out for *Redſtone* Creek To-morrow, the Commiſſioners, as an Encouragement to them for the Trouble of their Journey, made them a Preſent of ſome black Wampum.

They then deſired Mr. *Frazer* and Capt. *Thompſon* to hold themſelves prepared for accompanying the *Indian* Meſſengers in the Morning, and wrote them a Letter of Inſtructions, which follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

Fort Pitt, *the Ninth of* May, 1768.

Gentlemen,

THE *Six Nations*, at the public Conferences held laſt Week with them and other Tribes of *Indians* at this Place, renewed their Complaints of Encroachments being made on their Lands; and they have agreed, at our Inſtance, to ſend four Meſſengers to the People ſettled on the Waters of the *Monongahela* and *Youghiogany*, to expreſs their great Diſapprobation of their continuing ſtill there; and alſo to let them know that it is expected, by the whole Confederacy of the *Six Nations*, that they will remove from the Lands they have unjuſtly taken Poſſeſſion of, without further Delay. But as it is neceſſary, in order to enforce the Meſſage from the *Indians*, and to ſee that it is properly and effectually communicated to the People, that ſome prudent Perſons ſhould accompany the *Indian* Meſſengers, we requeſt you will do us the Favour to undertake this Buſineſs.

As ſoon as you arrive in the midſt of the Settlements near *Redſtone* Creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the Settlers as poſſible, to whom the *Indians* may then deliver their Meſſage, which ſhall be given to you in Writing; and we deſire you will leave a few Copies of it with the principal People, that they may communicate the ſame to thoſe who live at any conſiderable Diſtance from them. We herewith furniſh you with a Copy of the Speech delivered to us at this Treaty by the *Six Nations*, reſpecting the Settlement of their Lands, which you will be pleaſed to read to the Settlers for their Information.

You may then acquaint them, that they muſt now be convinced by this Meſſage, and the Speech of the *Six Nations*, that they have hitherto been groſſly deceived by a few ſtraggling *Indians* of no Conſequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their Settlements; and that they will now be left without the leaſt Pretence

or Excuſe for ſtaying on them any longer. However, we make no Doubt, but, before you reach *Redſtone*, many of the Families will have removed, in Obedience to the late Law paſſed in this Province, which has been read and fully explained to them by the Rev. Mr. *Steel*, and the other Gentlemen whom the Governor ſent up to them in *March* laſt.

But ſhould you find any of thoſe inconſiderate People ſtill actuated by a lawleſs and obſtinate Spirit to bid Defiance to the civil Authority, you may let them know, that we were under no Neceſſity of ſending, in the Name of the Governor, any further Notice to them, or of being at the Pains of making them acquainted with the real Minds of the *Indians*, to induce them to quit their Settlements, for that the Powers of Government are ſufficient to compel them to pay due Obedience to the Laws; and they may depend upon it, they will be effectually exerted, if they perſiſt in their Obſtinacy.

You may likewiſe aſſure them, that they need not attempt to make an Offer of Terms with the Government reſpecting their Removal, as we hear ſome of them have vainly propoſed to do, by ſaying, they would go off the Lands immediately, on Condition that they ſhould be ſecured to them as ſoon as the Proprietary Purchaſe is made. It is a high Inſult on Government for thoſe People even to hint ſuch Things.

The only Motives, therefore, which excite us to make Uſe of the preſent Expedient of ſending you with Meſſengers from the *Indians* on this Occaſion, is the compaſſionate Concern we have for the dangerous Situation and Diſtreſſes of thoſe unhappy People, and the Hopes we have that, by this Means, they may be convinced it is their true and beſt Intereſt to pay a due Submiſſion to the Laws, by relinquiſhing their Settlements without Delay. If any of them ſhould talk of petitioning the Governor for a Preference in taking up the Lands they have improved, you may aſſure them from us, that it will be to no Manner of Purpoſe, till they have firſt complied with the Law.

We depend greatly on your Care and Prudence in executing this Buſineſs to our Satisfaction, and recommend it to you to be particularly careful that the *Indian* Meſſengers are treated with the greateſt Civility and Kindneſs. When you return to Fort *Bedford*, we beg you will write us an Account of your Proceedings. We wiſh you a ſafe Return to your Families, and are, with great Regard,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
John Allen,
Joſeph Shippen, Jun.

To Meſſrs. *John Frazer*, and *William Thompſon*.

Meſſrs. *Frazer* and *Thompſon* being in Readineſs with their Horſes and Proviſions, for their Journey to *Redſtone* Creek, the Commiſſioners ſent ſeveral Times for the *Indian* Meſſengers, who at laſt came to them to the Fort, and acquainted them that they had been ſeriouſly conſidering the Buſineſs they were going to be ſent on, and it now appeared to them ſo diſagreeable, that they could by no means conſent to undertake it, and immediately returned the Wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated, as to the Reaſons of their declining to perform what they had conſented to, they anſwered, that three of them were ſent as Deputies by the *Six Nation* Council to attend the Treaty here; and having received no Directions from them to proceed any further, they choſe to return Home, in order to make Report of what they had ſeen and heard at this Place. They further added, that the driving white People away from their Settlements was a Matter which no *Indians* could, with any Satiſfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it moſt proper for the *Engliſh* themſelves to compel their own People to remove from the *Indian* Lands.

After this Refuſal of the *Indians*, who had been appointed to carry the Meſſage from the *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners in vain attempted to perſuade or procure others to execute the Buſineſs, though they uſed great Endeavours for that Purpoſe; and they thought it both uſeleſs and imprudent to continue to preſs a Matter on the *Indians*, which they found they were generally much averſe to; and therefore concluded to ſet out on their Return to *Philadelphia*, without further Delay. But in a ſhort Time afterwards *Kayaſhuta* came with *Arroas* (a principal Warrior of the *Six*

Nations) to the Commiſſioners at their Lodgings; where the former addreſſed himſelf to them in Effect as follows, *viz.*

Brethren,

I am very ſorry to find that you have been diſappointed in your Expectations of the *Indian* Meſſengers going to *Redſtone*, according to your Deſire, and our Agreement; and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a diſcontented Mind, on this Account. Believe me, Brethren, this Thought fills my Heart with the deepeſt Grief, and I could not ſuffer you to leave us without ſpeaking to you on this Subject, and endeavouring to make your Minds eaſy. We were all of us much diſpoſed to comply with your Requeſt, and expected it could have been done without Difficulty, but I now find that not only the *Indians* appointed by us, but all our other young Men, are very unwilling to carry a Meſſage from us to the white People, ordering them to remove from our Lands. They ſay they would not chooſe to incur the ill Will of thoſe People, for, if they ſhould be now removed, they will hereafter return to their Settlements, when the *Engliſh* have purchaſed the Country from us. And we ſhall be very unhappy, if, by our Conduct towards them at this Time, we ſhall give them Reaſon to diſlike us, and treat us in an unkind Manner when they again become our Neighbours. We therefore hope, Brethren, you will not be diſpleaſed with us for not performing our Agreement with you, for you may be aſſured that we have good Hearts towards all our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

The Commiſſioners returned *Kayaſhuta* many Thanks for his friendly Behaviour on this Occaſion; and aſſured him that they greatly approved of the Conduct of all the *Indians*, during the Treaty, and were now returning home with very eaſy and contented Minds. They further acquainted him that their Reaſon for urging them to ſend a Meſſage to the *Redſtone* Settlers proceeded intirely from the great Anxiety they had of contributing every Thing in their Power, that might expedite the Meaſures taken by the Government to do them Juſtice, and to redreſs every Injury they complained of. Yet, as they found the Compliance of their Requeſt was diſagreeable to the *Indians*, they ſhould not preſs the Matter on them any further, though it appeared to be a Step very neceſſary to be taken at this Time.

They then took Leave of the *Indians*, in the moſt friendly Manner, and ſat out on their Return to *Philadelphia*.

THE END.

Joseph Fox

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

HELD AT

FORT-PITT,

IN APRIL AND MAY, 1768,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

GEORGE CROGHAN, Eſquire,

DEPUTY AGENT for *INDIAN* AFFAIRS,

WITH THE

CHIEFS and WARRIORS

OF THE

Ohio and other *Weſtern* *INDIANS*.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by WILLIAM GODDARD, at the *New Printing-Office*, in *Market-Street*.
M,DCC,LXIX.

Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a CONFERENCE *held at* Fort-Pitt, *on* Tueſday *the Twenty-ſixth Day of* April, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Six Nations, Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munſies *and* Mohickons, *reſiding on the Waters of the* Ohio.

PRESENT,

GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſquire, Deputy-Agent for* Indian *Affairs.*

JOHN ALLEN,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *junior,* } *Eſquires, Commiſſioners from the Province of* Pennſylvania.

ALEXANDER M'KEE, *Eſq; Commiſſary of* Indian *Affairs.*

Colonel JOHN REED, *Commandant,*
Captain CHARLES EDMONSTON,
Captain ——— POWNALL.

Lieutenants.
THOMAS FORD,
ALEXANDER MACLELLAN,
JESSE WRIGHT,
SAMUEL STEEL,
WILLIAM WOOD,
THOMAS BATT.

Enſigns.
THOMAS HUTCHINS,
ROBERT HAMILTON,
JAMES SAVAGE,
GODFREY TRACY.

Mr. HENRY MONTOUR, *Interpreter.*

INDIANS.

Six Nations.

Keyaſhuta,
White Mingo,
Soneno,
Allyondongo,
Onaughkong,
Gettyqueaye,
Onondagago,
Cadedonago,
Soggoyadentha,
Thoniſſagarawa,
Oyanay,
Toeaughquottet. } *Chiefs.*

Delawares.

Nettawatways, *or* Newcomer,
Cuſtettoga,
Beaver,
Latort,
Spawgaſſa,
Neſſicuthethem,
Caſcatehon,
Kekiwenum,
Waſhawanon,
Mahetoaughkong,
Loyalaughaland,
Tugaſſo. } *Chiefs.*

Six Nations.

Toeageda,
Toedaſſaho,
Kenniſſoen,
Thagonneyeſus,
Dawatdehough,
Awanneynatha,
Chief Warriors.

With 293 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Shawaneſe.

Kayſinnaughtha, *or the* Hard Man,
Etawakiſſaho,
Maughkatethwa,
Maykypuckathey,
Maughkateymawaywa,
Nymwha,
Bennoxcumma,
Naynichtha,
Waſſaynametha,
Wethawathocka.
Chiefs.

Thethawgay,
Waughcomme,
Othawaydia,
Mawaydia,
Munnena,
Kawcomme,
Shilleywathetha,
Quighbya,
Chief Warriors.

With 141 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Delawares.

Capt. Jacobs,
Winganum,
Capt. Pipe,
Capt. Jonny,
Quequedagaytho, *or* Grey Eyes,
White Wolf,
Theckhoton,
Opemalughim,
Killaykhehon,
Wieſahoxon,
Chief Warriors.

With 311 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Munſies.

Auttemaway,
Kendaſſeong,
Waſſawayhim,
Quekquahim,
Waughellapo,
Chiefs.

With 196 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Mohickons.

Wennighjalis,
Kelleigheon.
Chiefs.

With 90 *Warriors, beſides Women and Children.*

Seven Wyandotts *ſent to attend the Conference.*

In the whole 1103 Indians, *beſides Women and Children.*

1768.

THE *Indians* having taken their Seats, in Order, Mr. *Croghan* opened the Conferences as follows, *viz.*

Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munſies, *and* Mohickons,

I am glad to ſee ſo many of your different Nations aſſembled at this Council Fire, and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears, that you may ſee and look on your Brethren the *Engliſh*, with Pleaſure.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clean the Sweat off your Bodies, and remove all evil Thoughts, from your Minds, and clean the Paſſage to your Hearts, that every Thing which may be ſaid to you, from your Brethren the *Engliſh*, may reſt eaſy there.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clear your Ears, that you may hear and conſider well what is going to be ſaid to you at this general Meeting of your ſeveral Tribes.

A String.

Brethren,

I take this firſt Opportunity of our Meeting in Council, to introduce to you the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, appointed by your Brother *Onas*, and the wiſe Men of that Government, and deſire you will give particular Attention to the ſeveral Meſſages thoſe Gentlemen are charged with, to deliver to your ſeveral Nations. 1768.

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were explained to the different Nations, Mr. *M'Kee* delivered to them the Meſſage which Governor *Penn* ſent to his Care in *February* laſt, having had no Opportunity, till now, of meeting with the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes together, though he had diſpatched Meſſengers to inform them of his having ſuch a Meſſage to communicate to them.

The Meſſage follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

By the Honourable JOHN PENN, *Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware, *&c. &c.*

A MESSAGE to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, at *Ohio*.

Brethren,

I AM ſorry to acquaint you that one *Frederick Stump*, and *John Ironcutter*, ſome Time ago, having ſold ſome Rum to a few *Indians* of your Nations, they all got drunk at *Stump*'s Houſe on *Middle Creek*, and, in their Liquor, threatened to kill him and his Family, as he ſays; on which thoſe two wicked Men murdered ſeveral of your People.

Brethren,

You muſt all be ſenſible that there are bad and fooliſh People of all Nations, whom at Times the evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to murder their moſt intimate Friends, and even Relations, in order to diſturb the Peace and Tranquillity of their Neighbours—Theſe Accidents often happen amongſt yourſelves, as well as among us, but the imprudent Act of a few fooliſh People ſhould not diſturb the Peace of the many wiſe and innocent amongſt us.

The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, and Tongues to ſpeak the Sentiments of our Hearts to each other—And when any Misfortune happens of this Kind to either of us, we ſhould conſider well the Conſequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and ſmoke together as our Forefathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjuſt and ſettle any Diſputes that might formerly happen, that ſo no black Clouds might ariſe over our Heads, to prevent us from ſeeing the Sun riſe and ſet over us in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip.

This is the Method I propoſe to take on this unlucky Occaſion, and recommend to you my Brethren, and deſire you may reſt eaſy and ſatisfied till you hear from me again. The ſtricteſt Juſtice ſhall be done you, and I make no Doubt but you will be ſatisfied with my Conduct.

On firſt hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I iſſued a Proclamation, and had thoſe two Men apprehended and put into Priſon, and make no Doubt but to bring them to that Puniſhment ſo heinous a Crime deſerves, by the Laws of their Country.

I have wrote to Sir *William Johnſon*, and informed him of this Accident; and as ſoon as my Expreſs returns, you may be ſure to hear from me and him farther on this Matter, and more to your Satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the Juſtice and upright Intentions of all His Majeſty's Subjects, towards your ſeveral Nations.

A Belt.

(Leſſer Seal.)

GIVEN under my Hand, and the leſſer Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the Twenty-ſecond Day of* February, *in the Year of our Lord,* 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

1768. WEDNESDAY, 27th APRIL, Mr. *Croghan*, and the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes, and explained to them the Heads of the ſeveral Speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*. After the above Chiefs had conſidered what had been told them, the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* on a Belt and String of Wampum expreſſed their Satisfaction at ſeeing Commiſſioners from *Pennſylvania*, at their Council Fire; and returned Mr. *Croghan* Thanks for introducing them to their ſeveral Nations, aſſuring him they would pay due Attention to what thoſe Gentlemen ſhould ſay to them from their Brother *Onas*, and their Brethren of that Province.

A Belt and String.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Friday *the 29th Day of* April, 1768.

PRESENT *the ſame as before.*

MR. *Croghan* addreſſed himſelf to all the different Tribes, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brethren,

The other Day I introduced you to the Commiſſioners from *Pennſylvania*, and informed you they had ſeveral Meſſages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. They are now going to ſpeak to you, and I deſire you will pay due Attention to what they ſhall ſay.

The Commiſſioners then in the Name of the Governor of *Pennſylvania* delivered the following Meſſages to the *Indians*.

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; *Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex *on* Delaware, *to the ſeveral Tribes of* Indians, *living on and beyond the* Ohio, *viz.* Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares, *&c.*

Brethren,

IT is not long ſince I ſent a Meſſage to you, to be delivered by Mr. *Alexander M'Kee*.

You will ſee that that Meſſage was ſent on Purpoſe to acquaint you that two of our bad Inhabitants had murdered ſome of our *Indian* Brethren, at *Middle Creek*, near *Suſquehanna*, and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the Murderers apprehended, and brought to the Puniſhment they juſtly deſerve.

Ever ſince I ſent that Meſſage to you my Heart has been ſo deeply afflicted with Sorrow, for the Loſs you have ſuſtained by that barbarous Act, that I could not reſt, or ſleep quiet in my Bed, as I well knew it was a very great Breach of the ſolemn Engagements we had entered into of preſerving the ſtricteſt Friendſhip between us, in not ſuffering the leaſt Link in the Chain to be broken or any Ways hurt.

I have longed much to come myſelf to the *Ohio*, to take you by the Hand, and ſit down and condole with you, on ſo melancholy an Occaſion, in the Loſſes you have ſuſtained in the Death of ſome of our good Brethren the *Indians*; but I muſt let you know that the great Affairs I have to manage in the Government, neceſſarily detain me at this Time in *Philadelphia*.—I have therefore appointed my good Brother, *John Allen*, Eſq; and the provincial Secretary, *Joſeph Shippen*, Eſq; Commiſſioners, to meet you on this Occaſion, and to ſpeak and condole with you in my Stead. They will deliver this Meſſage to you in my Name, and whatever they ſhall ſay to you, you may hear and believe in the ſame Manner as if I was preſent among you, and ſpoke to you myſelf; for you may depend on it, they will ſay nothing to you but the real Truth, and what are the ſincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

Brethren,

I told you alſo in that Meſſage, that I had communicated this melancholy News to Sir *William Johnſon*, and promiſed you that as ſoon as I ſhould receive his Anſwer, you ſhould

1768.

ſhould hear from me again; and I hoped in ſuch a Manner as would be to your Satiſfaction.

Brethren,

I am now to inform you, that I have ſince received Sir *William Johnſon*'s Anſwer, and am pleaſed to hear that he has laid this Matter before a large Number of *Indians*, as well of the Six Nations as of ſeveral other Northern Tribes of *Indians*, with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences at his Houſe. And Mr. *Croghan* will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty.

A String.

Brethren,

The unhappy Accidents which have happened to ſome of your People, in my Government, have given me great Concern, as I have already told you; I, with this String of Wampum, gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth that they may be no more ſeen.

A String.

Brethren,

As I have buried the Bones of all our deceaſed Friends, I condole with you for the Loſs you have ſuſtained in them, and cover their Graves with theſe few Goods.

Delivered the Condolance Preſents.

Brethren,

With this Belt of Wampum, I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was ſprinkled, that the ſweet Herbs, which come through the Earth, may have their uſual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large white Belt.

Brethren,

Hearken now to what I have to ſay further to you, in Behalf of myſelf and all the good People of this Province.

I am informed that ſome wicked and ill-diſpoſed People have told you many Lies, endeavoured to make you believe that the good People of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you ſome Miſchief, and are not deſirous of preſerving the Chain of Friendſhip bright and entire between us. You may depend on it that all ſuch Repreſentations are falſe, and without the leaſt Foundation, and are made with no other View than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors muſt be looked upon as our greateſt Enemies. To aſſure you that I am deſirous and ſincere in my Intentions, to live always in the ſtricteſt Harmony with you, and to remove every Uneaſineſs that may be lodged in your Breaſts, I have impowered and inſtructed my Commiſſioners, to confer with you on any Matters which immediately relate to my Government; and to hear what you may have to ſay to me with Regard to all ſuch Things as may contribute to preſerve the Peace, and ſtrengthen that Band of Friendſhip in which you are united with the good People of this Province: And I make no Doubt but you have the ſame good Diſpoſitions that I have to promote that End; and that all Things will be freely communicated to one another in theſe Conferences. I deſire, therefore, that you will fully inform my Commiſſioners of every Thing that gives you the leaſt Uneaſineſs, that I may know it and endeavour to remove all Cauſe of Diſcontent among you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I have told you every Thing I had to ſay to you relative to the unhappy Murder committed by two of our wicked People, on ſome of your Brethren; and as I am, and have been, doing every Thing in my Power to bring thoſe Offenders to Juſtice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have loſt in the *Indian* Country, by ſome of your fooliſh young Men; and as I am determined that the ſtricteſt Juſtice ſhall be done you, I muſt let you know that I expect the ſame Juſtice from you for the Loſs of His Majeſty's Subjects intruſted to my Care. This is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendſhip long ſubſiſting between your ſeveral Nations and us; and if we both unite in attending ſtrictly to thoſe Treaties, we ſhall be able to preſerve the Chain of Friendſhip bright, and without Ruſt.

It was likewiſe agreed at thoſe Treaties, that whenever any Accident ſhould happen, that might give the leaſt Uneaſineſs, or in any Manner endanger the Friendſhip

ſubſiſting

1768. ſubſiſting between us, we ſhould immediately inform each other of it.—Now you ſee that I have not forgot thoſe antient Treaties, for, as ſoon as I had Knowledge of thoſe unlucky Accidents, which have happened in my Province, I immediately ſent you Notice of them by a Speech and Belt, to be delivered to you by Mr. *M'Kee*; and I now ſend my two Commiſſioners to condole with you on that melancholy Occaſion. I muſt now inform you of ſuch *Engliſh* Subjects belonging to my Province, as have been murdered in the *Indian* Country, and have come to my Knowledge, viz. *Henry O'Brian*, *Peter Brown*, and eight other Men, in proceeding down the *Ohio*, laſt *Auguſt*, with two large Batteaus, loaded with Goods, were murdered by the *Indians*, and Part of the Goods taken away near the Falls of that River.—*Thomas Mitchell*, a Trader, was likewiſe murdered in one of the *Shawaneſe* Villages, laſt Fall.—*John M'Donald* was alſo murdered near Fort *Pitt*, in *December* laſt, by a *Delaware Indian*.

A Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt I renew, brighten and make ſtrong the Chain of Friendſhip, that ſubſiſts between us; I have ſtill faſt hold of one End of it, and deſire you will alſo keep faſt hold of the other End; and let us both for ever hold it faſt, that we may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together in all Matters relating to our mutual Welfare, as Brothers who have the ſame Intereſts and Concern for each other's Peace and Happineſs.

A Belt repreſenting a Chain, held by a Hand at each End, of 11 *Rows.*

Dated at Fort Pitt, *the 29th Day of* April, 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By his Commiſſioners, { JOHN ALLEN, (L. S.)
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *jun.* (L. S.) }

The Commiſſioners having delivered the Governor's Meſſages in Council, Mr. *Croghan* addreſſed the *Indians* as follows.

Brethren,

You have now heard what the Governor of *Pennſylvania* hath ſaid to you by his Commiſſioners; and you ſee that he and the wiſe Men of that Province have not forgot the former Friendſhip which ſubſiſted between your Forefathers and theirs. They have now condoled with you for your loſt Friends, agreeable to your antient Cuſtom, and ſpoke their Minds freely on every Subject that has cauſed their meeting you at this Time, and have called upon you to do the ſame on your Parts.—They have brightened the Chain of Friendſhip, and have done every Thing in their Power to preſerve that Friendſhip which was made between your Forefathers and the firſt Settlers of that Province, who came over with your antient Brother *Onas*.

Brethren,

I now deſire you will aſſemble all the wiſe Men of your ſeveral Tribes together, and call to Mind your former Treaties with the good People of *Pennſylvania*, and conſider what has been ſaid to you, and ſpeak your Minds freely and openly to the Governor's Commiſſioners, that every Thing which gives you Uneaſineſs, or Diſcontent, may be fully known to your Brother *Onas*, as he has deſired.

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, one of the Chiefs ſpoke, and ſaid they would take them into Conſideration, and let us know when they ſhould be ready to anſwer them.

Then a Deputy ſent from the Six Nation Country got up, and delivered the following Meſſage to the ſeveral Nations preſent.

Brethren,

I am ſent from the *Six Nation* Council with this Speech, to inform you, that they have conſidered well the paſt Conduct of their Warriors in going through this Country to and from War, who have made a Practice of ſtealing Horſes, and behaving otherwiſe very ill to their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and have forbid their doing any Miſchief for the future; and do now deſire you the *Shawaneſe*, *Delawares*, and *Wyandotts* to do

the ſame, and to throw all evil Thoughts out of your Minds and Hearts; and to think of nothing but promoting a laſting Friendſhip with your Brethren the *Engliſh*, as we your elder Brothers, the *Six Nations*, have determined to do.

A Belt.

After the *Six Nation* Deputy had finiſhed the foregoing Speech, and it was interpreted to the *Indians*, Mr. *Croghan* informed them of the Congreſs Sir *William Johnſon* lately held with the *Six Nations*, *Canada Indians*, and other northern Tribes, of the Buſineſs tranſacted with them, and the Peace ſettled between thoſe ſeveral Nations and the *Cherokees*, and that the Deputies of the latter, with a Number of the *Six Nations*, were to return home by the Way of Fort *Pitt*, and recommended it to the different Tribes preſent to behave in a friendly Manner to them, and ſee that they paſſed ſafe through their Country; on which Mr. *Croghan* gave them

A Belt.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Sunday *the Firſt Day of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

QUEQUEDAGAYTHO, Speaker for the *Delawares*, roſe up and made the following Anſwer to the Meſſage from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*.

Brother,

We return you Thanks for your Kindneſs in ſending Commiſſioners to condole with us, on Account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us; as alſo for the friendly Meſſages they have delivered to us in your Name, and you may be aſſured we ſhall pay due Regard to every Thing you have therein ſaid to us.

He then requeſted the ſeveral Nations preſent to attend to what he was about to ſay further to their Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*; and proceeded,

Brother,

The Grief and Concern which you have expreſſed to us, on Account of the late Miſchiefs committed on our People, we believe to be very ſincere, and that they were cauſed by the Evil Spirit. You have alſo mentioned, in a particular Manner, ſeveral Loſſes which you have ſuſtained in the *Indian* Country; we are heartily ſorry for them, but muſt acquaint you, that as to the Murder of the Ten Men in the Batteaus, down this River, we have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations, and not by any of the Tribes here preſent, ſo that we have not had the leaſt Concern in this unhappy Affair.—It is too true that one of your People was killed by the *Shawaneſe*, and we are alſo very ſorry for that Accident.—As to the Man who, you ſay, was killed near Fort *Pitt*, by a *Delaware Indian*, we tell you that the Perſon who committed that Fact, was half a white Man, and the other half an *Indian*; ſo you ſee, Brother, that you are equally concerned with us in that Breach of Friendſhip; but I hope, Brother, all theſe Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion, and that our Children may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip.

A Belt.

Brother.

I ſhall, in the next Place, ſpeak to you concerning the Friendſhip that ſubſiſts between us; I hope we ſhall always be firm in it; and we ſhall endeavour, on our Parts to keep the Chain as bright and ſtrong as our Foreſathers did at their firſt Councils, which were held by wiſe Men.

A String.

He then repeated the ſame Ceremonies that we had uſed in the burying the Bones, and ſaid,——

Brother,

I now gather all the Bones of your deceaſed Friends, and bury them in the Ground, in the ſame Place with ours, ſo deep that none of our young People may ever know

1768. that any Miſfortunes have happened between us; and it gives us great Satiſfaction that our Brother *Onas* has not forgot this ancient Cuſtom of condoling with us for our Loſſes.

A Belt.

Brother,
By this Belt I alſo wipe away the Blood, as you have done, from the Earth, and make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as thoſe of our wiſe Forefathers; and we hope what paſſes in this Council will never be forgotten.

A Belt.

After repeating what had been ſaid to them, relating to the Chain of Friendſhip, he concluded.——

Brethren,
We are much obliged to the Governor for ſpeaking ſo freely and openly to us from his Heart, and as he has recommended to us to take faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, we aſſure him we ſhall take his Advice, and will do it; and that we ſhall likewiſe ſpeak to him from our Hearts, for we look upon this as the only Way to preſerve our Friendſhip; and we ſhall take Care to guide and direct our young People to behave as they ought to do, in promoting the Peace, and cultivating the ſtricteſt Harmony between us.

A Belt.

The *Beaver*, a Chief of the *Delawares*, then riſing up, deſired all preſent to pay Attention to what he ſhould ſay to his Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania.*

Brother,
We, the old Men of the different Nations preſent, are much rejoiced that the Chain of Friendſhip is now brightened by our Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and we return him Thanks for putting it into our Hands, in the kind Manner he has done, which convinces us of his good Intentions.

We, the *Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munſies, Mohickons, Wyandotts* and our Uncles the *Six Nations*, will keep faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, in the Manner you deſire us. We now deſire the Governor will alſo take hold of the End of this Belt, which we ſtretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briars and Bruſh that have grown up in it, that we may all travel it in Peace and Safety.

Brother,
We make the Road ſmooth and pleaſant for your Commiſſioners to travel Home, and make a Report to you, at our ancient Council Fire in *Philadelphia*, of what they now hear from us. And when you conſider our Speeches, you will find that our Hearts are good, and that we are determined to preſerve the Road of Peace free from any Interruption on our Parts: We deſire you will take the ſame Care on your Parts, for if any Logs ſhall be laid acroſs it, by any of your People, it will be undoing every Thing that is now agreed on between our ſeveral Nations and you at this Meeting.

A Belt.

Then *Quequedagaytho* roſe and ſaid that they had ſpoken every Thing they had to ſay, at this Time, to their Brother *Onas*; and, addreſſing himſelf to Mr. *Croghan*, ſpoke as follows,

Brother,
We have been long acquainted with you, and are well pleaſed with your Behaviour towards us; and, at this Time, are the more obliged to you for introducing to us the Commiſſioners from the Government of *Pennſylvania*; as it has given us a good Opportunity of renewing our Peace with the good People of that Province, with whom our Forefathers always lived in the moſt perfect Friendſhip. You ſpoke to us the other Day, and recommended to us to take into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the ſeveral Matters we have heard from the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, by his Commiſſioners, and to weigh them well in our Minds before we give our Anſwers to them.

Brother,
We have taken your Advice, and you may be convinced of this by what we have juſt now ſaid in Behalf of the *Delawares, Munſies* and *Mohickons.*

A Belt.

The Speaker of the *Delawares* then obſerved that they had finiſhed what they had to ſay at this Time.

Then a Chief of the *Six Nations* roſe up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, ſaid,——

Brethren,
We have heard with Attention what the *Delawares* have now ſaid to you, and we ſhall ſpeak to you To-morrow; and ſo will our younger Brothers, the *Shawaneſe*.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Monday *the Second of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

TOHONISSAHGARAWA, a Chief of the *Six Nations*, got up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the ſeveral Nations preſent, ſaid,——

Brethren,
The Great Giver of Life has brought us all together, at this Council Fire, in order to promote the good Work of Peace; and we have heard what our Brother *Onas* hath ſaid to us by his Commiſſioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the *Six Nations* are about to ſay to him in Anſwer to his Meſſages.

A String.

Then, addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, he ſaid,——

Brethren,
You have already heard what our Nephews, the *Delawares*, have ſaid to you; they have ſpoken freely and openly to you from their Hearts; and we hope it has made a proper Impreſſion on you; we are now in like Manner going to open our Hearts to you freely, and we alſo hope that what we ſhall deliver will be received by you in a friendly Manner.

A String.

Brother Onas,
In your ſeveral Speeches you have deſired us to open our Minds freely, and to ſpeak before you every Thing that gives us Uneaſineſs; we are obliged to you for this Advice, which we ſhall follow, and are glad of an Opportunity to ſpeak to you in Council.

Brother,
It is not without Grief that we ſee our Country ſettled by you, without our Knowledge or Conſent; and it is a long Time ſince we firſt complained to you of this Grievance; which we find has not as yet been redreſſed; but Settlements are ſtill extending farther into our Country. Some of them are made directly on our War Path, leading to our Enemies Country, and we do not like it.

Brother,
You have Laws amongſt you to govern your People by, and it will be the ſtrongeſt Proof of the Sincerity of your Friendſhip to let us ſee that you remove the People from our Lands; as we look upon it, it will be Time enough for you to ſettle them when you have purchaſed them, and the Country becomes yours.

A Belt.

Brother,
We have heard with Pleaſure what you have ſaid to us; you have made our Hearts eaſy with Reſpect to the Loſſes we have ſuffered by you; and, therefore, we ſhall not take Notice of any paſt Misfortunes.—We are glad to find our Nephews, the *Delawares*, have taken faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip with you, and by this Belt we join our Hands with you and them in holding it faſt. We ſpeak now in behalf of the *Six Nations* reſiding in this Country, as there are ſome of every Tribe preſent, and we wiſh, Brother, that you may be ſtrong, and as well diſpoſed to preſerve that Friendſhip as we are.

A Belt.

Brother,

1768. *Brother,*

I have now done ſpeaking, and have told you every Thing that remains in our Hearts, which gives us, and the ſeveral Nations in this Country, any Uneaſineſs.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Tueſday *the Third of* May, 1768.

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

NYMWHA, a Speaker for the *Shawaneſe*, addreſſing himſelf to all the *Indians*, deſired they would attend to what he was going to ſay to the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania*, and all his Brethren the *Engliſh*, preſent, and ſpoke as follows;

Brethren,

When you talked of Peace to us, at the Time we were ſtruggling in War, we did not hearken to you at firſt. You mentioned it a ſecond Time to us, we ſtill refuſed to attend to you; but after repeating it to us ſeveral Times, we conſented to hear you. We then looked at you, and ſaw you holding Inſtruments of War in your Hands, which we took from you, and caſt them into the Air out of our Sight. We afterwards deſired you to deſtroy your Forts, as that would be the Way to make all Nations of *Indians* believe you were ſincere in your Friendſhip; and we now repeat the ſame Requeſt to you again.—We alſo deſire you not to go down this River, in the Way of the Warriors, belonging to the fooliſh Nations to the Weſtward; and told you that the Waters of this River, a great Way below this Place, were coloured with Blood; you did not pay any Regard to this, but aſked us to accompany you in going down, which we did, and we felt the Smart of our Raſhneſs, and with Difficulty returned to our Friends. We ſee you now about making Batteaus, and we make no Doubt you intend going down the River again, which we now tell you is diſagreeable to all Nations of *Indians*, and now again deſire you to ſit ſtill at this Place.

They are alſo uneaſy to ſee that you think yourſelves Maſters of this Country, becauſe you have ~~taken it from the~~ *French*, who you know had no Right to it, as it is the Property of us *Indians*. We often hear that you intend to fight with the *French* again, if you do, we deſire you will remove your Quarrel out of this Country, and carry it over the great Waters, where you uſed to fight, and where we ſhall neither ſee or know any Thing of it. All we deſire is to enjoy a quiet Peace with you both, and that we ſhould be ſtrong in talking of Peace.

We have now ſpoken to you from our Hearts, and hope we ſhall exert ourſelves in promoting a laſting Friendſhip. All we have to ſay to you now is to be ſtrong, and let us agree to what we deſire of each other. When you firſt talked of Peace to us, you deſired us to ſit over the River quietly at our Fires; but our Women and Children were frightened away by the Noiſe you made in repairing your Fort; but, if you do as we deſired you, they will return without Fear.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You have heard what we have deſired in our laſt Speech, and we hope you will comply with our Requeſt, and not attempt to go down this River again, as the Nations who live that Way are ſurprized to ſee you make a Practice of this, at the ſame Time that you were making Profeſſions of Friendſhip to us. We therefore deſire you will put a Stop to your People going down this River, till we have ſpoke to the Nations living in that Country; which we intend to do with the Aſſiſtance of our Brothers the *Six Nations*, and our Grandfathers the *Delawares*.

A String.

Brethren,

The Reaſon of our mentioning this Matter, at this Time is, becauſe we hope you will take Pity on us, and do as we have deſired you.

Then *Kiſſonauctbtha*, a Chief of the *Shawaneſe*, roſe up and ſaid,

Brethren,

1768.

Brethren,

We are glad to ſee you here, and that you are ſent by the Governor of *Pennſylvania* to confer with us at this Council. It much rejoiced our Hearts to take you by the Hand on your Arrival, and we aſſure you that the ſeveral Nations now preſent are equally rejoiced with us on this Account.

A String.

Brethren,

You have informed us that you are ſent by the Governor and wiſe Men of *Pennſylvania*, to hear whatever may paſs at this Council. We are glad to hear you ſay you had made the Road clear and ſmooth, as you came along, and that you have brought to us the Chain of Friendſhip, in your Hands, from our Brethren the wiſe Men of *Pennſylvania*. This has diſperſed the dark Clouds of Night, which hung over our Heads, on Account of many late Misfortunes which have happened, and brought to us the Light of the clear Day. You have, no Doubt, heard of many bad Reports of Miſchief, which may have made an ill Impreſſion on your Minds againſt us; we now remove them quite away, and make your Hearts eaſy, like thoſe of your wiſe Forefathers. We alſo clear the Road on our Parts, that, when you ſet off, you may travel it back with Pleaſure to your Council Houſe at *Philadelphia*, which I likewiſe ſweep clean, that your wiſe Men, when you return, may ſit down in it with Satiſfaction and Comfort, and look back upon us, their Brethren, remembering that we have not forgot our antient Friendſhip.

Brethren,

We have now, on all Sides, cleared and made ſmooth the Road between you and us; and we deſire you, on your Parts, to be ſtrong, and not ſuffer any of your Soldiers to travel it, who carry ſharp edged Weapons with them, as that may injure the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us.

A Belt.

Mr. *Croghan* then acquainted the *Indians*, that the Commiſſioners of *Pennſylvania* and he would take the above Speeches into Conſideration, and anſwer them To-morrow.

N. B. *This Afternoon fourteen Canoes arrived here, containing thirty-eight* Munſies *and* Mohickons, *excluſive of Women and Children, who reſide on the Heads of the Weſt Branch of the* Suſquehanna.

At a CONFERENCE *held with the* Indians, *at Fort* Pitt, *on* Wedneſday *the Fourth of* May, 1768, *P. M.*

PRESENT, *the ſame as before.*

THONISSAHGARAWA, a Chief of the *Six Nations*, roſe up, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Gentlemen, and ſeveral Nations preſent, apologized for ſome Difference which happened this Morning among themſelves, as it was the Means of preventing our meeting them in the Forenoon, and deſired that their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, and the Tribes of *Indians* preſent, would take no Notice of it.

A String.

The ſame Chief then ſpoke as follows:

Brethren,

I am ſorry to hear what our Brethren, the *Shawaneſe*, ſaid to you Yeſterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any Mention of your keeping Poſſeſſion of the Forts you have taken from the *French*; for it was agreed upon by the *Six Nations*, as well as all other *Indians*, that the *French* ſhould be driven out of this Country, and the Poſſeſſion of all their Forts and Towns put into the Hands of our Brethren the *Engliſh*; and the Road of Peace was opened, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, for all Nations to travel in.

A String.

Then *Kayaſhuta*, a Chief of the *Senecas*, got up, and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, made by Col. *Broadſtreet* with the *Indians*, in the Year 1764, ſpoke as follows:

1768. *Brethren,*

What our Chief has juſt now mentioned to you is very true, and you will ſee by this Paper, that, during the late unhappy Differences between us, we held a Treaty with Colonel *Broadſtreet*, by which we agreed, that you had a Right to build Forts and trading Houſes where you pleaſed, and to travel the Road of Peace, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting. At that Treaty the *Shawaneſe* and *Delawares* were with me, and know all this well; and I am much ſurprized that the *Shawaneſe* ſhould ſpeak to you in the Manner they did Yeſterday.

The Commiſſioners then addreſſed themſelves to the *Six Nations*, and ſpoke as follows:

Brethren of the Six Nations,

It gave us great Pleaſure to hear what you ſaid the other Day to your Brother *Onas* and we thank you in his Name for the Readineſs you diſcovered in brightening and making ſtrong our antient Chain of Friendſhip. This will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is ſincerely determined to continue to do the ſame on his Part.

Brethren,

We eſteem it a ſtrong Mark of the Sincerity and Goodneſs of your Hearts, that you have opened them to us ſo freely and fully, as your Brother *Onas* earneſtly deſired you, that he might know whatever lay ſtill concealed within your Breaſts, which gave you any Uneaſineſs.

Brethren,

You have candidly and publicly told us that you are now eaſy with Reſpect to all former Loſſes you have ſuffered by our Means, and that you will take no farther Notice of ſuch Things. This intirely correſponds with your ſtrong Profeſſions of Friendſhip.

A String.

Brethren,

You have alſo freely, and without Reſerve, informed us that the only Grievance, which you now have Reaſon to complain of, is the Settlement made on your Lands. We are glad, Brethren, we have now ſo good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the ſeveral Nations preſent, with the Mind of your Brother *Onas*, and the Endeavours which have been uſed to do you Juſtice in this Reſpect.

Brethren,

We can aſſure you that nothing has given him more Concern than to find a Number of fooliſh People ſhould dare to ſeat themſelves on Lands in this Province, which your good Friends the Proprietors have not as yet purchaſed from you. Governor *Penn*, therefore, as well from his own ſincere and earneſt Inclinations to remove this Injury done you, as by the expreſs Commands of our great King *George*, iſſued Proclamations, near two Years ago, ordering all Perſons whatſoever, who had ſettled on your Lands, to remove without Delay, and forbidding others from taking the leaſt Poſſeſſion of any, under the ſevereſt Penalty of the Law.

Brethren,

As the People, who have ſettled your Lands, came chiefly from *Virginia*, the Governor of that Province likewiſe iſſued Proclamations and Orders to the ſame Purpoſe. The King's General too (His Excellency General *Gage*) hath twice ſent up Parties of Soldiers to the People living on *Redſtone* Creek and the *Monongahela*, to warn them off your Lands, and threatened them with ſeizing their Perſons and Effects, if they refuſed to move away. But, Brethren, we are ſorry to tell you, that none of theſe Meaſures have had the deſired Effect; and, therefore, Governor *Penn*, and his Aſſembly, having ſtill your Intereſt greatly at Heart, paſſed a Law, in *February* laſt, inflicting the Penalty of Death on all Perſons who ſhould continue on your Lands after the firſt Day of *June* next; and, in order that the People, who were ſettled on them, might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor *Penn*, near two Months ago, ſent to them four prudent and honeſt Men to diſtribute Copies of it among them, with a Number of Proclamations, commanding them to obey it ſtrictly, under the Penalty of Death, and alſo to read and explain them fully to all thoſe People.

Brethren,

Thoſe four Men have lately returned home, and reported to the Governor of *Penſylvania*, that they had executed his Orders; but that they were told by the People ſettled at and near *Redſtone* Creek, that they had been encouraged by the *Indians* themſelves to continue on thoſe Lands; that, however, they are determined to obey the Law, and move off without Delay. But, Brethren, we are ſorry to tell you, that as ſoon as the Men ſent by the Governor had prevailed on the Settlers to conſent to a Compliance with the Law, there came among them eight *Indians*, who live at the *Mingo* Town down this River, and deſired the People not to leave their Settlements, but to ſit quiet on them till the preſent Treaty at this Place ſhould be concluded. The People, on receiving this Advice and Encouragement, ſuddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their Places, till they ſhould hear farther from the *Indians*.

The *Indians* then delivered to the Men ſent by the Governor a String of Wampum, and a Speech, which they deſired them to carry to the Governor. The Speech was this:——" You are ſent here by your great Men to tell theſe People to go away from " the Lands which you ſay is ours, and our great Men have ſent us, and we are glad " to meet here the ſame Day. We tell you the white People muſt ſtop, and we " ſtop them till the Treaty; and when *George Croghan* and our great Men ſhall ſpeak " together, we will tell them what to do."

Now, Brethren, we cannot help expreſſing to you our great Concern at this Behaviour of thoſe *Indians*, as it has abſolutely fruſtrated the Steps the Governor was taking to do you Juſtice, by the immediate Removal of thoſe People from your Lands. And we muſt tell you, Brethren, that the Conduct of thoſe *Indians* appears to us very aſtoniſhing; and we are much at a Loſs to account for the Reaſon of it at this Time, when the *Six Nations* are complaining of Encroachments being made on their Lands. You yourſelves, Brethren, muſt be very ſenſible that, while any of the *Indians* encourage the People to ſtay on your Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Meaſures to remove them. But, Brethren, all that we have now to deſire of you is, that you will immediately ſend off ſome of your prudent and wiſe Men with a Meſſage to the People ſettled at *Redſtone*, *Youghoghainy*, and *Monongahela*, to contradict the Advice of the eight *Indians* from the *Mingo* Town; and to acquaint them that you very much diſapprove of their continuing any longer on their Settlements; and that you expect they will quit them without Delay.

If you agree to this, we will ſend an honeſt and diſcreet white Man to accompany your Meſſengers. And, Brethren, if after receiving ſuch Notice from you, they ſhall refuſe to remove by the Time limited them, you may depend upon it, the Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution againſt them.

A String.

The Commiſſioners then, addreſſing themſelves to the *Shawaneſe*, ſpoke as follows:

Brethren,

In the firſt Part of your Speeches Yeſterday, you acquainted us that it was very diſagreeable to you to ſee a Fort continued at this Place, contrary to your Expectations, and that you were very ſorry to find a Number of Batteaus building here, in order to go down the River. With Regard to theſe Things we can only ſay, it is not a little ſurprizing to us that you ſhould mention them at this Time, as we have always underſtood that this Matter was ſettled with the *Six Nations*, and all other *Indians*, ſeveral Years ago, and their full Conſent obtained for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to trade. But, Brethren, as we came here to confer with you on Subjects which only relate to the Province of *Pennſylvania*, we have no Concern in this Buſineſs. It is an Affair of our great King of *England*, and as ſuch we muſt refer you for a more particular Anſwer to Mr. *Croghan*, who, you know, is appointed by his Majeſty to tranſact his Affairs with the *Indians* in this Country.

The Commiſſioners then ſpoke to the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, *Munſies*, *Mohickons*, and *Wyandotts*, as follows:

Brethren,

We now return you Thanks, in the Name of the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and in Behalf of the good People of that Province, for the kind Manner in which you have received his Meſſages by us. We aſſure you it gave us great Satisfaction to hear you declare, in this public Coucil, your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping faſt hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, and your Determination to preſerve it bright, and not to ſuffer any little Accidents to make a Breach in it.

Brethren,

1768. *Brethren,*

It is a ſtrong Proof of the Sincerity of your Hearts, that you have reſolved to forget intirely all the paſt Miſchiefs and Injuries which have been committed by the Folly of our wicked and raſh young Men, and we now hope theſe Things will never interrupt our future Peace and Happineſs.

Brethren,

We alſo thank you for making the Road ſmooth between you and the People of *Pennſylvania*, by removing all the Obſtructions that were in it, in ſuch a Manner that it may be travelled by all People with Eaſe and Safety.

Brethren,

It will give us much Pleaſure, when we return to *Philadelphia*, to communicate to the Governor all that has paſſed between us in theſe Conferences; and to aſſure him of your friendly Diſpoſitions and upright Intentions, which you may depend on we ſhall faithfully do.

A Belt.

The Commiſſioners having finiſhed what they had to ſay to the *Indians*, Mr. *Croghan* made them the following Speeches:

Brethren the Shawaneſe,

When you ſpoke Yeſterday to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, you deſired him to deſtroy this Fort, and not to paſs down this River, as it was bloody; and ſaid that our Warriors, paſſing through your Country, gave you and all other Nations great Uneaſineſs in your Minds.—You are the only Nation that has mentioned this Circumſtance, and I muſt tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, has no Concern in this Matter.

Brethren,

I well remember that when the *French* firſt built a Fort here, and paſſed up and down this River, you did not deſire them to deſtroy their Forts, and leave your Country. We were at War with your old Fathers, the *French*, when we drove them away, and took Poſſeſſion of this Fort; after that we conquered them, which you well know, and when we came here the *Six Nations* agreed to it, and came with us, and opened a Road of Peace through all this Country, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, both by Land and Water, that we might talk in Peace with all Nations of *Indians* to the Weſtward; and we thought the *Six Nations* had a Right ſo to do, as we always underſtood that they were the original Proprietors of this Country.

Brethren,

When I was firſt going down this River, by Order of his Excellency General *Gage*, and the Honourable Sir *William Johnſon*, all the Nations now preſent agreed to it, and ſent Deputies with me to promote the good Works of Peace with all Nations of *Indians* to the Weſtward; and to receive them into the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the King's Subjects, the *Six Nations*, and all others in Alliance with them; and to take them under his Majeſty's moſt gracious Protection, which has been ſince done. It is very true, when we firſt went down, we met with a Misfortune from ſome of the Nations we were going to ſpeak to, through the Inſtigation of the *French*, who then had an Influence with thoſe People to perſuade them to do Miſchief, but ever ſince that Time thoſe Nations have behaved well to their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, and after that unhappy Accident, by which we were Sufferers, Captain *Murray* and Mr. *M'Kee* condoled with your Nation for your Loſſes, agreeable to the antient Cuſtom of our Forefathers, and buried the Bones of our deceaſed Friends, whoſe Loſs gave me great Pain of Mind; and I did not expect to find their Bones raked out of the Ground, and brought into Council at this Time, eſpecially as you muſt know that we were ſtruck by the very Hatchet you yourſelves put into their Hands to ſtrike the *Engliſh* with.

Brethren,

By the late Treaty of Peace between the King of *Great-Britain* and the *French* King, the latter gave us Poſſeſſion of all their Forts and Towns, as we had conquered them. You likewiſe took Notice, Yeſterday, of our building Boats, and making Repairs to this Fort. I muſt tell you, that the King my Maſter never made War on any *Indian* Nation in this Country; on the contrary, he has always promoted Peace

among you; an Inſtance of which you ſee in the Peace brought about between the *Six Nations* and *Cherokees*. But you all well know that the *French* acted on different Principles, by ſetting one Nation at War againſt another. This Conduct of theirs was not pleaſing to the *Six Nations*; they, therefore, requeſted the *Engliſh* to go with them and Sir *William Johnſon* to drive the *French* from *Niagara*, and put it into the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, which you all well know they did; and ſince that Time our Warriors have paſſed through this Country from Fort to Fort, and back again, and no Difference has happened between them and your People. I am therefore ſurprized, Brethren, to hear you want to ſtop the Road of Peace that hath been ſo long opened for all Nations, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting. 1768.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares, Wyandotts, Munſies *and* Mohickons, *give Attention to what I am going to ſay to you.*

It gives me great Satisfaction to find that the Meaſures taken by the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and the wiſe People of that Province, have proved ſo effectual and agreeable to your ſeveral Nations as to remove all Uneaſineſs from your Minds, on Account of the many Accidents that have happened between your People and the King's ſubjects in that Province; and that you have buried them ſo deep in the Earth that neither you, nor your Children yet unborn, may ever call them to Remembrance.

Brethren,

Your Forefathers lived in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip with the worthy Founder of that Province, and the good People that came with him; and you have now renewed and brightened that antient Chain of Friendſhip with the Governors Commiſſioners, in Behalf of the King's Subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your ſeveral Nations to hold faſt by that Chain, and act on the ſame Principles your wiſe Forefathers formerly did.

A String.

Brethren,

You have all heard what the *Six Nations* ſaid to you by their Deputies, that they heartily repented of their own paſt ill Conduct towards their Brethren, the *Engliſh*, in ſtealing Horſes and committing other Abuſes; and they have deſired you, Brethren, to caſt out all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and return any ſtolen Horſes you may have amongſt you, and think of nothing, for the future, but promoting the good Work of Peace between you and your good Brethren, the *Engliſh*.

Brethren,

The King of *Great-Britain*, your Father and my Maſter, takes Delight in promoting Peace among all Nations of *Indians*, in this Country, and his own Subjects, which you muſt be well acquainted with. You all daily experience his Love towards you, and his Pity for your Neceſſities, by the Favours you conſtantly receive from his Officers here and elſewhere, and I am ſorry to ſay that your paſt Conduct ſhews a Want of Gratitude in you to his Subjects.

Whenever the King makes Peace with any Nation, he never violates his Engagements, though he always has it in his Power to chaſtize any People that dare be ſo hardy as to diſturb the Tranquillity of their Neighbours.—But I now truſt, Brethren, that your future Conduct will be ſuch as may merit his Majeſty's Eſteem and Protection.

By this Belt I now clear the Road of Peace, and make it ſmooth and eaſy to travel, from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting, that your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and all Nations of *Indians*, may travel it with Pleaſure, as one People, united in the ſtrongeſt Chain of Friendſhip, that our Women, and Children yet unborn, may mutually enjoy the Bleſſings of a laſting Peace.

Brethren of the Six Nations, *who are ſettled at the* Two Creeks,

I am ſorry to hear from ſome of your Brethren, the *Engliſh*, that whenever any of them paſs by your Village, you take Rum and other Things from them. You muſt be ſenſible this Conduct is very wrong, and a Breach of your Engagements to us. I hope I ſhall hear no more of it. You have been deſired three Years ago, by the *Six Nation* Council, to remove up this River nearer to their Country, and I now deſire

you will take that Meſſage into your moſt ſerious Conſideration, and do as they have directed you; which will be very agreeable to all your Brethren the *Engliſh*.

A String.

Mr. *Croghan* having finiſhed what he had to ſay to the *Indians*, the Commiſſioners addreſſed themſelves to all the Nations preſent, and ſaid,

Brethren,

We are now to acquaint you, that, by order of the Government of *Pennſylvania*, we deliver to you a Preſent of Goods, to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Tribes preſent, to clothe your Women and Children; and we deſire you will receive them as a Teſtimony of the Affection and Regard which the Governor and good People of this Province have for you.

The Commiſſioners then delivered the Preſents to the different Tribes, amounting to *One Thouſand and Fifty Pounds*, *Pennſylvania* Currency, including the ſeveral private Preſents made to the Chiefs and principal Warriors.

This Evening arrived here Twenty-five Six Nation *Warriors, on their Return from the* Cherokee *Country, and brought with them two Priſoners.*

At a private CONFERENCE *held at Fort Pitt, on* Friday *the Sixth of* May, 1768, *with all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Delawares, Munſies *and* Mohickons.

PRESENT, Mr. CROGHAN *and the Commiſſioners.*

THE *Beaver* roſe up and ſpoke as follows, in Behalf of the *Delawares*, *Munſies*, and *Mohickons*,

Brethren,

It gives us great Pleaſure that the Conferences are now ended, that the antient Chain of Friendſhip is now renewed, and the Road made ſmooth between our ſeveral Tribes and our Brother the Governor of *Pennſylvania*.——Every Thing you have ſaid reſpecting the Folly of our young People, in ſtealing your Horſes and committing other Abuſes, we have laid to our Hearts, and will take Care to prevent any ſuch Miſconduct in them for the future; and we deſire, Brethren, you will take Care that none of your young People ſteal any Horſes from us, which they have frequently done.

A Belt.

He then addreſſed himſelf to the Commiſſioners, and ſaid,

Brethren,

We now ſpeak to you on Account of Trade—The Traders, who ſupply us with Goods, come from your Province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the Goods they ſell to us are dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they coſt them; but we are certain, from our own Knowledge, that they do not allow us the ſame Price for our Skins and Furs as they did formerly, and hope you will ſpeak to them to allow us a ſufficient Price for our Peltry.

A Belt.

Brethren,

The Country lying between this River and the *Alleghenny* Mountains, has always been our Hunting Ground; but the white People, who have ſcattered themſelves over it, have, by their hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourſelves to have the only Right to; and we deſire you will acquaint our Brother, the Governor, of this, and prevent their hunting there for the future.

A String.

Brethren,

We have now done ſpeaking on Buſineſs, and every Thing has been ſettled at this Conference to our Satiſfaction; and we have agreed, that two of our principal Warriors, named *Quequedaguedo* and *Killbuck*, ſhall accompany you to *Philadelphia*, in order to ſee the Governor, and bring us ſuch Anſwers as he ſhall think proper to ſend us reſpecting our Trade and Hunting Country.

A Belt.

To which the Commiſſioners replied,

Brethren,

We have already communicated to you, and the other Nations, the ſeveral Steps taken by the Government to do you all Juſtice, with Reſpect to the Encroachments on your Lands; and we ſhall carefully report to the Governor every Thing you have now ſaid to us on this Head, that he may take ſuch Meaſures as may be judged moſt expedient to ſatisfy you; and you may expect to receive his Anſwer as ſoon as a convenient Opportunity offers.

At a MEETING *held at Fort* Pitt, *on* Saturday *the* 7th *of* May, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Shawaneſe.

PRESENT, Mr. CROGHAN *and the Commiſſioners.*

KISSINAUGHTHA, a Chief of the *Shawaneſe*, addreſſed himſelf to the Commiſſioners, and ſaid,

Brethren,

When you ſpoke to us from the Governor, you deſired us to ſpeak from our Hearts, and tell you what gave us any Uneaſineſs of Mind. We conſidered your Speeches, and did ſo, which we find by your Anſwer was not agreeable to you. You tell us, what we ſpoke to you did not belong to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, but to the King.

Brethren,

We aſſure you that we are as well diſpoſed to live in Friendſhip with our Brethren the *Engliſh*, as any other Nation in this Country, and will hold faſt by the Chain of Friendſhip, now renewed and brightened by our Brother *Onas*, as long as the Graſs grows, or Waters run, with all our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

A String.

The ſame Speaker addreſſed himſelf to Mr. Croghan, *and ſpoke as follows:*

Brother,

We are all very ſorry that we ſhould have ſaid any Thing, the other Day, to our Brother *Onas*, that ſhould give you, or his Commiſſioners, any Offence, or our Brethren the *Six Nations*. But as the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, in his Speeches, deſired us to open our Minds, and to tell every Thing that gives us any Uneaſineſs, we were determined to do ſo.

Brother,

When you ſpoke to us the next Day, you told us every Thing that paſſed in the Time of War, as well as ſince, which is very true; and we acknowledge we were wrong, though we did not expect you would do as we requeſted. And, from what you have told us, we know that it is not in the Power of any other Perſon but the King our Father. And though you ſay, we are the only Nation that has mentioned this to you, we know that all other Nations of *Indians* wiſh, as well as we, that there were no Forts in this Country.

As to what we ſaid about the Boats going down the River, we did not mean that they ſhould not go, but deſired you would not ſend them till we had Time to go and counſel with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence. And as to what we ſaid about our People that were killed, when you were taken Priſoner, we only mentioned it to ſhew you what a fooliſh People the *Indians* there are. It is very true, Brother, we did ſend a Hatchet to thoſe Nations in Time of War; but it was ſent to us from the *Senecas*, to carry to them.

Brother,

1768.

Brother,

We now deſire that you may forget what we firſt ſpoke to you about thoſe Things; and help us to ſome Council Wampum, as we are very poor; and we will immediately ſet out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts we ſent them, and do every Thing in our Power to make the Road ſmooth and eaſy to travel, and convince you that we are as much diſpoſed to hold faſt the Chain of Friendſhip, as any Nation in this Country.

A Belt.

At a MEETING *held at Fort* Pitt, *on* Monday *the Ninth of* May, 1768, *with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the* Six Nations.

PRESENT, *Mr.* CROGHAN, *and the Commiſſioners.*

IT was agreed upon by them to comply with the Requeſt of the Commiſſioners in ſending Meſſengers to the People ſettled at *Redſtone*, *Youghiogany* and *Monongehela*, to ſignify to them the great Diſpleaſure of the *Six Nations* at their taking Poſſeſſion of the Lands there; and making Settlements on them; and alſo that it is expected they will, with their Families, remove without further Notice. They accordingly appointed the *White Mingo* and the three Deputies ſent from the *Six Nation* Country, to carry a Meſſage to that Effect; and the Commiſſioners agreed to ſend Mr. *John Frazer* and Mr. *William Thompſon*, to accompany them with written Inſtructions, in Behalf of the Government of *Pennſylvania*.

Monday, *Ninth of* May, 1768. *P. M.*

THE *Indian* Meſſengers having agreed to ſet out for *Redſtone* Creek To-morrow, the Commiſſioners, as an Encouragement to them for the Trouble of their Journey, made them a Preſent of ſome black Wampum.

They then deſired Mr. *Frazer* and Capt. *Thompſon* to hold themſelves prepared for accompanying the *Indian* Meſſengers in the Morning, and wrote them a Letter of Inſtructions, which follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

Fort Pitt, *the Ninth of* May, 1768.

Gentlemen,

THE *Six Nations*, at the public Conferences held laſt Week with them and other Tribes of *Indians* at this Place, renewed their Complaints of Encroachments being made on their Lands; and they have agreed, at our Inſtance, to ſend four Meſſengers to the People ſettled on the Waters of the *Monongahela* and *Youghiogany*, to expreſs their great Diſapprobation of their continuing ſtill there; and alſo to let them know that it is expected, by the whole Confederacy of the *Six Nations*, that they will remove from the Lands they have unjuſtly taken Poſſeſſion of, without further Delay. But as it is neceſſary, in order to enforce the Meſſage from the *Indians*, and to ſee that it is properly and effectually communicated to the People, that ſome prudent Perſons ſhould accompany the *Indian* Meſſengers, we requeſt you will do us the Favour to undertake this Buſineſs.

As ſoon as you arrive in the midſt of the Settlements near *Redſtone* Creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the Settlers as poſſible, to whom the *Indians* may then deliver their Meſſage, which ſhall be given to you in Writing; and we deſire you will leave a few Copies of it with the principal People, that they may communicate the ſame to thoſe who live at any conſiderable Diſtance from them. We herewith furniſh you with a Copy of the Speech delivered to us at this Treaty by the *Six Nations*, reſpecting the Settlement of their Lands, which you will be pleaſed to read to the Settlers for their Information.

You may then acquaint them, that they muſt now be convinced by this Meſſage, and the Speech of the *Six Nations*, that they have hitherto been groſsly deceived by a few ſtraggling *Indians* of no Conſequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their Settlements; and that they will now be left without the leaſt Pretence

or Excuſe for ſtaying on them any longer. However, we make no Doubt, but, before you reach *Redſtone*, many of the Families will have removed, in Obedience to the late Law paſſed in this Province, which has been read and fully explained to them by the Rev. Mr. *Steel*, and the other Gentlemen whom the Governor ſent up to them in *March* laſt.

But ſhould you find any of thoſe inconſiderate People ſtill actuated by a lawleſs and obſtinate Spirit to bid Defiance to the civil Authority, you may let them know, that we were under no Neceſſity of ſending, in the Name of the Governor, any further Notice to them, or of being at the Pains of making them acquainted with the real Minds of the *Indians*, to induce them to quit their Settlements, for that the Powers of Government are ſufficient to compel them to pay due Obedience to the Laws; and they may depend upon it, they will be effectually exerted, if they perſiſt in their Obſtinacy.

You may likewiſe aſſure them, that they need not attempt to make an Offer of Terms with the Government reſpecting their Removal, as we hear ſome of them have vainly propoſed to do, by ſaying, they would go off the Lands immediately, on Condition that they ſhould be ſecured to them as ſoon as the Proprietary Purchaſe is made. It is a high Inſult on Government for thoſe People even to hint ſuch Things.

The only Motives, therefore, which excite us to make Uſe of the preſent Expedient of ſending you with Meſſengers from the *Indians* on this Occaſion, is the compaſſionate Concern we have for the dangerous Situation and Diſtreſſes of thoſe unhappy People, and the Hopes we have that, by this Means, they may be convinced it is their true and beſt Intereſt to pay a due Submiſſion to the Laws, by relinquiſhing their Settlements without Delay. If any of them ſhould talk of petitioning the Governor for a Preference in taking up the Lands they have improved, you may aſſure them from us, that it will be to no Manner of Purpoſe, till they have firſt complied with the Law.

We depend greatly on your Care and Prudence in executing this Buſineſs to our Satisfaction, and recommend it to you to be particularly careful that the *Indian* Meſſengers are treated with the greateſt Civility and Kindneſs. When you return to Fort *Bedford*, we beg you will write us an Account of your Proceedings. We wiſh you a ſafe Return to your Families, and are, with great Regard,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
John Allen,
Joſeph Shippen, Jun.

To Meſſrs. *John Frazer*, and *William Thompſon*.

Meſſrs. *Frazer* and *Thompſon* being in Readineſs with their Horſes and Proviſions, for their Journey to *Redſtone* Creek, the Commiſſioners ſent ſeveral Times for the *Indian* Meſſengers, who at laſt came to them to the Fort, and acquainted them that they had been ſeriouſly conſidering the Buſineſs they were going to be ſent on, and it now appeared to them ſo diſagreeable, that they could by no means conſent to undertake it, and immediately returned the Wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated, as to the Reaſons of their declining to perform what they had conſented to, they anſwered, that three of them were ſent as Deputies by the *Six Nation* Council to attend the Treaty here; and having received no Directions from them to proceed any further, they choſe to return Home, in order to make Report of what they had ſeen and heard at this Place. They further added, that the driving white People away from their Settlements was a Matter which no *Indians* could, with any Satiſfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it moſt proper for the *Engliſh* themſelves to compel their own People to remove from the *Indian* Lands.

After this Refuſal of the *Indians*, who had been appointed to carry the Meſſage from the *Six Nations*, the Commiſſioners in vain attempted to perſuade or procure others to execute the Buſineſs, though they uſed great Endeavours for that Purpoſe; and they thought it both uſeleſs and imprudent to continue to preſs a Matter on the *Indians*, which they found they were generally much averſe to; and therefore concluded to ſet out on their Return to *Philadelphia*, without further Delay. But in a ſhort Time afterwards *Kayaſhuta* came with *Arroas* (a principal Warrior of the *Six Nations*)

1768. *Nations)* to the Commiſſioners at their Lodgings; where the former addreſſed himſelf to them in Effect as follows, *viz.*

Brethren,

I am very ſorry to find that you have been diſappointed in your Expectations of the *Indian* Meſſengers going to *Redſtone*, according to your Deſire, and our Agreement; and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a diſcontented Mind, on this Account. Believe me, Brethren, this Thought fills my Heart with the deepeſt Grief, and I could not ſuffer you to leave us without ſpeaking to you on this Subject, and endeavouring to make your Minds eaſy. We were all of us much diſpoſed to comply with your Requeſt, and expected it could have been done without Difficulty, but I now find that not only the *Indians* appointed by us, but all our other young Men, are very unwilling to carry a Meſſage from us to the White People, ordering them to remove from our Lands. They ſay they would not chooſe to incur the ill Will of thoſe People, for, if they ſhould be now removed, they will hereafter return to their Settlements, when the *Engliſh* have purchaſed the Country from us. And we ſhall be very unhappy, if, by our Conduct towards them at this Time, we ſhall give them Reaſon to diſlike us, and treat us in an unkind Manner when they again become our Neighbours. We therefore hope, Brethren, you will not be diſpleaſed with us for not performing our Agreement with you, for you may be aſſured that we have good Hearts towards all our Brethren the *Engliſh*.

The Commiſſioners returned *Kayaſhuta* many Thanks for his friendly Behaviour on this Occaſion; and aſſured him that they greatly approved of the Conduct of all the *Indians*, during the Treaty, and were now returning home with very eaſy and contented Minds. They further acquainted him that their Reaſon for urging them to ſend a Meſſage to the *Redſtone* Settlers proceeded intirely from the great Anxiety they had of contributing every Thing in their Power, that might expedite the Meaſures taken by the Government to do them Juſtice, and to redreſs every Injury they complained of. Yet, as they found the Compliance of their Requeſt was diſagreeable to the *Indians*, they ſhould not preſs the Matter on them any further, though it appeared to be a Step very neceſſary to be taken at this Time.

They then took Leave of the *Indians*, in the moſt friendly Manner, and ſet out on their Return to *Philadelphia*.

THE END.

Indian Treaty
1768

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Minutes of Conferences,

held at Fort-Pitt in April and
May 1768, Under the Direction of
George Croghan, Esq.^{r}, Deputy Agent
for Indian Affairs, with the
Chiefs & Warriors of the Ohio, &
other Western Indians.

Library of Congress

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt, on Tuesday the 26th day of April, 1768, with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, and Mohickons, residing on the Waters of the Ohio.

Present,

George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs.
John Allen.
Joseph Shippen, Jun^{r}. } Esq^{rs} Commiſsioners from the province of Pennsylvania.

Alexander M^{c}Kee, Esq^{r} Commiſsary of Indian Affairs.
Col^{o} John Reed, Commandant.
Capt^{n} Charles Edmonston.
Capt^{n} .... Pownall.

Lieutenants.
Thomas Fort.
Alexander Maclellan.
Jeſse Wright.
Samuel Steel.
William Wood.
Thomas Batt.

Ensigns
Thomas Hutchins.
Robert Hamilton.
James Savage.
Godfrey Tracy.

M^{r} Henry Montour, Interpreter.

Indians.

Six Nations.

Keyashuta
White Mingo
Soneno
Allyondongo
Onaughkong
Gettygiueaye
Onondagago
Cadedonago
Seggoyadentha
Thoniſsagarawa,
Oyanay
Toeaughtyuottet
} Chiefs

Delawares.

Nettawatways, or Newcomer.
Custelloga,
Beaver
Latort
Spawgaſsa.
Niſsecuthethem
Cascatehon.
Kekinenum
Washawanon
Mateloaughkong
Loyalaughaland
Tugaſso.
} Chiefs

Six Nations

Toeagida
Toedaſsaho
Kenniſsoen
Thagonneyesus
Dawatdehough
Awanneynatha
} Chief Warriors.

With 293. Warriors, besides Women and Children.

Shawanese

Kaysinnaughtha, or The Hard-Man.
Etawakiſsaho
Maughkatethwa
Waykyſpuckathey
Maughkateymawaywa
Nymwha,
Bennoxcumma
Nayrucktha
Waſsaynametha
Wethawathocka
} Chieſs

Thethawgay
Waughcomme
Othawaydia
Mawaydia
Munnena
Kawcomme
Shillegwathetha
Quighbya.
} Chief Warriors

With 141 Warriors besides Women & Children

Delawares.

Capt^{n} Jacobs
Winganum
Capt^{n} pipe
Capt^{n} Jonny
Quequedagaytho, or Grey-Eyes
White Wolf
Theckhoton
Opemalughim
Killaykhehon
Wiesahoxon.
} Chief Warriors.

With 311 Warriors, besides Women & Children.

Munsies

Auttemaway
Kendaſseong
Waſsawayhim
Queckquahim
Waughellapo
} Chieſs

With 196 Warriors besides Women and Children.

Mohickons.

Wennighjalis
Killegheon
} Chieſs.

With 90 Warriors besides Women and Children

7 Wyandotts sent ~~to,~~ to attend the Conference.

In the whole 1103, Indians besides Women & Children

The Indians having taken their Seats in Order, Mr. Croghan opened the Conferences as follows, viz.

Brethren, of the six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, & Mohickons.

I am glad to see so many of your different Nations aſsembled at this Council Fire; and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears that you may see and look on your Brethren the English with pleasure. —— A String. ——

Brethren, With this String I clean the Sweat off your Bodies, and remove all evil thoughts from your Minds, and clean the Paſsage to your Hearts that every thing which may be said to you from your Brethren the English may rest easy there. —— A String. ——

Brethren With this String I clear your Ears that you may hear and consider well what is going to be said to you at this general Meeting of your several Tribes. —— A String. ——

Brethren, I take this first Opportunity of our Meeting in Council to Introduce to you the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, appointed by your Brother Onas, and the wise Men of that Government, and ~~desire you~~ will give particular Attention to the several Meſsages those Gentlemen are charged with, to deliver to your several Nations. — A Belt.

After the above Speeches were ~~[illegible]~~ explained to the different Nations, Mr. McKee delivered to them the Meſsage which Governor Penn sent to his care in February last, having had no Opportunity till now of meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes together; though he had diſpatched Meſsengers to inform them of his having such a Meſsage to communicate to them.

The Meſsage follows in these Words viz.

By the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware. &c.a &c.a

A Message
To the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawanese at Ohio.

Brethren

I am sorry to acquaint you that one Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter sometime ago, having sold some Rum to a few Indians of your Nations ~~by which means~~ they all got drunk at Stump's House on Middle Creek, and in their Liquor threatned to kill him and his Family, as he says; on which those two wicked Men murdered several of your people.—

Brethren,

You must be all sensible that there are bad and foolish people of all Nations, whom at times the evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to Murder their most intimate Friends, and even Relations in order to disturb the Peace & Tranquility of their Neighbours.— These accidents often happen amongst yourselves as well as among us, but the imprudent Act of a few foolish People, should not disturb the Peace of the many Wise and Innocent amongst us.

The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, & Tongues to speak the Sentiments of our Hearts to each other; and when any Misfortune happens of this kind to either of us, we should consider well the Consequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and Smoke together as our Forefathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjust and settle any disputes that might happen, that so no black Clouds might arise over our heads to prevent us from seeing the Sun rise and set over us in the Strictest Friendship. This is the Method I propose to take on this unlucky Occasion, and recommend to you my Brethren, and desire you may rest easy and satisfied till you hear from me again.— The strictest Justice shall be done you, and I make no doubt but you will be satisfied with my Conduct.

On first hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I issued a Proclamation and had those two Men apprehended and put into Prison, and make no doubt but to bring them to that punishment so heinous a Crime deserves by the Laws of their Country.

I have wrote to Sir William Johnson and informed him of this accident; and as soon as my Express returns you may be sure to hear from me and him farther on this matter; and more to your Satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the Justice and upright Intentions of all His Majesty's Subjects towards your several Nations.

A Belt.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the Twenty second day of February in the Year of our Lord, 1768.

Lesser Seal

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun.r
Secretary

John Penn

The Library of Congress

Wednesday 27th April, Mr. Croghan and the Commissioners of Pennsylvania had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes, & explained to them the heads of the several Speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of Pennsylvania. After the above Chiefs had considered what had been told them, the Delawares & Shawanese on a Belt and String of Wampum expressed their Satisfaction at seeing Commissioners from Pennsylvania at their Council Fire; and returned Mr. Croghan thanks for Introducing them to their several Nations assuring him they would pay due Attention to what those Gentlemen should say to them from their Brother Onas, and their Brethren of that Province.

A Belt and String.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt on Friday the 29th day of April 1768.

Present, the same as before,

Mr. Croghan addressed himself to all the different Tribes, and spoke as follows, viz.t

Brethren,

The other day, I introduced to you the Commissioners from Pennsylvania, and informed you they had several Messages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. — They are now going to speak to you, and I desire you will pay due Attention to what they shall say to you. —

The Commiſsioners then in the Name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered the following Meſsages to the Indians.

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Suſsex, on Delaware.

To the several Tribes of Indians living on and beyond the Ohio, viz^t. Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, &c.

Brethren,

It is not long since I sent a Meſsage to you to be delivered by M^r. Alexander M^c.Kee.

You will see that that Meſsage was sent on purpose to acquaint you that two of our bad Inhabitants had murdered some of our Indian Brethren at Middle Creek near Susquehanna; and that I was taking all the pains in my power to have the Murderers apprehended, & brought to the Punishment they justly deserve.

Ever since I sent that Meſsage to you, my Heart has been so deeply afflicted with Sorrow for the loſs you have sustained by that barbarous Act, that I could not rest, or sleep quiet in my Bed; as I well knew it was a very great Breach of the solemn Engagements we had entered into of preserving the strictest Friendship between us, in not suffering the least Link in the Chain to be broken or any ways hurt.

I have longed much to come myself to the Ohio, to take you by the hand and sit down & condole with you on so melancholy an Occasion in the Loſses you have sustained in the Death of some of our good Brethren the Indians, but, I must let you know that the great affairs I have to manage in the Government, neceſsarily detains me at this time in Philadelphia. I have therefore appointed my good Brother John Allen Esq^r. and the Provincial Secretary Joseph Shippen, Esq^{rs}. Commiſsioners, to meet you on this Occasion; and to speak and condole with you in my stead. They will deliver this Meſsage to you in my Name, and whatever they shall say to you, you may hear and believe in the same manner as if I was present among you, and spoke to you myself; for, you may depend on it, they will say nothing to you but the real Truth, & what are the sincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

Brethren,

I told you also in that Message, that I had communicated this melancholy News to Sir William Johnson, and promised you that as soon as I should receive his answer, you should hear from me again, and I hoped in such a manner as would be to your Satisfaction. —

Brethren,

I am now to inform you that I have since received Sir William Johnson's answer, and am pleased to hear that he has laid this Matter before a large number of Indians as well of the Six Nations as of several other Northern Tribes of Indians with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences at his ...... House; and Mr. Croghan will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty. —

A String. —

Brethren,

The unhappy Accidents which have happened to some of your people in my Government have given me great Concern as I have already told you: I, with this String of Wampum, gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth that they may be no more seen. —

A String. —

Brethren, As I have Buried the Bones of all our deceased Friends, I condole with you for the Loss you have sustained in them, and cover their Graves with these few Goods. —

Delivered the Condolance presents.

Brethren, With this Belt of Wampum I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was Sprinkled, that the Sweet Herbs which come through the Earth, may have their usual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large White Belt. —

Brethren,

Hearken now to what I have to say further to you, in behalf of myself and all the good people of this province. —

I am informed that some wicked and ill disposed people have told you many lies, endeavoured to make you believe that the good people of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you some Mischief, and are not desirous of preserving the Chain of Friendship bright and entire between us. You may depend on it that all such Representations are false and without the least Foundation, and are made with no other view, than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors must be looked upon as our greatest Enemies. To aſsure you that I am desirous and sincere in my Intentions to live always in the strictest Harmony with you and to remove every uneasineſs that may be lodged in your Breasts, I have impowered and instructed my Commiſsioners, to confer with you on any Matters which immediately relate to my Government; and to hear what you may have to say to me with regard to all such things as may contribute to preserve the Peace and strengthen that Band of Friendship in which you are united with the good People of this Province; And I make no doubt but you have the same good Dispositions that I have to promote that End; and that all things will be freely communicated to one another in these Conferences. I desire therefore, that you will fully inform my Commiſsioners of every thing that gives you the least Uneasineſs, that I may know it and endeavour to remove all cause of discontent among you. — A Belt.

Brethren

I have told you every thing I had to say to you relative to the unhappy Murder committed by two of our Wicked People on some of your Brethren, and as I am, and have been doing every thing in my power to bring these Offenders to Justice, I cannot help reminding you of the number of People I have lost in the Indian Country by some of your foolish Young Men; and as I am determined that the strictest Justice shall be done you, I must let you know, that I expect the same Justice from you for the Loſs of His Majesty's Subjects intrusted to my care. This is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendship long subsisting between your several Nations & us; and if we both unite in attending strictly to those Treaties we shall be able to preserve the Chain of Friendship bright, and without Rust. —

It was likewise agreed at those Treaties that whenever any Accident should happen, that might give the least Uneasineſs, or in any Manner endanger the Friendship subsisting between us, we should immediately inform each other of it. — Now you see that I have not forgot those ancient Treaties, for, as soon as I had knowledge of those unlucky Accidents which have happened in my Province, I immediately sent you notice of them by a Speech and Belt to be delivered to you by Mr. McKee and I now send my two Commissioners to condole with you on that melancholy occasion. — I must now inform you of such English Subjects belonging to my Province, — as have been murdered in the Indian Country, and have come to my Knowledge, Vizt. Henry O'Brian, Peter Brown, and eight other Men, in proceeding down the Ohio last August, with two large Batteaus loaded with Goods, were Murdered by the Indians, and part of the Goods taken away near the Falls of that River. — Thomas Mitchell a Trader was likewise murdered in one of the Shawanese Villages last Fall. — Jno. McDonald was also murdered near Fort Pitt in December last, by a Delaware Indian. —

A Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt I renew, brighten, and make strong the Chain of Friendship, that subsists between us; I have still fast hold of one End of it, and I desire you will also keep fast hold of the other End; and let us both forever hold it fast, that we may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together in all Matters relating to our mutual Welfare, as Brothers who have the same Interests and Concern for each others Peace and Happiness.

A Belt representing a Chain held by a hand
at each end, of 11 Rows. —

Dated at Fort Pitt the 29th day of April, 1768.

John Penn.

By his Commissioners — { John Allen. L.S.
Joseph Shippen, Junr. L.S.

The Commissioners having delivered the Governor's Messages in Council, Mr. Croghan addressed the Indians as follows. —

Brethren,

You have now heard what the Governor of Pennsylvania hath said to you by his Commissioners; and you see that he and the Wise Men of that Province have not forgotten the former Friendship which subsisted between your fore Fathers and theirs. — They have now condoled with you for your lost Friends, agreeable to your ancient custom, and spoke their Minds freely on every Subject that has caused their — Meeting you at this time; and have called upon you to do the same on your parts. — They have brightened the Chain of Friendship, & have done every thing in their power to preserve that Friendship which was

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made between your fore Fathers and the first Settlers of that Province who came over with your ancient Brother Onas.

Brethren

I now desire you will aſsemble all the Wise Men of your several Tribes together, and call to Mind your former Treaties with the good People of Pennsylvania; and consider what has been said to you, and speak your Minds freely and openly to the Governor's Commiſsioners that every thing which gives you uneasineſs, or discontent, may be fully known to your Brother Onas, as he has desired. — A Belt.

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, one of the Chiefs spoke, and said they would take them into Consideration, and let us know when they should be ready to answer them. —

Then a Deputy sent from the Six Nation Country got up, and delivered the following Meſsage to the several Nations present. —

Brethren

I am sent from the Six Nation Council with this Speech to inform you that they have considered well the past conduct of their Warriors in going through this Country to and from War, who have made a practice of Stealing Horses, and behaving otherwise very ill to their Brethren the English; and have forbid their doing any Mischief for the future; and do now desire you the Shawanese, Delawares and Wyandotts to do the same, and to throw all evil Thoughts out of your Minds and Hearts; and to think of nothing but promoting a lasting Friendship with your Brethren the English, as we your elder Brothers, the Six Nations have determined to do. — A Belt —

After the Six Nation deputy had finished the foregoing Speech and it was interpreted to the Indians, Mr. Croghan informed them of the Congreſs Sir William Johnson lately held with the Six Nations, Canada Indians and other Northern Tribes, of the Busineſs transacted with them, and the Peace settled between those several Nations and the Cherokees; and that the Deputies of the latter, with a number of the Six Nations, were to return home by the way of Fort Pitt; and recommended it to the different Tribes present to behave in a friendly manner to them, and see that they paſsed safe through their Country, on which Mr Croghan gave them — A Belt.

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At a Conference held with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, on Sunday the 1st day of May 1768.

Present, the same as before.

Quequedagaytho, Speaker for the Delawares, rose up and made the following Answer to the Meſsage from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Brother

We return you thanks for your kindneſs in sending Commiſsioners to condole with us on account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us; as also for the friendly Meſsages they have delivered to us in your Name; and you may be aſsured we shall pay due regard to every thing you have therein said to us. —

He then requested the several Nations present to attend to what he was about to say further to their Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania; and proceeded —

Brother

The Grief and Concern which you have expreſsed to us on account of the late Mischiefs committed on our People we believe to be very sincere, and that they were caused by the Evil Spirit; You have also mentioned in a particular manner several Loſses which you have sustained in the Indian Country. — We are heartily sorry for them, but must acquain you that as to the Murder of the ten Men in the Batteaux down this River, we have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations, and not by any of the Tribes here present, so that we have not had the least concern in this unhappy affair. — It is too true that one of your People was killed by the Shawanese, and we are also very sorry for that Accident. — As to the Man who you say was killed near Fort Pitt by a Delaware Indian, we tell you that the Person who committed that Fact was half a White Man & the other half an Indian; so you see, Brother, that you are equall concerned with us in that Breach of Friendship; but I hope, Brothe all these Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion, and that our Childr may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the strictest Friendship: —

A Belt.

Brothe

Brother.

I shall in the next place speak to you concerning the Friendship that subsists between us, I hope we shall always be firm in it; and we shall endeavour on our parts to keep the Chain as bright and strong as our fore Fathers did at their first Councils, which were held by wise Men. A String.

He then repeated the same Ceremonies that we had used in the burying the Bones, and said. —

Brother

I now gather all the Bones of your deceased Friends and bury them in the Ground in the same place with ours so deep that none of our young people may ever know that any misfortunes have happened between us; And it gives us great Satisfaction that our Brother Onas has not forgot this ancient Custom of condoling with us for our Loſses. — A Belt.

Brother.

By this Belt I also wipe away the Blood, as you have done from the Earth, and make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as those of our Wise Fore Fathers; And we hope what paſses in this Council will never be forgotten. — A Belt.

After repeating what had been said to them relating to the Chain of Friendship, he concluded. —

Brethren,

We are much obliged to the Governor for speaking so freely and openly to us from his Heart, and as he has recommended to us to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, we aſsure him we shall take his advice, and will do it; and that we shall likewise speak to him from our Hearts; for we look upon this as the only way to preserve our Friendship. And we shall take care to guide and direct our young people, to behave as they ought to do, in promoting the Peace and cultivating the strictest Harmony between us. A Belt

The Beaver, a Chief of the Delawares, then rising up, desired all present to pay attention to what he should say to his Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Brother, We the old Men of the different Nations, present are much rejoiced that the Chain of Friendship is now brightened by our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, and we return him thanks for putting it into our hands in the kind manner he has done, which convinces us of his good Intentions. —

We the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons Wyandotts and our Uncles the Six Nations will keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship in the manner you desire us. We now desire the Governor will also take hold of the End of this Belt which we stretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briars and Brush that have grown up in it, that we may all travel it in peace and Safety.

Brother

We make the Road smooth and pleasant for your Commiſsioners to travel home, and make a Report to you at our antient Council Fire in Philadelphia of what they now hear from us: And when you consider our Speeches, you will find that our Hearts are good, and that we are determined to preserve the Road of Peace free from any Interruption on our parts; We desire you will take the same care on your parts; for, if any Loggs shall be laid acroſs it by any of your people, it will be undoing every thing that is now agreed on between our several Nations and you at this Meeting. A Belt —

Then Quequedagaytho rose and said that they had spoken every thing they had to say at this time, to their Brother Onas; and, addreſsing himself to Mr. Croghan, spoke as follows,

Brother

We have been long acquainted with you and are well pleased with your Behaviour towards us, and at this time are the more — obliged to you for introducing to us the Commiſsioners from the Government of Pennsylvania, as it has given us a good opportunity of renewing our Peace with the good People of that Province, with whom our forefathers always lived in the most perfect Friendship. — You spoke to us the other day, and recommended to us to take into our most serious Consideration the several Matters we have heard from the Governor of Pennsylvania by his Commiſsioners; and to weigh them well in our Minds before we give our Answers to them.

Brother,

We have taken your advice and you may be convinced of this by what we have just now said in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons. — A Belt.

The Speaker of the Delawares then observed that they had finished what they had to say at this time.—

Then a Chief of the Six Nations rose up, and, addressing himself to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, said—

Brethren,

We have heard with attention what the Delawares have now said to you, and we shall speak to you tomorrow, and so will our younger Brothers the Shawanese.—

At a Conference held with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, on Monday the 2d. May, 1768.

Present, the same as before.

Tohonissahgarawa —— a Chief of the Six Nations got up, and, addressing himself to the several Nations present, said—

Brethren,

The great Giver of Life has brought us all together at this Council Fire in order to promote the good Work of Peace; and we have heard what our Brother Onas hath said to us by his Commissioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the Six Nations are about to say to him in answer to his Messages.— A String.

Then addressing himself to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania; he said—

Brethren,

You have already heard what our Nephews the Delawares have said to you: They have spoken freely and openly to you from their hearts; and we hope it has made a proper impression on you. We are now in like manner going to open our Hearts to you freely, and we also hope that what we shall deliver —— will be received, by you in a friendly manner.— A String.

Brother Onas,

In your several Speeches you have desired us to open our Minds freely, and to speak before you every thing that gives us uneasiness; We are obliged to you for this advice which we shall follow, and are glad of an Opportunity

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-nity to speak to you in Council.—

Brother,

It is not without Grief that we see our Country settled by you without our Knowledge or Consent; and it is a long time since we ~~was~~ first complained to you of this Grievance, which we find has not as yet been redreſsed; but Settlements are still extending farther into our Country; Some of them are made directly on our War path leading to our Enemies Country, and we dont like it.—

Brother,

You have Laws amongst you to Govern your people by; and it will be the strongest Proof of the sincerity of your Friendship to let us see that you remove the People from our Lands; as we look upon it, it will be time enough for you to settle them, when you have purchased them, and the Country becomes yours.— A Belt.

Brother,

We have heard with pleasure what you have said to us; you have made our Hearts easy with respect to the Loſses we have suffered by you; and therefore we shall not take notice of any past Miſfortunes.— We are glad to find our Nephews the Delawares have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship with you; and by this Belt we join our hands with you and them in holding it fast: We speak now in behalf of the Six Nations residing in this Country, as there are some of every Tribe present; and we wish, Brother, that you may be strong & as well disposed to preserve that Friendship as we are.— A Belt.

Brother,

I have now done speaking, and have told you every thing that remains in our hearts, which gives us, and the several Nations in this Country any Uneasineſs.—

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Tuesday the 3d of May, 1768.

Present, the same as before.

Nymwha, a speaker for the Shawanese, addreſsing himself to all the Indians, desired they would attend to what he was going to say to the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, & all his Brethren the English present, and spoke as follows;

Brethren,

When you talked of peace to us at the time we were struggling in War, we did not hearken to you at first; you mentiond it a second time to us, we still refused to attend to you; but after repeating it to us several times, we consented to hear you. We then looked at you, and saw you holding Instruments of War in your hands, which we took from you, and cast them into the Air out of our Sight. We afterwards desired you to destroy your Forts, as that would be the way to make all Nations of Indians believe you were sincere in your Friendship; and we now repeat the same request to you again. We also desire you not to go down this River in the way of the Warriors belonging to the foolish Nations to the Westward; and told you that the Waters of this River, a great way below this place were coloured with Blood: You did not pay any regard to this, but asked us to accompany you in going down, which we did, and we felt the smart of our Rashness, & with difficulty returned to our Friends. We see you now about making Batteaus, and we make no doubt you intend going down the River again, which we now tell you is disagreeable to all Nations of Indians, and now again desire you to sit still at this place. — They are also uneasy to see that you think yourselves Masters of this Country, because you have taken it from the French, who you know had no right to it, as it is the property of us, Indians. We often hear that you intend to fight with the French again, if you do we desire you will remove your quarrels out of this Country, & carry it over the great Waters where you used to fight, and where we shall neither see, or know, any thing of it. All we desire is to enjoy a quiet peace with you both, and that we should be strong in talking of peace.

We have now spoken to you from our hearts, and hope we shall exert ourselves in promoting a lasting Friendship. All we have to say to you now is to be strong, and let us agree to what we desire of each other. — When you first talked of peace to us, you desired us to sit over the River quietly at our Fires; but our Women and Children were frightened away by the noise you made in repairing your Fort; but if you do as we desired you, they will return without Fear. A Belt.

Brethren,

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Brethren,

You have heard what we have desired in our last Speech, and we hope you will comply with our request, and not attempt to go down this River again, as the Nations who live that way are surprized to see you make a practice of this at the same time that you are making Profeſsions of Friendship to us. We therefore desire you will put a stop to your people going down this River till we have spoke to the Nations living in that Country; which we intend to do with the Aſsistance of our Brothers the Six Nations, and our Grandfathers the Delawares. A String.

Brethren,

The reason of our mentioning this matter at this time is, because we hope you will take pity on us, and do as as we have desired you.—

Then Kiſsonaughtha, a Chief of the Shawanese rose up and said,

Brethren,

We are glad to see you here, and that you are sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania to confer with us at this Council. It much rejoiced our Hearts to take you by the hand on your arrival; and we aſsure you that the several Nations now present are equally rejoiced with us on this Account. A String.

Brethren

You have informed us that you are sent by the Governor and Wise Men of Pennsylvania to hear whatever may paſs at this Council; We are glad to hear you say you had made the Road clear & smooth, as you came along, and that you had brought to us the Chain of Friendship in your hands from our Brethren the Wise Men of Pennsylvania. This has dispersed the dark Clouds of Night which hung over our heads on account of many late Misfortunes which have happened, & brought to us the light of the clear day.—

You have no doubt heard of many bad Reports of mischief, which may have made an ill impreſsion on your Minds against us; we now remove them quite away, and make your Hearts easy like those of your Wise Forefathers. — We also clear the Road on our parts, that when you set off, you may travel it back with pleasure to your Council House at Philadelphia, which I likewise sweep clean, that your Wise Men, when you return, may sit down in it with Satisfaction and comfort, and look back upon us their Brethren remembering that we have not forgot our antient Friendship.—

Brethren,

We have now, on all sides cleared, and made smooth the

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Road between you and us; and we desire you, on your parts to be strong, and not suffer any of your Soldiers to travel it who carry sharp edged Weapons with them, as that may injure the Friendship subsisting between us. — A Belt.

Mr. Croghan then acquainted the Indians that the Commissioners of Pennsylvania and he would take the above Speeches into Consideration, and Answer them to Morrow.

N.B. This afternoon 14 Canoes arrived here, containing 38 Munsies & Mohickons exclusive of Women and Children, who reside on the Heads of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

At a Conference held with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, on Wednesday the 4th of May, 1768. P.M.

Present, the same as before. —

Thonissahgarawa a Chief of the Six Nations rose up, and addressing himself to the Gentlemen, and the several Nations present apologized for some difference which happened this Morning among themselves, as it was the Means of preventing our Meeting them in the forenoon; and desired that their Brethren the English & the Tribes of Indians present, would take no notice of it. — A String.

The same Chief then spoke as follows —

Brethren,

I am sorry to hear what our Brethren the Shawanese said to you Yesterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any mention of your keeping Possession of the Forts you have taken from the French; for, it was agreed upon by the Six Nations, as well as all other Indians that the French should be driven out of this Country, and the possession of all their Forts and Towns put into the hands of our Brethren the English; and the Road of Peace was opened from the Sun-rising, to the Sun-setting, for all Nations to travel in. — A String

Then Kayashuta, a Chief of the Senecas got up and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of peace, made by Colo. Broadstreet with the Indians, in the year 1764, spoke as follows. —

Brethren,

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Brethren,

What our Chief has just now mentioned to you is very true, and you will see by this paper, that, during the late unhappy Differences between us, we held a Treaty with Colonel Broadstreet, by which we agreed that you had a right to build Forts and Trading Houses where you pleased, and to travel the Road of Peace from the Sun rising to the Sun Setting. At that Treaty the Shawanese and Delawares were with me, and know all this well; and I am much surprized that the Shawanese should speak to you in the manner they did Yesterday. —

The Commiſsioners then addreſsed themselves to the Six Nations, and spoke as follows. —

Brethren of the Six Nations,

It gave us great pleasure to hear what you said the other day to your Brother Onas, and we thank you in his Name for the readineſs you discovered in brightening and making strong our antient Chain of Friendship; this will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is sincerely determined to continue to do the same on his part. —

Brethren,

We esteem it as a strong mark of the Sincerity & Goodneſs of your hearts, that you have opened them to us so freely and fully, as your Brother Onas earnestly desired you, that he might know whatever lay still concealed within your Breasts, which gave you any uneasineſs. —

Brethren,

You have candidly and publickly told us that you are now easy with respect to all former Loſses you have suffered by our means and that you will take no farther Notice of such things. — This intirely corresponds with your strong Profeſsions of Friendship. —

A String. —

Brethren,

You have also freely and without reserve informed us that the only Grievance, which you have now reason to complain of is, the Settlements made on your Lands. We are glad Brethren, we have now so good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the several Nations present, with the Mind of your Brother Onas; and the Endeavours which have been used to do you Justice in this respect. —

Brethren,

We can aſsure you that nothing has given him more concern than to find a number of foolish people should dare to seat themselves on Lands within this Province, which your good Friends the —

proprietaries have not as yet purchased from you. Governor Penn therefore, as well from his own sincere & earnest Inclinations to remove this Injury done you, as by the expreſs Commands of our great King George, Iſsued Proclamations near two Years ago* ordering all Persons whatsoever, who had settled on your Lands to remove without delay, and forbidding others from taking the least Poſseſsion of any, under the severest Penalty of the Law. —

Brethren,

As the people who have settled your Lands came chiefly from Virginia, the Governor of that province likewise iſsued Proclamations and Orders to the same purpose: The King's General too, (His Excellency General Gage) hath twice sent up parties of Soldiers to the people living on Redstone Creek and the Monongahela, to warn them off your Lands, and threatned them with seizing their persons and Effects, if they refused to move away: But Brethren, we are sorry to tell you that none of these Measures have had the desired Effect; and therefore Governor Penn and his Aſsembly having still your Interest greatly at heart, paſsed a Law in February last, inflicting the penalty of Death on all persons who should continue on your Lands after the first day of June next. And in order that the people who were settled on them might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor Penn, near two Months ago, sent to them four prudent and honest Men to distribute Copies of it among them, with a number of proclamations, commanding them to obey it strictly under the Penalty of Death; and also to read and explain them fully to all those people. —

Brethren,

Those four Men have lately returned home, and reported to the Governor of Pennsylvania, that they had executed his Orders, but that they were told by the people settled at, and near Redstone Creek, that they had been encouraged by the Indians themselves to continue on those Lands; that, however they were determined to obey the Law, and move off without delay. But Brethren, we are sorry to tell you, that as soon as the Men sent by the Governor had prevailed on the Settlers to consent to a compliance with the Law, there came among them Eight Indians who live at the Mingo Town, down this River, and desired the people not to leave their Settlements, but to sit quiet on them till the present Treaty at this place should be concluded. The People on receiving this advice and encouragement, suddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their places, till they should hear farther from the Indians.—

—— The Indians then delivered to the Men sent by the Governor a String of Wampum and a Speech which they desired them to carry to the Governor.— The Speech was this — "You are sent here by your great Men to tell these people "to go away from the Lands which you say is ours, and our great Men have "sent us, and we are glad to meet here the same day. We tell you the "White people must stop, and we stop them till the Treaty; and when "George Croghan and our great Men shall speak together, we will tell "them what to do".—

Now, Brethren, we cannot help expressing to you our great concern at this behaviour of those Indians; as it has absolutely frustrated the steps the Governor was taking to do you Justice, by the immediate removal of those people from your Lands. And we must tell you, Brethren, that the Conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing; and we are much at a loss to account for the Reason of it at this time, when the Six Nations are complaining of Encroachments being made on their Lands. — You yourselves, Brethren, must be very sensible that, while any of the Indians encourage the people to stay on your Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Measures to remove them. But, Brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is, that you will immediately send off some of your prudent and Wise Men with a Message to the people settled at Redstone, Youghoghainy, and Monongahela to contradict the Advice of the Eight Indians from the Mingo Town; and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their continuing any longer on their Settlements; and that you expect they will quit them without delay.—

If you agree to this, we will send an honest & discreet white Man to accompany your Messengers. And Brethren, if, after receiving such Notice from you, they shall refuse to remove by the time limited them, you may depend upon it, the Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution against them.

A String.—

The Commissioners then addressing themselves to the Shawanese spoke as follows.

Brethren,

In the first part of your Speeches Yesterday, you acquainted us that it was very disagreeable to you to see a Fort continued at this place contrary to your Expectations; and that you were very sorry to find a number of Batteaus building here in order to go down the River. With regard to these things, we can only say, it is not a little surprizing to us that you should mention them at this time, as we have always understood that this matter was settled with the Six Nations and all other Indians several Years ago; and their full consent obtained for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to trade. — But Brethren, as we came here to confer with you on Subjects which only relate to the Province of Pennsylvania, we have no concern in this Business. — It is an affair of our great King of England, and as such we must refer you for a more particular answer to Mr. Croghan, who you know is appointed by his Majesty to transact his affairs with the Indians in this Country. —

The Commissioners then spoke to the Delawares, Shawanese Munsies, Mohickons & Wyandotts as follows —

Brethren

We now return you thanks in the name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and in behalf of the good people of that province, for the kind manner in which you have received his Messages by us. We assure you it gave us great satisfaction to hear you declare in this Publick Council your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and your determination to preserve it bright, and not to suffer any little accidents to make a Breach in it.

Brethren

It is a strong proof of the Sincerity of your hearts, that you have resolved to forget intirely all the past Mischiefs and Injuries which have been committed by the Folly of our Wicked and rash young Men; and we now hope these things will never interrupt our future peace and Happiness. —

Brethren

We also thank you for making the Road smooth between you & the people of Pennsylvania, by removing all the Obstructions that were in it, in such a manner that it may be travelled by all people with ease and safety. —

Brethren,

It will give us much pleasure when we return to Philadelphia to communicate to the Governor all that has passed between us in these Conferences; and to assure him of your friendly dispositions and upright Intentions, which you may depend on we shall faithfully do. — A Belt

The Commissioners having finished what they had to say to the Indians, Mr. Croghan made them the following Speeches —

Brethren the Shawanese,

When you spoke Yesterday to the Governor of Pennsylvania, you desired him to destroy this Fort, and not to pass down this River as it was Bloody; and said that our Warriors passing through your Country gave you and all other Nations great uneasiness in your minds — You are the only Nation that has mentioned this Circumstance, & I must tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania has no concern in this Matter. —

Brethren,

I well remember that when the French first built a Fort here, and passed up and down this River, you did not desire them to destroy their Forts and leave your Country. — We were at War with your old Fathers the French when we drove them away and took possession of this Fort; after that we conquered them, which you well know; & when we came here the Six Nations agreed to it, and came with us & opened a Road of Peace through all this Country from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, both by Land and Water, that we might talk in peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward; And we thought the Six Nations had a right so to do, as we always understood that they were the Original Proprietors of this Country.

Brethren,

When I was first going down this River by order of His Excellency General Gage, and the Honorable Sir William Johnson, all the Nations now present agreed to it, and sent Deputies with me to promote the good Works of peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward, and to receive them into the Chain of Friendship, subsisting between the King's Subjects, the Six Nations and all others in Alliance with them; and to take them under his Majesty's most gracious Protection, which has been since done. — It is very true, when we first went down, we met with a misfortune from some of the Nations we were going to speak to, through the Instigation of the French who then had an Influence with those people to persuade them to do mischief but ever since that time those Nations have behaved well to their Brethren the English, and after that unhappy accident by which we were sufferers; Captain Murray & Mr McKee condoled with your Nation for your Loſses, agreeable to the antient custom of our forefathers, and buried the Bones of our deceased friends whose loſs gave me great pain of mind; and I did not expect to find their Bones raked out of the Ground and brought into Council at this time; especially as you must know that we were struck by the very Hatchet you yourselves put into their hands to strike the English with.

Brethren, — By the late Treaty* of peace between the King of Great Britain & the French King, the latter gave us poſseſsion of all their Forts and Towns as we had conquered them. — You likewise took Notice Yesterday of our building Boats, and making repairs to this Fort. I must tell you that the King my Master never made War on any Indian Nation in this Country; on the Contrary, he has always promoted peace among you; an Instance of which you see in the peace brought about between the Six Nations and Cherokees. But you all well know that the French acted on different principles, by setting one Nation at War against another. — This Conduct of theirs was not pleasing to the Six Nations. They therefore requested the English to go with them and Sir William Johnson to drive the French from Niagara, and put it into the poſseſsion of the English, which you all well know they did, and since that time our Warriors have paſsed through this Country from Fort to Fort and back again, and no difference has happened between them and your people: I am therefore surprized Brethren, to hear, you want to stop the road of peace that hath been so long open for all Nations from the Sun rising to the Sun setting.

A Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandotts, Munsies & Mohickons, give attention to what I am going to say to you.

It gives me great Satisfaction to find that the Measures taken by the Governor of Pennsylvania and the wise people of that Province have proved so effectual & agreeable to your several Nations as to remove all Uneasineſs from your Minds, on account of the many accidents that have happened between your people and the King's subjects in that province; and that you have buried them so deep in the Earth that neither you nor your Children yet unborn may ever call them to Remembrance.

Brethren,

— Your forefathers lived in the strictest friendship with the worthy founder of that Province & the good people that came with him; and you have now renewed and brightned that antient Chain of friendship with the Governor's Commiſsioners in behalf of the King's Subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your several Nations to hold fast by that Chain, and act on the same Principles your Wise Forefathers formerly did.

A String

Brethren,

You have all heard what the Six Nations said to you by their Deputies, that they heartily repented of their own past ill conduct towards their Brethren the English in stealing Horses and committing other Abuses; and they have desired you Brethren to cast out all evil thoughts from your Minds, and return any stolen Horses you may have amongst you, and think of nothing for the future, but promoting the good Work of peace between you and your good Brethren the English.

Brethren,

The King of Great Britain your Father and my Master, takes delight in promoting peace among all Nations of Indians in this Country and his own Subjects, which you must be well acquainted with. — You all daily experience his Love towards you and his pity for your Necessities, by the favours you constantly receive from his Officers here and elsewhere; and I am sorry to say that your past Conduct shews a want of Gratitude in you to his Subjects. —

Whenever the King makes peace with any Nation, he never violates his Engagements tho' he always has it in his power to chastize any people that dare be so hardy as to disturb the Tranquility of their Neighbours. — But I now trust, Brethren, that your future Conduct will be such as may merit his Majesty's Esteem and Protection. —

By this Belt I now clear the Road of peace and make it smooth and easy to travel from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, that your Brethren the English and all Nations of Indians may travel it with pleasure, as one People, united in the strongest Chain of Friendship, that our Women and Children yet unborn, may mutually enjoy the Blessings of a lasting peace. —

Brethren of the Six Nations, who are settled at the two Creeks.

I am sorry to hear from some of your Brethren the English that whenever any of them pass by your Village, you take Rum and other things from them. — You must be sensible this Conduct is very wrong and a Breach of your Engagements to us. I hope I shall hear no more of it. — You have been desired three Years ago by the Six Nation Council to remove up this River nearer to their Country; and I now desire ~~[illegible]~~ you will take that Message into your most Serious Consideration, and do as they have directed you; which will be very agreeable to all your Brethren the English

A String

Mr. Croghan having finished what he had to say to the Indians; the Commissioners addressed themselves to all the Nations present, & said,

Brethren

We are now to acquaint you that, by order of the Government of Pennsylvania, we deliver to you a present of Goods, to be distributed among the several Tribes present, to clothe your Women & Children; and we desire you will receive them as a Testimony of the Affection & Regard which the Governor and good people of this Province have for you.

The Commissioners then delivered the Presents to the different Tribes, amounting to One thousand & fifty pounds, Pennsylva. Currency, including the several private Presents made to the Chiefs and principal Warriors.——

This Evening arrived here twenty five Six Nation Warriors on their return from the Cherokee Country, & brought with them two Prisoners.

At a private Conference held at Fort pitt on Friday the 6th of May 1768, with all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons.—— Present,

Mr. Croghan and the Commissioners.—

The Beaver rose up and spoke as follows in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons.——

Brethren, It gives us great pleasure that the Conferences are now ended, that the Antient Chain of Friendship is now renewed and the Road made smooth between our several Tribes & our Brother the Governor of Pennsylva. — Every thing you have said respecting the Folly of our young people in stealing your Horses and committing other Abuses, we have laid to our Hearts, and will take care to prevent any such Misconduct in them for the future; And we desire Brethren, you will take care that none of your young people steal any Horses from us, which they have frequently done. A Belt.

He then addressed himself to the Commissioners, & said

Brethren, We now speak to you on account of Trade— The Traders who supply us with Goods come from your Province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the Goods they sell to us are dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they cost them; but we are certain, from our own knowledge, that they do not allow us the same Price for our Skins and Furrs, as they did formerly;

and hope you will speak to them to allow us a sufficient Price for our Peltry — A Belt.

Brethren,

The Country lying between this River and the Allegheny Mountains, has always been our Hunting Ground; but the White People, who have scattered themselves over it, have, by their Hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourselves to have the only Right to; and we desire you will acquaint our Brother the Governor of this, & prevent their Hunting there for the future. A String.

Brethren,

We have now done speaking on Buſineſs, and every thing has been settled at this Conference to our Satisfaction; and we have agreed that two of our Principal Warriors named Queguedaguedo and Killbuck shall accompany you to Philadelphia in order to see the Governor, and bring us such Answers as he shall think proper to send us respecting our Trade & Hunting Country. A Belt.

To which the Commiſsioners replied,

Brethren,

We have already communicated to you and the other Nations the several Steps taken by the Government to do you all Justice with respect to the Encroachments on your Lands; And we shall carefully report to the Governor every thing you have now said to us on this head, that he may take such Measures as may be judged most expedient to satisfy you. And you may expect to receive his Answer as soon as a convenient Opportunity offers.

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt, on Saturday the 7th of May 1768, with the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of the Shawanese.

Present

Mr. Croghan and the Commiſsioners. —

Kiſsenaughtha, a Chief of the Shawanese, addreſsed himself to the Commiſsioners, and said —

Brethren,

When you spoke to us from the Governor, you desired us to speak from our Hearts, and tell you what gave us the uneasineſs of Mind. We considere your Speeches and did so, (which we find by your Answer was not agreeable to you. — You tell us what we spoke to you, did not belong to the Governor of Pennsylvania, but to the King.

Brethren,

We aſsure you that we are as well diſposed to live in Friendship with our Brethren the English, as any other Nation in this Country, & will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship, now renewed and brighte by our Brother Onas, as long as the Graſs grows or Waters run, (with all our Brethren the English. — A String.

The same Speaker addreſsed himself to Mr. Croghan and spoke as follows. —

Brothe

Brother,

We are all very sorry that we should have said any thing the other Day to our Brother Onas, that should give you or his Commiſsioners any Offence, or our Brethren the Six Nations. — But as the Governor of Pennsylvania in his Speeches desired us to open our Minds, and to tell every thing that gives us an Uneaſineſs, we were determined to do so. —

Brother.

When you spoke to us the next Day, you told us every thing that paſsed in the time of War, as well as since, which is very true; And we acknowledge we were wrong, tho' we did not expect you would do as we requested: — And from what you have told us, we know that it is not in the Power of any other Person but the King our Father. And tho' you say we are the only Nation that has mentioned this to you, we know that all other Nations of Indians wish, as well as we, that there were no Forts in this Country. —

As to what we said about the Boats going down the River, we did not mean that they should not go, but desired you would not send them till we had time to go and Council with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence. — And as to what we said about our people that were killed when you were taken Prisoner, we only mentioned it to shew you what a foolish people the Indians there are. — It is very true, Brother, we did send a Hatchet to those Nations in the time of War, but it was sent to us from the Senecas to carry to them.

Brother,

We now desire that you may forget what we first spoke to you about those things; and help us to some Council Wampum, as we are very poor; and we will immediately set out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts we sent them, and do every thing in our power to make the road smooth & easy to travel, and convince you that we are as much disposed to hold fast the Chain of Friendship as any Nation in this Country. —

A Belt.

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt, on Monday the 9th of May 1768, with the Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Six Nations.

Present

Mr. Croghan and the Commiſsioners.

It was agreed upon by them to comply with the request of the Commiſsioners in sending Meſsengers to the People settled at Redstone, Youghiogany & Monongahela to signify to them the great Displeasure of the Six Nations at their taking Poſseſsion of the Lands there, and making Settlements on them; and also that it is expected they will with their Families remove without further notice. — They accordingly appointed the White Mingo and the three Deputies sent from the Six Nation Country to carry a Meſsage to that Effect; And the Commiſsioners agreed to send Mr. John Frazer & Mr. Wm. Thompson to accompany them with written Instructions in behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania. —

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Monday 9th May 1768 P. M.

The Indian Meſsengers having agreed to set out for Red Stone Creek tomorrow, the Commiſsioners as an Encouragement to them for the Trouble of their Journey made them a Present of some black Wampum.

They then desired Mr Frazer and Capt Thompson to hold themselves prepared for accompanying the Indian Meſsengers in the Morning, and wrote them a Letter of Instructions which follows in these words, vizt

Fortpitt, 9th May 1768

Gentlemen,

The Six Nations, at the public Conferences held last Week with them and other Tribes of Indians at this place, renewed their Complaints of Encroachments being made on their Lands; And they have agreed, at our Instance, to send four Meſsengers to the people settled on the Waters of the Monongahela and Youghiogany to expreſs their great disapprobation of their continuing still there; and also to let them know that it is expected by the whole Confederacy of the Six Nations, that they will remove from the Lands they have unjustly taken poſseſsion of, without further delay. — But as it is neceſsary, in order to enforce the Meſsage from the Indians, and to see that it is properly and effectually communicated to the people, that some prudent Persons should accompany the Indian Meſsengers; We request you will do us the Favor to undertake this Buſineſs.

As soon as you arrive in the midst of the Settlements near Red-Stone Creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the Settlers as poſsible, to whom the Indians may then deliver their Meſsage which shall be given to you in writing, and we desire you will leave a few Copies of it with the principal People that they may communicate the same to those who live at any considerable distance from them. We herewith furnish you with a Copy of the Speech delivered to us at this Treaty by the six Nations respecting the Settlement of their Lands, which you will be pleased to read to the Settlers for their Information.

You may then acquaint them that they must now be convinced by this Meſsage and the Speech of the six Nations that they have hitherto been groſsly deceived by a few stragling Indians of no Consequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their Settlements; and that they will now be left without the least Pretence, or Excuse for staying on them any longer. — However, we make no doubt but, before you reach Red Stone, many of the Families will have removed, in Obedience to the late Law paſsed in this Province, which has been read and fully explained to them by the Revd Mr Steel and the other Gentlemen, whom the Governor sent up to them in March last.

But should you find any of those inconsiderate People still actuated by a lawleſs and obstinate Spirit to bid Defiance to the civil Authority; You may let them know that we were under no Neceſsity of sending in the Name of the Governor any further Notice to them, or of being at the Pains of making them acquainted with the real Minds of the Indians to induce them to quit their Settlements; for that the powers of Government are sufficient to compel them to pay due Obedience to the Laws and they may depend upon it, they will be effectually exerted, if they persist in their Obstinacy. —

You may likewise aſsure them, that they need not attempt to make an Offer of Terms with the Government respecting their Removal, as we hear some of them have vainly proposed to do, by saying they would go off the Lands immediately, on Condition that they should be secured to them as soon as the Proprietary purchase is made. — It is a high Insult on Government for those people even to hint such Things. —

The only Motives, therefore, which excite us to make use of the present Expedient of sending you with Meſsengers from the Indians on this Occasion, is the compaſsionate Concern we have for the dangerous Situation & Distreſses of those unhappy people, and the hopes we have that by this Means, they may be convinced it is their true and best Interest to pay a due Submiſsion to the Laws, by relinquishing their Settlements without Delay. If any of them should talk of Petitioning the Governor for a preference in taking up the Lands they have improved, you may aſsure them from us, that it will be to no Manner of purpose, till they have first complied with the Law.

We depend greatly on your Care & Prudence in executing this Busineſs to our Satisfaction, & recommend it to you to be particula Careful that the Indian Meſsengers are treated with the greatest Civility and Kindneſs. When you return to Fort Bedford, we beg you will write us an Account of your Proceedings. We wish you a safe Return to your Families, and are with grea Regard,

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient
humble Servants.
John Allen
Joseph Shippen Jr.

To Meſs.rs John Frazer, & William Thompson.

Meſs.rs Frazer and Thompson being in readineſs with their horses and provisions for their Journey to Redstone Creek, the Commiſsioners sent several times for the Indian Meſsengers, who at last came to them at the Fort, and acquainted them that they had been seriously considering the Busineſs they were going to be sen on, and it now appeared to them so disagreeable that they could by no means consent to undertake it, and immediately returned the Wampum which had been given them. — Upon being interrogated as to the Reasons of their declining to perform what they had consented to, they answered, that three of them were sent as Deputies by the six Nation Council to attend the Treaty here, and having received no directions from them to proceed any further, they chose to return Home in Order to make Report of what they had seen and heard at this place. — They further added that the driving White People away from their Settlements was a Matter which no Indians could, with any Satisfaction be concerned in, and they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own people to remove from the Indian Lands.

After this Refusal of the Indians who had been appointed to carry the Meſsage from the six Nations, the Commiſsioners in vain attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the Buſineſs, tho' they used great Endeavours for that purpose; and they thought it both uſeleſs and imprudent to continue to preſs a Matter on the Indians which they found they were generally much averse to; and therefore concluded to set out on their Return to Philadelphia, without further delay. But in a short time afterwards, Kayashuta came with Arroas (a principal Warrior of the Six-Nations) to the Commiſsioners at their Lodgings; where the former addreſsed himself to them in Effect as follows, Vizt —

Brethren,

I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your Expectations of the Indian Meſsengers going to Redstone according to your Desire and our Agreement; and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented Mind on this Account. — Believe me, Brethren, this thought fills my heart with the deepest Grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on this Subject; and endeavouring to make your Minds easy. — We were all of us much disposed to comply with your Request, and expected it could have been done without difficulty; but I now find that not only the Indians appointed by us, but all our other young Men are very unwilling to carry a Meſsage from us to the White people ordering them to remove from our Lands. — They say they would not chuse to incur the Ill Will of those people for, if they should be now removed, they will hereafter return to their settlements, when the English have purchased the Country from us, and we shall be very unhappy if by our Conduct towards them at this time, we should give them reason to dislike us and treat us in an unkind manner, when they again become our Neighbours. We therefore hope, Brethren, you will not be diſpleased with us for not performing our Agreement with you, for you may be aſsured that we have good hearts towards all our Brethren the English.

The Commiſsioners returned Kayashuta many thanks for his friendly behaviour on this Occasion; and aſsured him that they greatly approved of the Conduct of all the Indians during the Treaty and were now returning Home with very easy and contented Minds. — They further acquainted him, that their reason for urging them to send a Message to the Redstone Settlers proceeded entirely from the great anxiety they had of contributing every thing in their power that might expedite the Measures taken by the Government to do them Justice, and to redress every Injury they complained of: Yet as they found the Compliance of their request was disagreeable to the Indians, they should not press the Matter on them any further, tho' it appeared to be a Step very necessary to be taken at this time.

They then took leave of the Indians in the most friendly Manner, and sat out on their return to Philadelphia.

Simon Stevens
Lancaster Pa

Copy

By His Excellency The Honorable Thomas Gage, &c.a &c.a &c.a

You are hereby directed and required out of Such Monies as are, or Shall come to your Hands for the Contingent or Extraordinary Expences of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, to Pay, or Cause to be Paid, to Sir William Johnson Bar.t His Majesty's sole Agent for, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations of Indians, Inhabiting on the Mohawk River and their Confederates, or his Assigns without Deduction the Sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Five Pounds, Eight Shillings, and One Halfpenny New York Currency Equal to One Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Seven Pounds, Six Shillings, and Four Pence One Farthing Sterling. Being for Disbursements on Account of the Indians of the Six Nations and others from 2d. November 1767 to the 25th March 1768, and Expences Attending the General Congress for Confirming a Peace, betwixt the Indians of the Six Nations, and the Cherokees as per the Annexed Account; The Vouchers and Certificates respecting which, are Lodged with Sir William Johnson. And for so Doing, this with the Acquittance of the said Sir William Johnson Bar.t or his Assigns, Shall be your Sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

To Abraham Mortier Esq.r } Given &c.a &c.a New York 6th May 1768
Dep.y Paym.r Gen.l - - - }

Copy

The Crown for Disbursements on Account of the Indians of the Six Nations and others to 25th March 1768 — Dr

1767				
Novr 2d	To a party of Senecas from Kanadasegey wth Intelligence	£ 3	18	4
5	To the Indn called the Sunfish from Karraghiadirra a Seneca Town who gave Me some Intelligence of moment	12	6	8
7	To several Chiefs come upon business	5	13	10
10th & 18	To Kagaam, a Chief Sachem wth 9 more who came to Me with Intelligence a present amtg £13.17.10 & Provn 3.14.6	17	12	4
21st 25	To Karaghiagigo's Brother & Others by whom I sent a second Message to hasten the Six Nations answer regarding the Cherokees	6	15	9
30th 1st Decr 5	To A Indn come from Michilimackinac wth some Belts &c who stayed here 6 days, and returned by the way of Canada, then some present in acct of their Services & to Encourage Others	25	19	..
7th	To some Indns from Schoharee wth Complaints agt the White people	..	18	..
11th	To a party of Susquehanna Indns come upon Business	2	19	6
21st	To some Stockbridge Indns come about Land affairs	2	16	8
	To some Caghnawageys who went with the Army in 1764 & now returning	5	17	6
29th	To a party of Cayugas sent by their Natn wth a Message	4	15	..
Jany 14	To Jeremy Quack for keeping Indian Horses	1	16	..
	To an old Couple of the Mohawks who lost their only Son in Pensilva after attending the Survey between the 2 Govmts	5	19	8
	To the Condolence of him & 2 old People lately died here	4	17	9
	To Alexr Colden Surveyor, for a Map of the Country thereby to shew the Indians what Lands they had yet Unsold	20	..	..
20th	To Jacob Schultz's Account	6	15	..
	To Cornelius Vandyke his Accot Carrying up the Chippawae Indians	58	4	..
	Carried forward	£ 187	5	..

1760				
	Brought Over	£ 187	5	..
Janry 25th	To Magins exp.s for the Caghnawagees come to the Meeting	6	..	..
26th	To a party of Ind.s from Canaghsaraghte come on Business	5	17	6
	To 6 lb Paint for the Several Ind.s now here waiting the meeting	4	4	..
28th	To a meeting of the whole Mohawk Castle at Kayadarosseras	3	18	..
	To Abraham Chief for his services back	3	5	..
30th	To Rudolph [illegible] his Account	27	..	..
	Charges of the 2 Ind.s who were in Goal as p Receipt	5	19	6
31st	To Vincent Petry for Riding an Express here with Letters	1	12	..
Feby 2d	To the Pay of the Express with Letters from Robert Magin &ca	9	16	..
	To William Thompson's Acco.t of Ind.s as p Account	..	10	..
5th	To 6 Buck Skins for Shoes for the Cherokee Caghnawagees &ca	3	14	..
	To Daniel Clemeston Acco.t of Sundry Expences for Indians	10	19	..
7th	To Ditto a party of the Caghnawagees from Lake George	3	16	..
10th	To a Party of Susquehanna Ind.s sent with y.e News of the 10 Ind.s being murdered by severall of the [illegible] detained in Pensilvania	12	17	6
14th	To several Ind.s from Oghquage with the News of the Death of [illegible] being killed by one of their own People and Exp.s for burying him &ca	7	15	10
16th	To a Chippaway returning home with Messages	10	11	..
19th	To an Express from Onondaga to let me know the Senecas were on their way hither	3	19	..
22d	To Jacob [illegible] for Riding forward for some poor Mohawk Familys who had no Horses nor Men to get [illegible] for them	7	9	..
23d	To the burial of 3 Ind.s lately black [illegible] &ca as account	6	18	..
27th	To 2 Messengers sent to let me know the Ind.s were assembled & in great want of Provis.s & Help for the old people which I sent them	3	16	..
	To Mr. Fisher's Acco.t for Riding over the Carrying Place	17	..	..
	To a Seneca on Delivering up a Girl, one Chapman's Daughter	6	14	..
	Carried forward	£ 351	19	4

1768						
	Brought Over		£	354	19	4
March 1st	To 68 lb Tobacco bought of the Inhabitants for their Reception			3	8	..
	To 187 Skipp.ls Peas	@ 3/ p		28	1	..
	To 209 D° Indian Corn	3/		31	7	..
	To 58 D° Potatoes	3/		8	14	..
	To 2 Expresses sent to Albany & Schenectady for Goods for the Present			2	12	..
	To a party of Tuscaroras who have been here on a visit 8 days, some of them who came from Carolina lately, 17 in Numb.r			9	17	10
	Expences attended the General Congress					
	To Cash allowed at York for the Cherokee Delegates		£30			
	To D° p.d [illegible] 3 Mo.		19 .. 19 .. 6			
	To D° p.d Mr Watts for Expences along the Road		3			
	To [illegible] lb Tobacco 9d & Pipes 4/ on their Arrival		1 .. 12 .. 1½			
	To 10 large Blankets for Bedding of [illegible] 16/ p		8			
	To 4 Barr.s Pork of Justice Campbell & Freight		15 .. 19 ..			
	To Cash to Capt Wells £5..4 & D° to [illegible] Peters £4..9..		9 .. 13 ..			
	To their Board & Candles for 82 days	@ 4/ p	16 .. 8 ..			
	To 2 p.s Linnen & Thread for Shirts		11 .. 13 .. 6			
	To making and Ruffling D°		2 .. 8 ..			
	To 9 pr Stockings & 2 lb Paint of Londr		4 .. 16 ..			
	To 1 pr White with a Cross & 1 painted Colours		2 .. 16 ..			
	To 8 lb Tea 56/ & 1 Ct Sugar 58/		5 .. 14 ..			
	To 2 Barrels Rum 24/ 66 Gall.s @ 4/6		14 .. 17 ..			
	To 90 lb Butter	@ 9d p	3 .. 7 .. 6			
	To Deers Leather for Shoes 17 lb @ 5/		4 .. 5 ..			
	To 2 Guns for those who went by Land		5 .. 10 ..			
	To 6 Oxen bought at £10..15 p		64 .. 10 ..			
	To Driving them up here		2			
	To 2 Cows £10. & a 2 Year old Heifer 40/		12			
	To 4 Hogs	@ 36/	7 .. 4 ..			
	To 246 Loaves bread from the Baker		12 .. 6 ..			
	Continued & Carried forward		£ 257 .. 18 .. 7½	438	19	2

1768	Brought over	£257 " 18 " 7½	138	19	2
March	To 28th Vermillion distributed amongst them before the Congress	16 " 16 " "			
	To an Entertainment for them 1 Day at Tavern	9 " 18 " 6			
	To Cash to the Cherokees & Caghnawageys &ca	12 " 16 " "			
	To 5 Guns bought for the Caghnawageys & others who Escort the Cherokees by Land to their Country	11 " 5 " "			
	To 15 M Black @ 40/ p & 12 M white Wampum at 25/ p for Belts of Condolance & making the Peace for the Cherokees	45 " " " "			
	To making 15 Belts some very Large @ 6/ p	4 " 10 " "	358	11	1½
	Goods for the Present.				
	To Daniel Campbell as p Account	967 " 13 " 9½			
	To Jelles Fonda as p d°	151 " 17 " "			
	To Rudolph Schoonmaker as p d°	79 " 7 " "			
	To Robert Adams as p d°	84 " 1 " 10			
	To Hendrick Markel as p d°	47 " 16 " 5½			
	To John Wells as p d°	8 " 18 " 4			
	To John B. V. Eps as p d°	11 " 12 " "			
	To John Butler Esqr as p d°	42 " 19 " 3	1390	17	8
	To Cash gave Mr Wells for his Journey		5	"	"
19	To Waggons with the Cherokee Baggage		1	4	"
	To Store house rent at Alby, Schenectady & Caghnawagey		25	"	"
	To Iron, Steel, & some Tools for the Several Posts		65	18	9
	To Stationary and Postage		14	12	10
	To Commission on purchasing Goods at the Cheapest rates on £1245.11.10 at 2½ p Ct		31	3	"
21	To Cash paid Accots of Indns delivered to Indns by my Order		20	4	6
22	To a Party of Aughquisasnes Indns from Canada come with a Complaint against the Priest &ca & begg'd of redress, some Clothing & Cash to carry them back		13	16	"
	To an Account of Guy Johnson Esqr		30	8	"
		£	2395	8	1½

Johnson Hall
March 24th 1768

(Signed) Wm Johnson

Copyd Warrant No. 69

To Abraham Mortier Esqr
to Pay to Sir Wm Johnson Bart Sole
Agent for & Superintendt of the Affairs
of the Six Nations of Indns on the
Mohawk River &ca the Sum of
£1377 . 6 . 11¾ Sterlg Being for
Disbursemts on Accot of the Indians
of the Six Nations & others from 2d
Novemr 1757 to 24 March 1760 &
Expences attending a Genl Congress
for Confirming a Peace betwixt
the 6 Nations & Cherokees — Dated
New York 6th May 1760 —

Coll,

Fort Pitt May the 9th 1768

Sir

the Conferance with the Diferant Nations of Indians assembled Hear is Now Ended, a Copey of which I Inclose your Excelancy for your perusal, this Meeting Has been very General as you will See by the Numbers that attended, and itt was well Timed, for had itt been Delayd till this Time, an Indian Warr Must have been the Consequence

Every thing is Now Setled and ajusted between them and the Goverment of Pensylvania Accept the Setlements Made on thire Lands wch they Still Insist on the pople being Removed

I Sett of tomorrow for Sir William Johnsons a Cross the Cuntry I hope to be there by the first of June, I am with Greatt Respect your Excelancys Most obedient and Most Humble Servant

To His Excelancy
the Honble Major General Thomas Gage

Geo: Croghan

Mr. Croghan Dep.y Indian
Agent
Ft. Pitt May 9th 1763.
received May 26th
with Copy of Proceedings
held with the Delawares
Shawanees &c. on 26th April

answered

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt by George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs; with the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanise, Munsies and Mohickons residing on the Waters of the Ohio — 26th. day of April 1768 —

Present

John Allen
Joseph Shippen } Esqrs. Commiſsioners from the Province of Pennsylvania

Colonel John Reed Commandant

Captains { Charles Edmanstone
Thomas Pownall

Lieutenants { Thomas Ford
Alexr. Maclellan
Jeſse Wright
Samuel Steel
William Wood
Thomas Butt }

Ensigns { Thomas Hutchins
Robert Hamilton
James Savage
Godfrey Tracy }

Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Six Nations

Chiefs { Keyashuta
White Mingo
Soneno
Alleyondongo
Onaughkong
Gettyguerage
Ouyndago
Caddetonago
Sayyogadentna
Thonnysuguzayne
Oyanay
Tcaughquattel }

Delawares

Chiefs { Nettawatways
Custaloga
Beavor
Latort
Spangaſsa
Neſculithem
Cuscalchon
Kekiwenum
Wayshawamon
Kahelaraughkong
Inyaloughaland
Tuegaſso }

Six

2)

Six Nations

Chief Warriors
Sinayida
Tochasſhoe
Konniſoon
Shugonnyesus
Sawaltchough
Owanneynatha

With 293 Warriors besides Women & Children

Shawanese

Chiefs
Kaysinnoutchay
Ettawakiſsatho
Maughkatethwa
Maykyſuckathy
Maughkatey mawaywa
Nehmwha
Bennoxcumma
Naynichtha
Wapaymago
Wapaymumetha
Withawathocha

Chief Warriors
Thethawgay
Waughcomme
Othawamew
Mawaydia
Luighkeya
Wunnona
Shawcomme
Shilleywathetha

With 140 Warriors besides Women & Children

Delawares

Chief Warriors
Capt. Jacobs
Wingenum
Capt. Pipe
Capt. Johnny
Capt. George
Pray Eyes
White Wolf
Kechoton
Opemalughkin
Shillaykhekon
Weiſsahoxon

With 1311 Warriors besides Women & Children

Munsies

Chiefs
Nutlemaway
Kindaſscong
Waſsawayhin
Quekquakin
Waughellapo

With 196 Warriors besides Women & Children

Mohickons

Chiefs
Kinnighjalis
Kellighcon

With 96 Warriors besides Women & Children

7 Wyandotts sent to attend the Council

Brethren

I am glad to see so many of your different Nations Aſsembled at this Council Fire, and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears, That you may see and look on your Brethren the English with pleasure

Brethren A String

With this String I clean the Sweat of Your Bodies and remove all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and clean the Paſsage to your Hearts, That every thing that may be said to you from your Brethren the English may rest easy there

A String

Brethren

With this String I clear your Ears that you may hear, and consider well what is going to be said to you at this General Meeting of your several Tribes

Brethren A String

I take this first Opportunity of our meeting in Council to introduce to you The Commiſsioners of Pennſylvania appointed by your Brother Onas and The Wise Men of That Government. And Desire That you will Give particular Attention to the

Several Meſsages these gentlemen were charged with to deliver to your several Nations

A Belt

As soon as the above Speeches were deliverd and explaind to the different Nations, Mr. McKee Deliver'd Governor Penn's Speech to them, which ought to have been deliver'd a Month before, But no Indians attending He was obliged to defer it and send a Meſsenger to inform the Chiefs of the different Tribes that he had such a Meſsage for them.

By The Honourable John Penn Esqr.
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of The Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Suſsex on Delaware &ca. &ca. &ca. —

A Speech

To The Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawanese, at Ohio

Brethren

I am sorry to acquaint you, That One Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter some time agoe, having sold some Rum to a few Indians of your Nations, by which means they all got drunk at Stump's House on Middle Creek and in their Liquor threaten'd to kill him and his Family, as he says, on which those two wicked Men murdered several of your People.

Brethren

You must be all sensible that there are bad and foolish People of all Nations, whom at times, the Evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to murder their most intimate Friends and even Relations, in order to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of their Neighbours - These

Accidents often happen amongst yourselves, as well as amongst us But the imprudent Act of a few foolish People should not disturb the Peace of the many wise and innocent amongst us. —

The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, and Tongues to speak the Sentiments of our Hearts to Each other, and when any Misfortune happens of this kind to either of us, We should consider well the Consequences and meet under the Tree of Peace, and smoke together as our Forefathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjust and settle any Disputes that might happen; that so no black Clouds might arise over our Heads to prevent us from seeing the Sun rise and sett over us, in the strictest Friendship. This is the Method I propose to take on this unlucky Occasion and recommend to you My Brethren, And desire you may rest easy and satisfied till you hear from me again. The strictest Justice shall be done you — And I make no Doubt, but you will be satisfied with my Conduct —

On first hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I issued a Proclamation, and had these Two Men apprehended & put into Prison and make no doubt, but to bring them to that Punishment so heinous a Crime deserves by the Laws of the Country. —

I have wrote to Sir William Johnson and informed him of this Accident, and as soon as my Express returns you may be sure to hear from me and him further on this matter, and more to your satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the Justice and upright Intentions of all His Majesty's Subjects, towards your several Nations

, A Belt

Leſser
Seal

Given under my Hand and the Leſser Seal of the said Province of Pennſylvania at Philadelphia The Twenty second day of February in the Year of Our Lord 1768.—

By His Honour's Command — John Penn
Joseph Shippen Jur.
Secretary

27th. The Commiſsioners of Pennſylvania and myſelf had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes, as is usual, and explaind to them some Heads of the several Speeches which are to be deliverd to them from the Governor of Pennſylvania.—

After The above Chiefs had considered what had been told them The Delawares and Shawnese on a Belt and String of Wampum expreſs'd their Satisfaction at seeing the Commiſsioners of Pennſylvania at this Council Fire, and returned me Thanks for introducing them to their several Nations, aſsuring me they would pay due Attention to what these Gentlemen would say to them from their Brother Onas, and their Brethren of That Province — A Belt & String

At a Meeting on April 29th. 1768
With the same Indians and same Gentlemen present

Brethren

The other Day I introduced to you the Commiſsioners from Pennſylvania and informed you

They have several Meſsages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. They are now Going to speak to you and I desire you will pay due Attention to what they will say to you —

The Honourable John Penn Esqr. Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent & Suſsex on Delaware &c.

To The several Tribes of Indians living on and beyond the Ohio Viz. Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares &c. —

Brethren

It is not long since I sent a Meſsage to you to be delivered by Mr. Alexr. McKee —

You'l see that that Meſsage was sent on purpose to acquaint you, that one of Our bad Inhabitants had murdered some of Our Indian Brethren at Middle Creek near the Susquehannah, and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the Murderers apprehended and brought to the Punishment they justly deserve —

Ever since I sent that Meſsage to you, My Heart has been so deeply afflicted with Sorrows for the Loſs you have sustain'd by that barbarous Act, that I could not rest or Sleep quiet in My Bed, As I well knew it was a very great Breach of the Solemn Engagements we had enter'd into of preserving the Strictest Friendship between us, in not suffering the least Link in the Chain to be broken or any way hurt —

I have

8)
I have long'd much to come myself to the Ohio, to take
you by the Hand and sit down and condole with you on
so melancholly an Occasion in the Losses you have
sustain'd in the Death of some of our Good Brethren the
Indians - But I must lett you know That the Great
Affairs I have to manage in the Government necessarily detains me at this time in Philadelphia.
I have therefore appointed My Good Brother John
Allen Esquire and the Provincial Secretary Joseph
Shippen Esquire Commissioners to meet you
on this Occasion, and to speak and condole with
you in my Stead; They will deliver this Message
to you in my Name, and whatever they shall
say to you You may hear & believe in the
same manner as if I was present among you
and spoke it myself; For you may depend on
it they will say nothing to you but the real
Truth and what are the sincere Sentiments
of my Heart — A String

Brethren

I told you also in that Message That I
had communicated this melancholly News to
Sir William Johnson and promised that as soon
as I should receive his Answer, you should hear
from me again, and I hoped in such a manner
as would be to your Satisfaction —

Brethren — I am now to inform you That I
have since received Sir William Johnson's Answer,
and am pleased to hear That he has laid this

Matter before a large Number of Indians as well of the Six Nations as of several other Northern Tribes of Indians with whom he has lately held Friendly Conferences at his own House, And Mr. Croghan will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty

A String

Brethren

The unhappy accidents which has happened to some of your People in my Government have given me great Concern as I have already told you. I with this String of Wampum gather up the Bones of Our Dead Friends and bury them in the Earth that they may be no more seen —

A String

Brethren

As I have buried the Bones of all our Deceas'd Friends I condole with you for the Loss you have sustain'd in them, and cover their Graves with these few Goods —

Deliver'd the Consolance Presents

Brethren

With this Belt of Wampum I clean the Blood of the Leaves and Earth whereon it was sprinkled, That The sweet Herbs which come through the Earth, may have their usual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happen'd

A large White Belt

Brethren

Hearken now to what I have to say further to you in behalf of myself & all the Good people of this Province —

I am

(10)

I am informed that some wicked and ill disposed People have told you many lies, Endeavour'd to make you believe that the Good People of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you some Mischief, and are not desirous of preserving the Chain of Friendship bright and intire between us – You may depend on it that all such Representations are false and without the least Foundation, and are made with no other Views than to make a Breach between us, And the Authors must be looked upon as our Greatest Enimies – To aſsure you that I am Desirous and sincere in my Intentions to live allways in the strictest harmony with you and to remove every Uneasineſs that may be lodged in your Breasts: I have impowerd and intrusted my Commiſsioners to confer with you on any matters which immediately relate to my Government, and to hear what you may have to say to me with regard to all such Things as may contribute to preserve the Peace and strength in that Band of Friendship in which you are united with the good People of this Province and I make no Doubt but you have the same good Dispositions that I have to promote that End and that all things will be freely communicated to one another in these Conferences – I desire therefore that you will fully inform my Commiſsioners of every thing that gives you the least Uneasineſs that I may know it, and endeavour to remove all Cause of Discontent among you – A. Bell

Brethren

I have told you every thing that I had to say to you relative to the unhappy Murders committed by two of our wicked People on some of your Brethren; and as I am and have been doing every thing in my Power to bring those Offenders to Justice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have lost in the Indian Country by some of your foolish Young Men; And as I am determined that the strictest Justice shall be done you, I must let you know that I expect the same Justice from you for the Loss of His Majesty's Subjects entrusted to my Care; This is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendship long subsisting between your several Nations & us; and if We both unite in attending strictly to those Treaties, We shall be able to preserve the Chain of Friendship bright and without Rust.—

It was likewise agreed at those Treaties that whenever any Accident shou'd happen that might give the least Uneasiness or in any manner endanger the Friendship subsisting between us, We shou'd immediatly inform each other of it. Now you see I have not forgot those ancient Treaties; For as soon as I had Knowlige of those unlucky Accidents which have happen'd in my Province, I immediatly sent you Notice of them by a Speech & Belt to be delivered to you by Mr. McKee and I now send My Two Commissioners to condole with you on that melancholly Occasion—

I must

12

I must now inform you of such English Subjects belonging to my Province who have been murdered in the Indian Country, as have come to my Knowledge Viz.t Henry O'Brian, Peter Brown and Eight other Men in proceeding down the Ohio last August with two large Battoes loaded with Goods were murder'd by the Indians and part of the Goods taken away near the Falls of that River. — Thomas Mitchell, a Trader was likewise murdered in one of the Shawaneſe Villages last Fall — John McDonald was also murdered near Fort Pitt in December last by a Delaware Indian. —

A Belt

Brethren.

With this Belt I renew, brighten & make Strong the Chain of Friendship that subsists between us — I have still fast hold of one End of it, and I desire you will also keep fast hold of the other End, and Let us both for ever hold it fast, that We may hereafter continue as One Man, and act together in all matters relating to our mutual Welfare, as Brothers who have the same Interests and Concern for each others Peace and Happineſs. —

A Belt representing a Chain
held by a Hand at each End, 4 Rows

The Commiſsioners having delivered the Governor's Meſsages in Council I addreſs'd the Indians as follows

Brethren

You have now heard what the Governor of Pennſylvania has said to you by his Commiſsioners, And you see that He with the Wiſe Men of that Province have not forgot the former Friendship which subsisted between Your Forefathers & theirs;

They have now condol'd with you for your lost Friends agreeable to your ancient Custom, and spoke their Minds freely on every Subject that has caused their Meeting you at this Time; and have call'd upon you to do the same on your Parts; They have brightened the Chain of Friendship, and done every thing in their Power to preserve that Friendship which was made between your Fore fathers and the first Settlers of that Province which came over with your Ancient Brother Onas. —

Brethren

I now desire you will aſsemble all the Wise Men of your several Tribes together and call to mind your former Treaties with the Good People of Pennſylvania, and consider what has been said to you: And speak your Minds freely and openly to the Governor's Commiſsioners, That every thing that gives you Uneaſineſs or any Diſcontent may be fully known to your Brother Onas as he has desired. —

A Belt —

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, One of the Chiefs spoke and said they would take them into Consideration and lett us know when they were ready to answer them. —

Then a Deputy sent from the Six Nation Country got up and Delivered the following Meſsage to the several Nations Present —

Brothers,

I am sent to you, from the Six Nation Council with this Speech to inform you that they have considered well with the past Conduct of their Warriours in going thro' this Country to and from War; who have made a practice of Stealing Horses and behaving otherwise very ill to their Brethren the English; and have forbid them doing any Mischief for the future; and do now desire you The Shawanese, Delawares and Wyandotts to do the same, and throw all Evil Thoughts out of your Minds and Hearts and to think of nothing but promoting a lasting Friendship with your Brethren the English, As We your Elder Brothers the Six Nations have determined to do. — A Belt

After the Six Nation Deputy had finished the above Speech and it was interpreted to the Indians, I informed them of the Congress Sir William Johnson had with the Six Nations, Canada Indians and other Northern Tribes, with the Business transacted there, and the Peace settled between the several Nations that way and the Cherokees; and that the Deputies of the latter with a number of the Six Nations were to pass this way home, and recommended it to those Nations to behave friendly to them and see that they passed safe through their Country on which I gave them A Belt. —

At a Conference held On the 1st of May 1768. With the same Indians. The same Gentlemen Present

Quequedagaytho Speaker for the Delawares rose up and spoke as follows. —

Brother.

We return you thanks for your kindness in sending Commissioners to condole with us on

Account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us as also for the Friendly Meſsages they have delivered us in your Name; And you may be aſsured We shall pay due Regard to every thing you have therein said to us —

He then requested the several Nations present to attend to what he was about to say to their Brother The Governor of Pennſylvania

Brother

The Grief and Concern which you have expreſsed to us on Account of the late Miſchiefs committed on Our People We receive to be very sincere, and that they were caused by The Evil Spirit — You have also mentioned in a particular manner several Loſses which you have sustained in the Indian Country We are heartily sorry for them; but must acquaint you, That as to the Murder of the Ten Men in the Battoes down this River, We have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations, and not by any of the Tribes here present, So That We have not had the least Concern in this unhappy Affair —

It is too true That One of your People was killed by the Shawanese, and We are also very sorry for that Accident; and as to the Man who you say was killed near Fort Pitt by a Delaware Indian, We tell you That The Person who committed that Fact was half a White Man, and The other half Indian; So that Brother You see That you are equally concerned with us in that Breach of Friendship. But I hope Brother, all these Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion That Our Children may never think of them more, and that We may continue in the Strictest Friendship.

Brother   A Belt

I shall in the next place speak to you concerning the Friendship that subsists between us, I hope We shall always be firm in it, and We shall Endeavour in our Hearts to keep the Chain as bright and strong as our Forefathers did at their first Councils, which were held by Wise Men. —   A String

He then repeated the same Ceremony that We had used in burying the Bones and said.

Brother

I now gather all the Bones of your deceased Friends and bury them in the Ground in the same place with ours so deep That none of our Young People may ever know that any Misfortunes have happened between us. And it gives us a great Satisfaction That Our Brother Onas has not forgot his Ancient Custom of Condoling with us for Our Losses. —   A Belt

Brother

By this Belt I also wipe away the Blood as You have done from the Earth and I make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as those of Our Wise Forefathers and We hope what passes in this Council will never be forgotten

A Belt

Brother

Repeating what had been said to them relating to the Chain of Friendship, We are much obliged to the Governor for speaking so freely and openly to us from His Heart; and as he has recommended to us to take fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship, We assure him We shall take his Advice and will do it, And that We shall likewise speak to him from Our Hearts, For We look upon this as the only Way to preserve our Friendship, and We shall take Care to Guide and Direct our young Peoples to behave as they ought to do in promoting the Peace and strictest Harmony between us

1 Belt

The Beaver then arising up, desired all present to pay Attention to what he should say to His Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania —

Brother —

We the Old Men of the different Nations present are much rejoyced that the Chain of Friendship is now brightened by your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, and We return him Thanks for putting it into our Hands in the kind manner he has done, which convinces us of his Good Intentions. — We the Delawares Shawanise, Munsies, Mohickons, Wyandotts and our Uncles the Six Nations will keep fast hold of one End of the Chain of Friendship in the Manner you desire us. — And now We desire the Governor will also take hold of the End of this Belt which We stretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briers and Brush that have grown up in it, That We may all travel it in Peace and safety. — Bren. We wish the Road smooth and pleasant for your Commissioners to travel home and make Report to you at our ancient Council Fire ~~at~~ in Philadelphia of what they now hear from us; and when you consider our Speeches, You will find that Our Hearts are good, and that We are determin'd to preserve the Road of Peace free from any Interruption on our Parts; and We desire you will take the same Care on your Parts; for if any Logs shall be lay'd across it by any of your People, It will be undoing every thing that is now agreed on between our several Nations and You at this Meeting — A Belt

Then Tuequetaquedo rose and said, That they had spoke every thing they had to say at this Time to their Brother Onas; and addressing himself to me, Spoke as follows —

Brother

We have been long acquainted with you, and are well pleased with your Behaviour towards us, and at this Time are the more obliged to you for Introducing to us, The Commissioners from the Government of Pennsylvania, as it hath Given us a Good Opportunity of renewing Our Peace with the Good People of that Province with whom Our Forefathers allways lived in the most perfect Friendship —

You spoke to us the other Day & recommended to us to take into our most serious Consideration The several Matters We have heard from the Governor of Pennsylvania by his Commissioners and to weigh them well in our Minds before We gave our Answer to them

Brother We have taken your Advice and you may be convinced of this by what we have just now said in behalf of the Delawares Muncies and Mohickons —

A Belt

The Speaker of the Delawares then observed that they had finished all they had to say at this time —

Then a Chief of the Six Nations rose up and addressing himself to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, said —

Brethren

We have heard with Attention what the Delawares have now said to you, and we shall speak to you tomorrow and so will our Younger Brothers the Shawanese —

At a Conference held on the 2d. May 1768, With the same Indians; The same Gentlemen Present —

Tohonissahgarawa A Chief of the Six Nations got up and address'd himself to the several Nations present and said —

Brethren!

The great Giver of Life hath brought us all together at this Council Fire, in Order to promote this Good Work of Peace; and We have heard what Our Brother Onas has said to us by his Commissioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the Six Nations are about to say to him in Answer to his Messages to us —

A String

Then addressing himself to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania he said.

Brother Onas,

You have already Heard what our Nephews the Delawares have said to you; They have spoke freely and openly to you from their Hearts and we hope it has made a proper impression on you. We are now in like manner going to open our Hearts to you, and We also hope that which We shall deliver to you will be received by you in the same open Manner —

A String

Brother Onas

In your several Speeches you desired us to open our Minds freely and to speak before you everything that gives us any Uneasiness, We are obliged to you for this Advice, which we shall follow, and are glad of this Opportunity to speak to you in Council — Brother, It is not without grief that We see our Country settled by you without our Knowlege or Consent and it is a long time since We have first complained to you of this Grievance which We find has not yet been redress'd, But Settlements are still extending further into our Country; Some of them are made directly on Our War path leading to Our Enemies Country and We do not like it. — Brothers, You have Laws amongst you to govern your People by and it Will be the strongest proof of the sincerity of your Friendship to let us see that you remove the People from our Lands, as we look upon

upon it they will have time enough to settle them, when you have purchased them and the Country becomes yours.

A Belt

Brother

We have heard with pleasure what you have said to us, you have made Our Hearts easy with respect to the losses we have suffered by you, and therefore We shall not take Notice of any past Misfortune. We are glad to find our Nephews the Delawares have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship with you; and by this Belt we joyn our Hands with you and them in holding it fast— We speak now on behalf of the Six Nations residing in this Country as there are some of every Tribe present, and We wish, Brethren, that you may be strong, and as well disposed to preserve that Friendship as we are —

A Belt

Brother

I have done speaking, and have told you everything that remains in our Hearts which gives us and the several Nations in this Country any Uneasiness —

At a Conference held on the 3d of May 1768. with the same Indians. The same Gentlemen present. Nimwha, a Speaker for the Shawanese addressing himself to all the Indians, desired they wou'd attend to what he was going to say to the Commissioners of Pennsylv^{a}

Pennsylvania and all the Brethren the English present, and spoke as follows.

Brethren

When you talked of Peace to us, at the time We were struggling in War, We did not hearken to you at first, you mention'd it a second Time to us, We still refused to attend to you; but after repeating it to us several times, we consented to hear you. We then looked at you, and saw you holding Instruments of War in your Hands which We took from you & cast them into the Air out of our Sight, We afterwards Desired you to destroy your Forts, As that would be the Way to make all Nations of Indians believe you were sincere in your Friendship; And we now repeat the same Request to you again: We also desired you not to go down this River in the Way of the Warriors belonging to the foolish Nations to the Westward, and told you that the Waters of this River a great way below this place were coloured with Blood; You did not pay any regard to this, but asked us to accompany you in going down, Which we did, and we felt the Smart of our Rashness, and with difficulty returned to our Friends. —

We see you now about making Batteaux and we make no Doubt you intend going down this River again, which We now tell you is disagreeable to all Nations of Indians, and now again I desire you to sit still at this place — They are also uneasy to see that you think yourselves Masters of this

Country, giving for a reason, that you have taken it from the French, who you know have no Right to it, as it is the property of us Indians — We often heard that you intended to fight with the French again, if you do We desire you will remove your Quarrell out of this Country, and carry it over the Great Waters, where you used to fight and where we shall neither see or know anything of it — All We desire is to Enjoy a quiet Peace with you both, and that we should be strong in talking of Peace — We have spoke to you from our Hearts and hope we shall exert ourselves in promoting a Lasting Friendship — All we have to say to you now, is to be strong and let us agree to what we desire of each other — When you first talked of Peace to us, you desired us to set over the River quietly at our Fires, but our Women and Children were frightened to hear the Noise you made in repairing your Fort, But if you do as We have desired you, they will return without Fear

A Belt

Brethren

You have heard what we have desired in our last Speech, and we hope you will comply with our Request, and not attempt to goe down this River again as the Nations who live that way are surprized to see you make a Practice of this at the same time that you are makeing Professions of Friendship to us — We therefore desire you will put a Stop to your Peoples going down this River till we have spoke to the Nations living in that Country, which We intend to do, with the Aſsistance of our Brothers The Six Nations, and our Grand Fathers the Delawares —

A String

Brethren,

The Reason for our mentioning this matter at this time is because we hope you will take Pity on us and do as we have desired you —

Then Keissinautchtha, Chief of the Shawanoe rose up and said —

Brethren

We are glad to see you here, and that you are sent by the Governor of Pennſylvania to confer with us at this Council, it much rejoyced our Hearts to take you by the Hand on your Arrivall, and we aſsure you, that the several Nations now present are equally rejoyced with us on this Acco.t

A String

Brethren

You have informed us that you are sent by the Governor and Wise Men of Pennſylvania to hear whatever may paſs at this Council — We were glad to hear you say you had made the Road clear and smooth as you came along and that you had brought to us the Chain of Friendship in your hands from our Brethren the Wise Men of Pennſylvania. This has dispersed the Dark Clouds of Night which hung over our Heads on account of many late Miſfortunes which have happened: and brought to us the Light of the clear Day; You have no Doubt heard of many bad Reports of Mischief which may have made an ill Impression on your Minds against us, We now remove them quite away and make your Hearts easy like those of your wise Fore Fathers. We also clear the Road on our parts, that when you sett off you may travel it back with pleasure to your Council House at Philadelphia which I likewise sweep clean, That your Wise Men when you Return, may sit down in it with Satisfaction and Comfort, and look back upon us their Brethren remembering that we have not forgott our ancient Friendship —

Brethren

We have now on all Sides cleared and made Smooth the Road between you and us; and we desire you on your parts to be strong and not suffer any of your Soldiers to travel it, who carry sharp edged Weapons with them; as that may injure the Friendship subsisting between us. —

A Belt

I acquainted the Indians then that the Commissioners of Pennsylvania and I would take the above Speeches into Consideration and answer them tomorrow. —

This Afternoon fourteen Cannoes arrived here containing thirty Eight Munsies & Mohickons Exclusive of Women & Children who reside on the Heads of the West

(26)

West Branch of the Susquehannah —

At a Conference held on Wednesday the 4th of May 1768. with the same Indians; the same Gentle-man Present. —

Tohoniſsahgarawa, a Chief of the Six Nations rose up and addreſsing himself to the Gentlemen, and the several Nations present, apologized for some Differences which happened this Morning among themselves, as it was the means of preventing our Meeting them in the Forenoon; and desired that their Brethren the English and the Tribes of Indians present would take no Notice of it. — A String

The same Chief then spoke as follows

Brethren

I am sorry to hear what our Brethren the Shawanese said to you yesterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any Mention of your keeping Poſseſsion of the Forts you have taken from the French; for it was agreed upon by the Six Nations as well as all other Indians, That the French should be driven out of this Country, and the Poſseſsion of all their Forts and Towns put into the Hands of our Brethren the English; and the Road of Peace was opened from the Sun rizing to the Sun Setting for all Nations to travel in — A String

Then

Kintayashuta, a Chief of the Seneca's got up and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of Peace made by Colonel Bradstreet with the Indians in the Year 1764, spoke as follows —

Brethren

What our Chief has just now mention'd to you is very true; and you will see by this Paper That during the late unhappy Differences between us We held a Treaty with Colonel Bradstreet; by which We agreed That you had a Right to build Forts & Trading Houses where you pleased, and to travel the Road of Peace from the Sun rising to the Sun setting. At That Treaty the Shawanese & Delawares were with me and know all this well; and I am much surprized that the Shawanese should speak to you in the Manner they did yesterday. —

The Pennsylvania Commissioners then addressed themselves to the Six Nations & spoke as follows

Brethren of the Six Nations

It Gave us great pleasure to hear what you said the other Day to your Brother Onas; and We thank you in his Name for the Readyness you discovered in brightening and making strong our ancient Chain of Friendship. This will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is sincerely determined to continue to do the same on his part.

Brethren

((28) Brethren

We Esteem it as a strong Mark of the Sincerity and goodness of your Hearts That you have opened them to us so freely and fully as your Brother Onas earnestly desired you, That he might know whatever lay still concealed within your Breasts that gave you any Uneasiness.—

Brethren

You have candidly & publicly told us that you are now easy with Respect to all former Losses you have suffered by our Means, and that you will take no further Notice of such Things. This Sincerity corresponds with your Strong Professions of Friendship— A String

Brethren

You have also freely and without Reserve informed us that the only Grievance, which you have now reason to complain of is the Settlements made on your Lands – We are glad, Brethren, We have now so good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the several Nations present, with the Mind of your Brother Onas, and the Endeavours which have been used, to do you Justice in this Respect.—

Brethren

We can assure you that nothing has given him more Concern than to find a Number of foolish Peoples shou'd dare to seat themselves on Lands within this Province, which Your Good Brethren the

Proprietors have not as yet purchased from you: Governor Penn therefore therefore, as well from his own sincere and earnest Inclination to remove this Injury done you, as by the Expreſs Commands of our Great King George's iſsued Proclamations near two Years ago, ordering all Persons whatsoever, who had settled on your Lands, to remove without Delay, and forbiding others from taking the least Poſseſsion of any under the severest Penalty of the Law. —

Brethren

As the People who have settled your Lands, came chiefly from Virginia, the Governor of that Province likewise iſsued Proclamations and Orders to the same Purpose. — The King's General too (His Excellency General Gage) hath twice sent up Parties of Soldiers to the People living on Redstone Creek and the Monaungahela to warn them off your Lands, and threatened them with seizing their Persons & Effects if they refused to move away. — But Brethren, We are sorry to tell you that none of these measures have had the Desired Effect — And therefore Governor Penn and His Aſsembly having still your Interest greatly at Heart paſsed a Law in February last, inflicting the Penalty of Death on all Persons who should continue on your Lands after the first Day of June next. And in Order that the People who were settled on them, might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor Penn, near

30) two Months ago, sent to them four prudent and honest Men to distribute Copies of it among them with a Number of Proclamations, commanding them to obey it strictly under the penalty of Death, and also to read and explain them fully to all those People.—

Brethren

These four Men have lately returned home and reported to the Governor of Pennsylvania that they had executed His Orders; But that they were told by the People settled at and near Redstone Creek, that they had been encouraged by the Indians themselves to continue on those Lands, that However they were determin'd to obey the Laws and move off without Delay. But Brethren, We are sorry to tell you that as soon as the Men sent by the Governor had prevail'd on the Settlers to consent to a Compliance with the Law, there came among them Eight Indians who live at the Mingo Town down this River; and desired the People not to leave their Settlements but to sit quiet on them till the present Treaty at this Place shou'd be concluded. The People on receiving this Advice and Encouragment suddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their Places till they shou'd hear further from the Indians.— The Indians then delivered to the Men sent by the Governor a String of Wampum and a Speech which they desired them to carry to the Governor.— The Speech was this.

"You are sent here by your Great Men to tell these People

"to go away from the Lands, which you say is ours;

"And Our Great Men have sent us, and We are glad to "meet here the same Day. We tell you the White People "must stop, and We stop them till the Treaty, and when "George Croghan and Our Great Men shall speak "together we will tell them What to do." —

Now Brethren, We cannot help expreſsing to you our Great Concern at this Behaviour of these Indians, as it has frustrated the Steps the Governor was taking to do you Justice by the immediate Removal of the People from your Lands, And We must tell you Brethren that The Conduct of these Indians appears to us very astonishing, and We are much at a Loſs to account for the Reasons of it at this Time, while the Six Nations are complaining of Encroachments being made on their Lands, You yourselves Brethren must be very sensible that while any of These Indians encourage the People to stay on your Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Meaſures to remove them,

But Brethren, All that We have now to desire of you is, that you will immediately send off ſome of your prudent and Wise Men with a Meſsage to The People settled at Redſtone, Youghiogany and Monongahela, to Contradict The Advice of the Eight Indians from the Mingo Town, and to acquaint them that you very much diſapprove of their Continuing any longer on their Settlements and that you Expect they will quit them without Delay If you agree to this, We will ſend an honest & discreet White Man to accompany Your Meſsengers. And Brethren

If-

(32).

If, after receiving such Notice from you, They shall refuse to remove by the time limited them, You may depend on it, The Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution against them

A String

The Commiſsioners then addreſsing themselves to the Shawanese spoke as follows —

Brethren

In the first part of your Speeches yesterday, You acquainted us that it was very diſagreeable to you to see a Fort Continued at this place contrary to your Expectations; and that you were very sorry to find a Number of Batteaus building here in Order to go down the River. With Regard to these Things, we can only say; It is not a little surprizing to us, That you should mention them at this Time, as we have always understood that this matter was settled with the Six Nations and all other Indians several Years ago, and their full Consent obtain'd for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to Trade. But Brethren, As We came here to confer with you on Subjects which only ~~to~~ relate to the Province of Pennſylvania, We have no Concern in this Buſineſs. It is an Affair of Our Great King of England and as such we must refer you for a more particular Answer to Mr. Croghan, who, you know, is appointed by His Majesty to transact his Affairs with the Indians in this Country —

A String

The Commiſsioners then spoke to the Delawares, Shawaneſe, Munsies, Mohickons and Wyandotts, as follows —

Brethren

We now return you Thanks, in the Name of the Governor of Pennſylvania, and in Behalf of the Good People of that Province, for the kind Manner in which you have received his Meſsages by us — We aſsure you it gave us great Satisfaction to hear you declare in this publick Council your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and your Determination to preserve it bright, and not to suffer any little Accidents to make a Breach in it. —

Brethren

It is a strong Proof of the Sincerity of your Hearts, that you have resolved to forget intirely all the past Mischiefs and Injuries, which have been committed by the Folly of our wicked & rash Young Men, And now We hope these Things will never interrupt our future Peace and Happineſs —

Brethren

We also thank you for making the Road smooth between you and the People of Pennſylvania by removing all the Obstructions that were in it, in such a Manner that it may be travelled by all People with Ease and Safety. —

Brethren

It will give us much Pleasure, when We Return to Philadelphia, to communicate to the Governor all that has paſsed between us in these Conferences; and to aſsure him of your Friendly Diſpositions and upright Intentions, which you may depend we shall faithfully do

A Belt

The Commiſsioners having finished what they had to say to the Indians, Mr. Croghan made them the following Speeches.—

Brethren the Shawanese

When you spoke yesterday to the Governor of Pennſylvania, you desired him to destroy this Fort, and not to paſs down this River as it was Bloody; and said that our Warriors paſsing thro your Country gave you and all other Nations great Pain in your Minds. You are the only Nation that has mention'd this Circumstance to me, And I must tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother the Governor of Pennſylva. has nothing to do with it.

Brethren

I remember well, that when the French first built a Fort here and paſsd up and down this River, You did not desire them to destroy their Fort and leave your Country. We were at War with Your Old Fathers the French when we drove them away and took Poſseſsion of this Fort; after that We conquered them which you well know: And when We came here, the Six Nations agreed to it, and came with us and opened a Road of Peace through all this Country from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, both by Land and Water; that We might talk in Peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward

And We thought the Six Nations had a Right so to do, as we always understood That They were the ~~[illegible]~~ Original Proprietors of this Country —

Brethren

When I Was first going down this River by Order of His Excellency General Gage and The Honorable Sir William Johnson, All the Nations now present agreed to it and sent Deputies with me to promote the Goods Works of Peace with all the Nations of Indians to the Westward, and to receive them into the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the Kings Subjects, The Six Nations, and all others in Alliance with them; and to take them under his Majestys most gracious Protection which has been since done. It is very true, when We first went down, We met with a Missfortune from some of the Nations we were going to speak to, through The Instigation of the French who then had an Influence with these People to persuade them to do Mischief. But ever since that time These Nations have behaved well to their Brethren the English, and after That unhappy Accident, by which We were Sufferers, Capt. Murray and Mr. McKee condoled with your Nation for your Losses, agreeable to to the ancient Custom of our Fore-fathers, and buried the Bones of our deceas'd Friends; whose Loss gave me great Pain of Mind; And I did not Expect to find their Bones raked out of the Ground and brought into Council at this time, especially as you must know [illegible] know that we were struck by the very Hatchet you yourselves put into their Hands to strike the English with.

Brethren

By the late Treaty of Peace between the King of Great Britain and the King of France The latter gave us Possession of all their Towns and Forts, as we had conquered them — You Brethren took Notice yesterday of our building Boats & making Repairs to this Fort. I must tell you that The King my Master never made War on any Indian Nation in this Country. On the Contrary he has always promoted Peace between you; an Instance of which you see in the Peace brought about with the Six Nations and Cherokees — But you all well know that the French acted on different Principles, by setting one Nation at War against another. This Conduct of theirs was not pleasing to the Six Nations They therefore requested The English to go with them and Sir William Johnson to drive the French from Niagara, and put it into the Possession of the English which you all know they did; And since that Time Our Warriors have passed through this Country from Fort to Fort and back again; and no Difference has happened between them and your People. I am therefore surprized, Brethren to hear you want to stop the Road of Peace that hath been so long open for all Nations from the Sun rising to the Sun Setting. —

A Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawaneses, Delawares,
Wyandotts, Munsies and Mohickons —

Give Attention to what I am going to say to you;

It gives me great Satisfaction to find that the Measures taken by the Governor of Pennsylvania and the wise people of that Government have proved so effectual and agreeable to your several Nations; As to remove all Uneasineſs from your Minds, on acco^tt^ of the many Accidents that have happened between your People and the Kings Subjects in that Province; And that you have buried them so deep in the Earth, that neither you nor your Children yet unborn may ever call them to Remembrance.

Brethren

Your Forefathers lived in the Strictest Friendship with the worthy Founder of that Province and the Good People that came with him; and you have now renewed and brightened that ancient Chain of Friendship with the Governors Commiſsioners in behalf of the Kings Subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your several Nations to hold fast by that Chain, and act on the same Principles your wise Forefathers ~~did~~ formerly did. —

A String

Brethren

You have all heard what the Six Nations said to you by their ~~Brethren~~ Deputies, That they heartily repented of their own past ill Conduct towards their

Brethren the English in stealing Horses and committing other Abuses; And they have desired you, Brethren, to cast out all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and return any stolen Horses you may have amongst you; and think of nothing for the future but promoting the good Work of Peace between you and your Brethren the English. —

Brethren

The King of Great Britain, your Father and my Master takes Delight in promoting Peace amongst all Nations of Indians in this Country and his own Subjects; which you must be all well acquainted with; You all daily Experience his Love towards you and his Pity for your Necessities, by the Favours you constantly receive from His Officers both here and elsewhere; and I am sorry to say that your past Conduct shews a Want of Gratitude in you to his Subjects — Whenever the King makes Peace with any Nation, He never violates his Engagements, though he always has it in his Power to chastize any People that dares be so hardy as to disturb the Tranquility of their Neighbours — But I now trust Brethren that your future Conduct will be such as may merit His Majesty's Esteem and Protection. — By this Belt I now clear the Road of Peace and make it smooth and easy to travel from the Sun's Rising to the Sun's Setting, That your Brethren the English and all Nations of Indians may travel it with Pleasure as one People united in the strongest Chain of Friendship, That our

Women and Children yet unborn may mutually enjoy the Blessings of a lasting Peace. —

A Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations who are settled at the Sioto River —

I am sorry to hear from some of your Brethren the English, that, whenever any of them pass by your Village, You take Rum and other Things from them. —

You must be sensible this Conduct is very wrong and a Breach of your Engagements to us. I hope I shall hear no more of it. You have been desired three Years ago by the Six Nation Council to remove up this River nearer to their Country, and I now desire that you will take that Message into your most serious Consideration, and do as they have directed you, which will be very agreeable to all your Brethren the English.

A String

Mr. Croghan having finish'd what he had to say to the Indians, The Commissioners address'd themselves to all the Nations present and said —

Brethren

We are now to acquaint you that, by Orders of the Government of Pennsylvania, We Deliver to you a Present of Goods to be distributed among the several Tribes, to cloath your Women and Children; And We desire you will receive them as a Testimony of the Affection and Regard which the Governor and the Good People of this Province have for you. —

The Commissioners then Delivered the Presents to the different Tribes amounting to One Thousand & Fifty

Pounds Pennsylvania Currency, including the several private Presents made to the Chiefs and principal Warriors.—

This Evening arrived here Twenty five Six Nation Warriours on their Return from the Cherokee Country and brought with them two Prisoners—

At a Private Conference held on Friday the 6th. of May 1760 with all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons, The Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania being present

The Beaver spoke to me as follows in Behalf of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons—

Brother

It Gives us great pleasure that the Conferences are now Ended, that the ancient Chain of Friendship is now renewed and the Road made Smooth between our several Tribes and our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania—Everything you have said respecting the Folly of our Young People in Stealing Your Horses and committing other Abuses, We have laid to our Hearts, and will take Care to prevent any such Misconduct in them for the future, and We desire Brethren, You will take Care That None of your Young People steal any Horses from us, which they have frequently done.— A Belt

He

Kitten addreſsed himself to the Penſylvania Commiſsioners, and said;

Brethren

We now speak to you on account of Trade. The Traders who supply us with Goods come from Your Province; and We do not take upon us to Judge whether the Goods they sell to us are dear or not, as We are ignorant of what they cost them; But We are certain from our Own Knowledge, That they do not allow us the same price for our Skins and Furrs as the Traders did formerly and hope you will speak to them to allow us a Sufficient Price for our Peltry-

A Belt

Brethren

The Country lying between this River and the Alleghany Mountains has always been our Hunting Grounds, But the White People who have lately scattered themselves over it, have by their Hunting deprived us of the Game which We looked upon ourselves to have the only Right to: and We desire you will acquaint our Brother the Governor of this and prevent their hunting there for the future -

A String

Brethren

We have now done speaking on Businefs and every thing has been settled at this Conference to our Satisfaction; and We have agreed that two of our Principal Warriors named Quequedagueda & Killbuck shall accompany You to Philadelphia in Order to see the Governor and bring us such Answers as he shall think proper to send us respecting our Trade & hunting Country

A Belt

To Which the Commissioners Replyed

Brethren

We have already communicated to you and the other Nations the several Steps taken by the Government to Do you all Justice with Respect to the Encroachment on your Lands; and We shall carefully report to the Governor every thing You have now said to us on this Head. that he may take such Measures as may be judged most expedient to satisfy you, and you may expect to receive his Answer as soon as a convenient Opportunity offers—

At a Meeting held on Saturday the 7th of May 1768 with the Chiefs & Principal Warriors of the Shawanese

The Commissioners Present

Kessinaughtha a Chief of the Shawanese addressed himself to the Commissioners and said—

Brethren

When you spoke to us from the Governor You desired Us to speak from our Hearts, and tell you what gave us any Uneasiness of Mind, We Considered your Speeches and did so, which We find by your Answer was not agreeable to you; You tell us that what we spoke to you did not belong to the Governor of Pennsylvania but to the King—

Brethren,

We assure you that We are as well disposed to live in Friendship with Our Brethren the English, as any other Nation in this Country, and will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship now renewed and brightened by Our Brother Onas, as long as the Grass grows, or Waters run, with all Our Brethren the English. — A String

The same Speaker addressed himself to Mr [illegible] as follows

Brother

We are all very sorry that we should have said anything the other day to our Brother Onas, That should give you or His Commissioners any Offence, & Our Brethren the Six Nations. But as the Governor of Pennsylvania in his Speeches desired us to open our Minds, and to tell every thing that Gives us any Uneasiness, We were determined to do so

Brother

When you spoke to us the next Day, You told us every thing that passed in the Time of War, as well as since, which is very true, and We acknowlege We were wrong, Tho' We did not Expect you would do as We requested, and from what you have told us, We know that it is not in the Power of any other Person but the King our Father. And Tho' you say We are the only Nation that has mention'd this to you, We know that all other Nations of Indians wish as well as We, That there was no Forts in this Country. As

to

So what We said about the Boats going down the River We did not mean that they should not go, but desired you would not send them till We had time to go and council with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence — And as to what we said about our People that were killed when you was taken Prisoner, We only mention'd it to shew you what a foolish People the Indians there are. It is very true Brother, We did send a Hatchet to those Nations in the Times of War, but it was sent to us from the Senecas to carry to them. —

Brethren

We now desire that you may forget what we first spoke to you about those Things, and help us to some Council Wampum, as we are very poor and we will immediately set out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts We sent them, and do every thing in our Power to make the Road smooth and easy to travel, and Convince you that We are as much disposed to hold fast the Chain of Friendship as any Nation in this Country.

A Belt

At a Meeting held on Monday the 9th May 1768 with the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of the Six Nations;

It was agreed upon by them to comply with the Request of the Commissioners in sending Messengers to the people settled at Red Stone, Yoghiogeny and Monaungahela to signify to them the great Displeasure of the Six Nations at their taking Possession of the Lands there and making Settlements on them, and also that it is expected they will with their Families remove without further Notice. They accordingly appointed the White Mingo and the three Deputies sent from the Six Nation country to carry a Message to that Effect; And the Commissioners sent Mr. John Frazer and Mr. William Thompson to accompany them with written Instructions in Behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania. —

A True Copy from George Croghan Esqr.
Journal of Indian Transactions at Fort Pitt

Alexander McKee
Commissary of Indian Affairs

68,
Jany 9th

At a Meeting with the Mohocks.

Present — Sir John Johnson Knt
Guy Johnson Esqr Depy Agt
Messrs Adams & Rix —
John Butler Esqr Interpreter —

Abraham Speaker —

Brother —

At our last meeting, we told you that the Sunday following we Should all assemble, to consult on whom we Should send as a Messenger, agreeable to your desire, thro' the nations, which having settled, we apprehended that the late Loss might have prevented you from being able to attend to us, till we heard from Mr Butler, that this day you would be ready. — We are therefore, now come before you, who has the care of us, and the management of our affairs, and as we look upon you now in the same place with Sir William Johnson, we are ready to give you an answer, and Observe your directions. —

Brother.

We now speak to you as to Sir William, & according to our antient Customs, considering that you must be in Grief for the late Loss, we with this String wipe your eyes that you may see Clearly, and we open your ears, and remove all concern from your Heart, gathering together the Bones of the deceased, & burying them that they no more Offend your Sight. — Gave three strings

Brother.

Having thus far complied with antient Customs, we now with this Belt level the Grave of the deceased, so that it shall

no

1768

17 Ma 9

1768 May 9th no more be seen, but that we may proceed to business as usual. — A Belt of 7 Rows

To which Col. Johnson answered.

Brothers,

I return you many thanks for your condolence, and am glad to see you preserve in Memory the antient Custom, but being out of Wampum, and less experienced in these matters I must refer you to Sir William who will answer you fully on his return. —

Then Abraham proceeded.

Brother,

We are prepared to answer you on the subject of our last meeting, and we are to acquaint you that we have made choice of   and   together with the Boy (pointing to   ) to accompany them, if they should be sick by the way; these persons are ready to attend your time & do what shall think necessary.

To which Colonel Johnson Answered.

Brothers,

I am heartily glad to find that you have made choice of two such proper persons to go on a business of so much importance, and I also approve of your sending the boy, who may be of Service should they fall sick, or meet with any of those accidents, to which those are liable, who make long Journeys. — I have sent for the white man, who is to accompany them, but he is not as yet arrived, so soon as he comes, I shall give you notice, that the men you have chosen may attend, and hear what I have to say to him, and them, that no mistakes may be made —

ay. They then apologized for two of the Tribes not attending the Funeral, having several People sick — after which Colonel Johnson told them —

Brothers —

Since our last Meeting, another Pacquet is arrived from the Secretary of State who assures, that by the power given to the Super-Intendant, such regulations will shortly be made, as will prove most effectual for preventing the Ills you have complained of — This I judged it necessary to inform you of, as I knew it must be agreeable, and as I would conceal no news from you — I have likewise the pleasure to acquaint you that I have heard yesterday of Sir William's being much better. — Brothers, I have only at present to add that I am persuaded you will give the men you send, proper advice previous to their Journey, that no mistakes may be made — To which Abraham ansd

Brother —

We shall chearfully do what you desire, and we thank you for the agreeable news you have communicated to us. We now think it necessary to remind you, that we have been thinking that our Brothers and Nephews at Onoghquagey, and others, who live on the road, had best to be called to the Congress. — This we tell you, as you have been so good as to give our advice. — but we submit this matter entirely to you —

To which Coll. Johnson answered

Brothers —

It was my intention from the beginning that your Brothers and Nephews, who live out of the road, should be called, and I thought it unnecessary to mention them, when I named the six nations to whom many of them are Brothers, and the rest Nephews, as the Shawanase & Delawares are

1768

May

as who are likewise called, (tho' you enter'd [illegible] agreed it,) and only add that as business is best carried on when none but fit men go about it, there is no reason for the attendance of any but Chiefs, and Warriors.

24th. At a Meeting with the Mohocks before Guy Johnson Esqr. D. Agt.

Present — Sir John Johnson Knt.
Lieut. Garrett 16th Regimt.
Mr. Penniston.
Mr. Adams.

Colonel Johnson then address'd the Indians as follows —

Brothers —

I am glad to see you all here this day, and am now to inform you that the Messenger whom I spoke of at the last Meeting is now here, ready to receive my instructions for going thro' the Six Nations, together with the person you have agreed upon; and as I have prepared his instructions, I shall explain them for your satisfaction, and Guidance in this business. — Here explained the Instructions

Brothers,

I have only to add on this subject, that I presume my self you will give necessary instructions to your Messenger for their sober conduct and Government on the way, and for their Corresponding and Cooperating with Mr. Spencer in all matters necessary for the effectual execution of this important business, who will act the like part with regard to them. He is [illegible] this week [illegible]

To which the Warriors answered —

not appear to be concerned; The Line from the West Branch of Susquehanna to Kittaning is also drawn upon the Map. Boundary's by Water seem wanting there, but other Natural Boundary's may be discovered perhaps, on running the Line.

I have wrote likewise as well as you to Mr. Roberts[8] about his Appearance at Major Rogers's Trial, and desired he would leave Missilimakinak with Captain Spiesmacher,[9] and the rest of the Officers of that Garrison. If Sir William Judges it right to employ any other Person during Mr. Robert's Absence to transact the Business of the Post, he will of course do it.

I Am,
Sir,
&ca.

INDORSED:

Copy./. To
Guy Johnson Esqr.
Johnson Hall,
New York 16th. May 1768.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Guy Park, May 12-17, 1768*]

May 12th. — Warrnughsisfra a Seneca chief, and his wife arrived beging some assistance, their House being burned

13th. — At a Meeting with the Mohocks, Colonel Johnson[2] addressed them as followes —

Brethern —

I give you all a hearty wellcome to this place. — the occasion of my calling you together, was to accquaint you of his Majesty's gracious intention to have the Boundary Line with you immediately settled, to which end it will be necessary, that not only the Six Nations, but all their dependants to the Southward sh^{d}. be present, least they Should plead Ignorance thereof, and from their vicinity to the Settlements, become troublesome; for this reason, I have allready sent a Message to them, as they live so far from hence, and I now Judge it a proper time to apprise the Six Nations therewith, that they may be ready to accompany their Nephews in one body to this place on their Arrival, so as to be here about the 20th. of July next. — I have likewise to inform you, that the King has been pleased to appoint a particular Nobleman to attend the American Affairs, who will lay all Sir Williams representations before him whenever they come to hand. — It only remains for me to tell you, that as I am to send a Belt to the Six Nations by the hands of a white man to call them here within ten days, you will consider of two fit persons of your nation to accompany him, and also to point out to me any thing further, which may occurr to you, as necessary upon that Occasion, which I shall pay proper regard to. — for altho' I have been long accquainted with your affairs, I would willingly avoid erring in point of form, on this occasion. —

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[8] Lieutenant Benjamin Roberts.

[9] Captain Fred. Christopher Spiesmacher, who succeeded Major Robert Rogers as commandant at Michilimackinac.

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 8.

[2] Colonel Guy Johnson.

The Mohock Speaker gave thanks for what had been said, and desired to withdraw to consider an answer — Having withdrawn for about half an hour, he returned, and addressed Colonel Johnson —

Brother —

We thank you for the attention which you have shewn to our Affairs, and are glad to hear the good news you have communicated to us, which we hope will put an end to the frauds practised upon our People, and be a means of continuing Peace. — We have attended to, and considered all you have said, with which we are well pleased — The Steps you have taken in calling our Nephews, and giving them the earliest Notice of the Affair intended, are so exactly correspondant with our own Sentiments, that we cannot Say anything in addition thereto; the Words you have Spoken, Shewing you to be as well accquainted with our Forms, as we know you to be with our affairs, and Interests. — We Shall therefore immediately comply with your desire, and, on the arrival of those who are absent, Shall consult together who are the fittest of our People to send thro' the Nations, after which we shall wait upon You in a few days with the result of our deliberations, that you may See the persons we have chosen, and give them Such instructions as you shall Judge most proper —

13th. — Had a little discourse wth. Warioughssa —

15th. — Was visited by a Seneca chief who had been long indisposed, had lost his Hunting, and could not attend the late Meeting — Gave him & Warrughissa orders for a little Clothing, & Some Cash &c —

Was visited by sevl. other Indns. —

17th. — The Senecas after much difficulty took Leave and returned home —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Guy Park*] *May 19th., 1768*

At a Meeting with the Mohocks —

Present — Sir John Johnson Knt.
Guy Johnson Esqr. — Depy. Agt. —
Messrs. Adams[2] & Tice[3] —
John Butler Esqr. Interpreter

Abraham Speaker —

Brother —

At our last meeting,[4] we told you that the Sunday following we Should all assemble, to consult on whom we Should send as a

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 8.

[2] Robert Adems.

[3] Captain Gilbert Tice.

[4] May 13, 1768, *ante* pp. 502-04.

1768
May 9th

Children,

It is well done of you to remember the old Covenant entered into with our Forefathers, and that you have preserved your Bodies and Lives. I now tell you that the English remember the agreements likewise, and that their Bodies are pure & everything that is bad, and will keep the Sky clear over your heads, and as they are wise and know the use of letters they will be indulgent to any mistakes you may make thro' the want of learning. Your necessities I am sorry to hear of, particularly as it is not at present in my power to relieve you in them all, as there are no Arms or Clothing here. What I can do now to relieve you I will with a willing heart and shall order you some Provisions and Ammunition for such time as you have, and a little Liquor. This is all I can do now. When your father Sir William returns he may perhaps consider your necessities farther, in the mean time be sober and industrious, friendly to the English, and you will not fail of meeting with such Countenance and protection as it is convenient to afford you.

Ro Bell

May 12th Wannuntiera a Seneca chief, with his wife arrived begging some relief as their House being burned.

13th At a Meeting with the Mohocks, Colonel Johnson Addressed them as follows.

Brethren,

I give you all a hearty welcome to this place, the occasion of my calling you together, was to acquaint ye you of his Majesty's gracious intention to have the Boundary line with you immediately settled, to which end it will be necessary, that not only the Six Nations, but all their Dependants to the Southward should be present, least they should plead Ignorance thereof, and from their vicinity to the Settlements become troublesome; for this reason, I have already sent a Message to them, as they are so far from hence, and now Judge it a proper time to apprise the Six Nations therewith, that they may be ready to accompany their Nephews in one body to this place on their Arrival, so as to be here about the 20th of July next — I have likewise to inform you, that the King has been pleased to appoint a particular Nobleman to attend the American Affairs, who will lay all Sir Williams representations before him whenever they come to hand. — It only remains for me to tell you, that as I am to send a Belt to the Six Nations by the hands of a white man to call them here within ten days, you will consider of two fit persons of your nation to accompany him, and also to point out to me any thing farther, which may occurr to you, as necessary upon that Occasion, which I shall pay proper regard to. — for altho' I have been long acquainted with your affairs, I would willingly avoid erring in point of form on this occasion.—

The Mohock Speaker gave thanks for what had been said, and desired to withdraw to consider an Answer —— Having withdrawn for about half an hour, he returned, and addressed Colonel Johnson —

Brother —

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May
13th

frauds practised upon our People, and be a means of continuing Peace. — We have attended to, and considered all you have said, with which we are well pleased — The Steps you have taken in calling our Nephews, and giving them the earliest Notice of the Affair intended, are so exactly correspondent with our own Sentiments, that we cannot say any thing in Addition thereto; The Words you have spoken, shewing you to be as well acquainted with our Forms, as we know you to be with our Affairs and interests. We shall therefore immediately comply with your desire, and on the arrival of those who are absent, shall consult together who are the fittest of our People to send thro' the Nations, after which we shall wait upon You in a few Days with the result of our deliberations, that you may see the persons we have chosen, and give them such instructions as you shall judge most proper. —

13th — Had a letter [illegible] Warraghiyagey. —

15th — Was visited by a Seneca Chief who had been long indisposed, had lost his Hunting, and could not attend the late Meeting — Gave him by Warraghiyagey's orders some Clothing, some Cash &c.
Was visited by sevl other Indns.

17th — The Senecas after much difficulty took leave and returned home.

have Spoken, Shewing you to be as well accquainted with our Forms, as we know you to be with our affairs, and Interests. — We Shall therefore immediately comply with your desire, and, on the arrival of those who are absent, Shall consult together who are the fittest of our People to send thro' the Nations, after which we shall wait upon You in a few days with the result of our deliberations, that you may See the persons we have chosen, and give them Such instructions as you shall Judge most proper —

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AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Guy Park*] *May 19th., 1768*

At a Meeting with the Mohocks —

Present — Sir John Johnson Knt.
Guy Johnson Esqr. — Depy. Agt. —
Messrs. Adams[2] & Tice[3] —
John Butler Esqr. Interpreter

Abraham Speaker —

Brother —

At our last meeting,[4] we told you that the Sunday following we Should all assemble, to consult on whom we Should send as a

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 8.

[2] Robert Adems.

[3] Captain Gilbert Tice.

[4] May 13, 1768, *ante* pp. 502-04.

Messenger, agreeable to your desire, thro' the nations, which having settled, we apprehended that the late Loss[5] might have prevented you from being able to attend to us, 'till we heard from Mr. Butler, that this day you would be ready. — We are therefore, now come before you, who has the care of us, and the management of our affairs, and as we look upon you now in the same place with Sir William Johnson, we are ready to give you an answer, and observe your directions. —

Brother —

We now Speak to you as to Sir William, & according to our antient Customs, considering that you must be in Grief for the late Loss, we with this String wipe your eyes, that you may see Clearly, and we open your ears, and remove all concern from your Heart, gathering together the Bones of the deceased, & burying them that they no more Offend your Sight. —

Gave three Strings

Brother —

19th. — Having thus far complied wth. antient customs, we now with this Belt Level the Grave of the deceased, so that it shall no more be seen, but that we may proceed to business as usual. —

A Belt of 7 Rows

To which Col. Johnson answered —

Brothers —

I return you many thanks for your condolance, and am glad to see you preserve in Memory the antient Customs, — but being out of Wampum, and less experienced in these matters, I must refer you to Sir William who will answer you fully on his return. —

Then Abraham proceeded —

Brother —

We are prepared to answer you on the subject of our last meeting, and we are to accquaint you that we have made choice of [6] and [6] together with this Boy

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[5] This death, apparently in the Johnson household, has not been identified.

[6] Blank in the manuscript.

(pointing to [6] to accompany them, least they Should be sick by the way; these persons are ready to attend your time & do what [you] shall think necessary

To which Colonel Johnson answered —

Brothers —

I am heartily glad to find that you have made choice of two such proper persons to go on a business of so much importance. and I also approve of your sending the boy, who may be of Service, Should they fall sick, or meet with any of those accidents, to which those are liable, who make long Journeys. — I have sent for the white man, who is to accompany them, but he is not as yet arrived, — so soon as he comes, I shall give you notice that the men you have chosen may attend, and hear what I have to say to him, and them, that no mistakes may be made —

They then appologised for two of the Tribes not attending the Funeral, having several People sick — after which Colonel Johnson told them —

Brothers —

Since our last Meeting, another Pacquet is arrived from the Secretary of State who assures, that by the power given to the Super-Intendant, such regulations will Shortly be made, as will prove most effectual for preventing the Ills you have complained of. — This I Judged it necessary to inform you of, as I knew it must be agreeable, and as I would conceal no news from you. — I have likewise the pleasure to accquaint you, that I have heard yesterday of Sir William's being much better — Brothers, I have only at present to add, that I am persuaded you will give the men you send, proper advice previous to their Journey, that no mistakes may be made —

To which Abraham ans^{wd}. —

Brother —

We shall assuredly do what you desire, and we thank you for the agreeable news you have communicated to us; — We now think it necessary to remind you, that we have been thinking that our Brothers, and Nephews at Onoghquagey, and others, who live on the road, had best to be called to the Congress. — This we tell you, as you have been so good as to desire your advice. — but we Submit this matter entirely to you —

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[6] Blank in the manuscript.

To which Coln. Johnson answered —

Brothers —

It was my intention from the beginning that your Brothers, and Nephews, who live out of the road, should be called, and I thought it unnecessary to mention them, when I named the Six Nations to whom many of them are Brothers, and the rest Nephews, as the Shawanese & Delawares are, who are likewise called, I therefore entirely agree to it, and only add, that as business is best carried on, when none but fit men go about it, there is no Occasion for the attendance of any, but Chiefs, and Warriors —

GUY JOHNSON TO THOMAS GAGE

A.L.S.[1]

Guy Park May 20th. 1768.

SIR,

Since the Letter of the 4th. Inst.[2] which I had the honor to address to your Excellency, Your Letters of the second[3] and third[4] instant arrived here, the former with Extracts from that Wrote by Capt. Turnbull[5] concerning the Murder of the Two Traders, of which I have likewise received an Account from Commissary Hay,[6] as also of the Murder of *James Hill Clark*[7] by one *Meyet* a French Man, at the House of Mini Chesne[8] in the pres-there, & in my return try the Springs[5] wh. border upon the Government of New York. —

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[1] In William L. Clements Library.

[2] *Ante* pp. 488-90.

[3] *Ante* pp. 486-88.

[4] *Johnson Papers,* 6:211-13.

[5] *Johnson Papers,* 6:121-22.

[6] Lieutenant Jehu Hay.

[7] A trader.

[8] An interpreter at Detroit.

I am with the most perfect Esteem,
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
His Excellency & Affectionate Humble Servant
GENERAL GAGE — W JOHNSON

INDORSED:

Sr. Wm. Johnson
New London 24th. May 1768.
received May 29th —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Guy Park, May 24-27, 1768.*]

At a Meeting with the Mohocks before Guy Johnson Esqr. D: Agt. —

Present — Sir John Johnson Knt. —
Lieut. Carroll[2] 16th. Regimt.
Mr. Denniston[3] —
Mr. Adams[4] —

Colonel Johnson addressed the Indians as follows —

Brothers —

I am glad to See you all here this day, and am now to Inform you, that the Messenger of whom I spoke at the last Meeting, is now here, ready to receive my instructions for going thro' the six Nations, together with the persons you have agreed upon; and as I have prepared his instructions, I shall explain them for your satisfaction, and Guidance in this business. —

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[5] Lebanon Springs, N. Y., discovered by a British officer in 1766, and visited by Sir William in August 1767, *Johnson Papers*, 5:631, and *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:862-63. William L. Stone related in his *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson*, 2:289-91, of Sir William's visit to Saratoga Springs in 1767. From the letters cited it is clear that both visits were to Lebanon Springs which he described as on the New England border.

[1] Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 8.

[2] Lieutenant Frederick Carrol of the 16th regiment.

[3] Daniel Denniston.

[4] Robert Adems.

Here explained the Instructions —

Brothers —

I have only to add on this Subject, that I persuade my self, you will give necessary instructions to your Messengers for their Sober conduct, and Government on the way, and for their corresponding, and Co-operating with Mr. Spencer[5] in all matters necessary for the effectual execution of this important business, who will act the like part with regard to them, & be in readiness to set out any day this week wch. yu. Shall chuse —

To which Abraham answered —

Brother

I Leave the Point entirely to your self with regard to setting out — I Should be glad to know whether the Onoghquagoes should not be called, and also the Indians of Canada, as we apprehend that they will be necessary. — We likewise desire to be informed, whether Mr. Croghan be on his way hither as was reported, because, we fear that if he is, he may miss your Letters for calling the Shawanese together —

26th. — Mr. Remson[6] having come up a few days before, and produced full Powers from the Patentees of Kayadarosseras for an Accomodation with the Indians, Assembled them this day to lay the affair before them. —

27th. Met the Mohocks again concerning Kayadaroseras —

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[5] Thomas Spencer.

[6] Peter Remsen.

1768
May

all who are likewise called, I therefore entirely agree to it, and only add that as business is best carried on when none but fit men go about it, there is no Occasion for the attendance of any but Chiefs, and Warriors.

24th — At a Meeting with the Mohocks before Guy Johnson Esqr. D. Agt.

Present — Sir John Johnson Knt.
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Colonel Johnson addressed the Indians as follows —

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To which Abraham answered. —

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Brother

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5th Mr Remson having come up a few days before, and produced full powers from the Patentees of Kayadarosseras for an Accomodation with the Indians, assembled them this day to lay the affair before them.

7th Met the Mohocks again concerning Kayadarosseras.

At a

17 Ma 9th — 1768, June 6th }

At a Congreſs held by Guy Johnson Esqr. Depty. Agent for Indian Affairs, at Johnson-Hall.

Present

His Excell.cy Sir Henry Moore Bart. Govern.r of N. York
Colonel Schuyler
Col.o Claus
Mr. Duer
Major Glen
Capt. Duncan
Mr. Vroman
Mr. Remson } agt. from the Propri-
Mr. McCrea } of Kayaderoſseras
Mr. Butler Interpreter

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Mohocks..

Abraham Speaker., On being asked whether they were all Aſsembled answered in the Affirmative,

His Excellency addreſsed them as follows.

Brothers.

You may remember, that when I was last here, among the many Complaints then laid before me, the Patent of Kayaderoſseras was particularly pointed out, and I then made you a Promise to enquire fully into it and to do you all the Justice in my power.., with this intention I am now come here; and as it would be most agreea to the Crown, that this matter should be amicably adjusted, if poſsible, between the Proprietors of that Patent & the Indians two Gentlemen here present are ready to enter on a negotia tion with you for settling that dispute, being furnished

wit

powers from the Patentees for that purpose. — If this Proposal is agreeable to you, they will, on receiving your answer proceed to business, and lay before you the nature, and extent of their claim derived under that Patent —

To which Abraham, after repeating what had been said to them, answered —

Brother —

As we have duely considered this Subject, it will not take up much time for us to answer you upon it. — We formerly assured you, and we now do the same, that after the most diligent enquiry amongst our Oldest Chiefs, we cannot find that it was sold to the Patentees; but nevertheless from all that has been said to us, and as the Gentlemen are here present for that purpose, We shall be glad that they first produce to us the Indian Deed, on which this Claim is founded —

Mr. Remson being asked for such Deed, said that he had not brought it with him, but at last produced a Copy of one dated the 26th of August 1702 — Signed by Joseph Dehanoihaa and Hendrick Tioyonmenhoseauwa, witnessed by Laurence Claese and Hannarel Livingston from the Office of Records at Albany, to David Schuyler, and Robert Livingston Junr. for a certain piece of Land situate &c. on the West side of Hudson's "River above Scaratoga bounds, beginning opposite to the Creek "called Tionecendogahe, and so running along said side of the "River above the Second Carrying place, to a Small Island, in sd. "River, and Westward into the woods, as far as their Property belongs "together with all Creeks &c. — Consideration, Divers Goods. —

The Indians, on inspection, said that one of the Subscribers was a Tuscarora, and denied the two Subscribers, as Chiefs of the Village —

Saying

17 | 17 | 1768
Ma | | June 6th
9 | |

saying that in so extensive a Grant, they did not apprehend that, if it was a fair transaction, it would be subscribed to only by two Indians. —— His Excellency then repeated his question, whether, under these circumstances, they would proceed to the settlement of the Affair, or not. —— They answered, that they were a good deal surprized to find Gentlemen come to settle such an Affair without the necessary Papers. That they thought it unaccountable. —— Then a Copy of another Deed was presented to them, bearing date at Albany, the 6th of October 1704 — signed by Joseph Hendrick, Gideon, & Amos, Hillitie Van Olinda, Interp. Hend. Jansen, Johs. Rosiboome, Johs. Cuyler, John. Wynsay, Justices to Samson Shelton Broughton for a Tract of land Called, or "by the name of Kayaderosseras, adjoining to the North bounds "of Schenectady Patent, together with the vacancy that lies "between place down along the river, about one mile, "more or less, on the East side thereof, to the West Bounds of Sara-"toga Patent, on the North side thereof to the river of Albany "and on the West side thereof, to the Native Indians & "Proprietors thereof for their improvement; the North Bounds "running along said river of Albany" &c. — consideration £30.. York Currency.

To this second Deed they paid no regard, — observed that they were ready to hear, what was to be proposed to them, + + + + as the foundation of which, it was necessary, some Indian Deed should be produced, which they said had not yet been done —

His Excellency then observed, that such old transactions were liable to many inaccuracies. That the Gentlemen

were now come up to settle it amicably, and he would be glad that they would consider it by tomorrow morning. Then Capt. Johnson
addreſsed them

Brothers

The validity of the Indian Purchases, does not appear to me to be the dispute at this time. You have been made acquainted with these matters, and had some of the Deeds produced to you long since by Sir William Johnson, at whose request you promised to attend to the Patentees proposals, which promise you have likewise since confirmed to me, when I met you on this Subject. I deſire you will therefore take the same into consideration, without Delay.

To which Abraham made answer.

Brother

We are glad to find that the Patentees are so heartily disposed to accommodate the dispute in an amicable way, and we shall be ready tomorrow to hear their Proposals upon that Subject.

Adjourned till tomorrow

At a Congreſs Pursuant to Adjournment.

Present as before.

Performed the Ceremony of Condolance for the Death of wife to Cornelius with 3 strings of Wampum.

Then laid before them a Map of Kayadaroſseras, and explained the nature, and extent of the Patentees Claim, after which deſired they would come to some speedy resolution whether they would admit of it in its full Extent, and accept of a consideration, or make a division thereof, and, if so, in what manner.

Then Abraham after repeating the former proceedgs before Sir William Johnson said

Brother

1768 June 9th

Brother.

The Patent of Kayaderosseras has caused great uneasiness amongst us from the first time that we discovered that there was such a Grant. We have repeatedly complained of it, and were in hopes that Sir William would have obtained Relief for us from his Majesty ere now, as after the most diligent enquiry amongst our oldest People, we have never been able to hear that such Tract had been sold by us, and therefore we resolved to die rather than part with it. The Proposal made formerly by the Patentees, was that they should have the one half of their Claim, and we are now glad to see them so ready to accommodate matters amicably, as we would not like to be bullied out of it, the consequence of which might be bad, for altho' we may be thought at present an inconsiderable People, we are the head of a Confederacy that has powerfull Alliances. Having weighed these matters, and in consideration of all that Sir William has said to persuade us to an Amicable Settlement, we agree to fall upon such a one, and as we have now before us his Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the white People, and the Officers of the Department of Indian Affairs, we rely upon them to see that the transaction be honestly, and securely conducted.

Then Mr Remson proposed to them the releasing of their whole Claim, and the accepting of a handsome consideration in consequence thereof.

To which Abraham answered,

1768
June 9th

We are Surprized to find a new Proposal made that we Should release the whole after the former which was a part. We are determined never to agree to Such a Proposal, neither Should we ever have inclined to give up the half (as considering it to be our Just property) but from the many persuasive arguments of Sir William Johnson to us.

Colonel Johnson then Said

Brothers

I am directed by my Instructions to endeavor to obtain the most advantageous terms poſsible for the Patentees, and therefore, I cannot but Observe, that the half will be far Short of it. I must desire you will reconsider the matter, and in consideration of all that has been said to you, I expect you will agree to a Line more favorable for the Patentees

The Indians answered,

Brother

We have attended to what you have said to us, & are obliged in answer to aſsure you, that it is our determined resolution, never to agree to any other proposal, than that of the half of that Tract, which we could not even admit of but thro' the repeated Sollicitations of Sir William Johnson

Then his Excellency the Governor asked Mr. Remson what was supposed to be the contents of the Patent; who replied that Mr. Bleecker of Albany said it was 250,000 Acres. — His Excellency then asked if the parties would be contented with that Quantity? Mr. Remson declined it, — His Excellency then expreſsed his

Surprise

June 9th Surprise by Observing, that they had come up with a defective Draft, and without one Original Indian Deed to prove their Claim against the Indians, and told them, that if this meeting was not attended with the desired Success, he then apprehended, upon the report he should make of it to his Majesty, that measures would be taken in England to Vacate the Patent, and grant it away to other People. — Then Mr Yates who had formerly traversed the Creek, was desired to give an account of it, and accordingly laid down on Mr Hemsons Map, the Courses he had traversed on a N. 58 W. Course 26 Ms to the head of the most Northerly Branch, & on a N 73 E Course 18 Ms to the head of the other branch —

The Indians being then desirous to confer together, withdrew for a little time. — The Governor desired Col. Johnson to take that Opportunity of proposing to them, to run from the head of Kayaderosseras to the Falls at Fort Miller which Col. Johnson said, he had done before, but to no purpose, — he accordingly again proposed it, but the Indians declined it, saying they would rather take from the Patentees [illegible] than there, as they had settled so — [illegible] thereabouts, which might occasion future contentions; Col. Johnson reported their answer to his Excellency, and the Indians returned to the Council room, when [illegible] Sachem stood up, and spoke as follows —

1768
June 8th

Brother,

We are happy in being now before the Governor, and the the Officer directing our Affairs. — We withdrew to consider further on the matter, and are now ready to communicate our final resolutions. We therefore desire that you will inform us, whether these men who are come up to transact business with us, are men of probity, and ability to secure us in what is released — His Excellency answered them, that if the Powers were executed by the whole claiming under the Patent, as he apprehended, that then they might safely treat with them — Colonel Johnson signified his sentiments in like manner —

then Abraham said —

Brother,

We now conclude that we ^may^ safely treat about this matter, and we call upon the Spirit above as Witness of the same who will eternally punish those, who infringe the agreement now to be entered into. — Then looked over the Map, and fixed the line from Tinghtanoonda to the head of the nearest branch of Kayadarosseras, and thence by a direct line, to the Falls above Fort Edward, and this they declared to be the utmost they would ever yeild, and that they did it for Peace sake, and at the repeated Sollicitations made them for that purpose —

To this Mr. Remsen refused his assent, but again requested, that it might be brought to the most Northerly head, and thence to the Falls above Fort Edward, for which Cession he would give one Thousand Dollars, and have ^proper^ Instruments executed. This the Indians still refused, but said to shew their love for Peace

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June 9th } that they would give the Patentees the preference of such Lands as they should retain for themselves. Mr Remsen said that he could not take upon him to agree to such a line, but that he would go down, and lay the same before the Patentees, and accordingly went away. — after which the Congress was adjourned till next day.

June 10th At a Congress. June the 10th.

Present as before

His Excellency the Governor desired that the Mohawks might be asked, whether if they had settled with Mr Remsen, the line they proposed, they would have been satisfied with the 1000 Dollars which was offered them.

Abraham answered

Brother.

When we for peace sake agreed to the line which we resolved to be the only one we would admit of, we submitted to his Excellency, and the Officers, who have the direction of our affairs, to settle the consideration, persuaded that they would consider, that we had never received any Purchase money, and that they would propose what was reasonable.

His Excellency then said

Brothers.

I am heartily sorry that this affair has not been settled to your satisfaction. I had it much at heart, and

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June 16th

and was desirous, to have every thing settled at this Meeting, that I might have made a report of it on my return to New York.

Abraham answered.

We were readily disposed to settle the Affair according to the line we mentioned — the fault seems to lye on the Gentlemen from New York who went away so abruptly, without an agreement. We now desire, that all Proceedings in this affair, and all surveys and pretensions may be stopped, untill we hear further about it, to which end, we shall wait a reasonable time; should we not, we shall desire that the King may be made acquainted with it, and do us justice —

To which his Excellency answered.

Brothers —

You may be assured that no Surveys will be made, or any other steps taken, but what shall be thought necessary to the settling this dispute. I think it necessary to inform you, that the Map produced yesterday, was very defective, and the heads of the Creek laid down with so little certainty, that no dependance could be had on them — I would therefore propose, that an actual Survey should be made from Hudsons river, to the mouth of the Creek, thence up that Creek, and its branches, to determine the true situation of the heads, and from thence to the mouth of Tinghtanoonda Creek — the Survey of the whole to be returned by the Surveyor on Oath. Some of your own People may attend, to the end that they may be convinced, that nothing but their benefit is intended by what is now proposed —

To which Mr. McCrea agreeing on behalf of his Employer,

Abraham answered

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June 10th

Brother.

We much approve of what you have proposed, & readily agree to send some of our people to attend the Survey, as the surest means of coming to a certainty.

It was then mentioned by themselves, and approved of that Mr. Yeats should survey it, and that he should deliver in the Survey upon Oath, and that three of their people viz.t Aaron

should attend it, when Colonel Johnson gave them notice.

Then Sale was made of one thousand Acres at Schohare, to Vroman, in the presence of his Excellency.

Then Purchases before applied for by Mr. Glen, Wetherhed and their Associates, were recommended to them, to which they refused their consent, adding, that they had signified the same sentiments to some of the Gentlemen yesterday.

then Abraham stood up and said.

Brother.,

We have always had a certain Boundary between us, and the French Country. This was never conquered; but since the Reduction of Canada, we have observed several Surveyors running lines about Lake George, and the River, which we hear are patented, and this, we request, may be may be stopped.

His Excellency answered.

Brothers.

This Province considers all the Land West of this River

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June 13th

River, as your sole property, in which no Grants will be made, till legal Sales are first made by you. — The Patent of Queensborough was granted before I came to the Administration, and some Grants have been made since, near Lake George, & Lake Champlain, in consequence of his Majesties proclamation, to half pay officers, and Disbanded Soldiers, which were never considered as within your rights — You may be assured, that no Grants will made within your just claims, and to the Westward of Hudson's River —

Adjourned till P.M. —

P.M. — The Conajoharees arrived, and being assembled, Addressed Sir Henry Moore, as follows —

"Brother —

We the Conajoharees bid you hearty wellcome to this place, agreeable to our antient custom, & are very glad to see you —

To which his Excellency answered — A String

thanking them for their polite Wellcome, and assuring them that he was very glad to see them, at that time, returned the String — then went thro' the rest of the ceremony, usual with Strings, and Belts, and addressed them as follows —

Brothers —

The occasion of my calling you together now, is, that I have heard you have entered into agreements with some persons for the sale of lands, and that the same might be concluded in my presence, being willing to save you the trouble of a Journey to New-York for that purpose — I likewise desire to know whether your disputes with George Klock, are still depending, and whether he has

executed —

1768 1768
June 10th June 10th

execute the Deed of release which you shewed me when I was last here, and was the subject of one of your complaints.—

Then Cayonguizagoe stood up with the Deed in his hand, and said

Brother.

When your Excellency was last here we unanimously requested, that George Klock might be obliged to sign the Deed, as the rest had done, and you then was so kind as to give us a favourable answer.— He has not yet executed it, and we now request that he may, if possible, be compelled to sign it, before we proceed to any business.—

His Excellency then called Klock, and desired him to attend to what the Indians then said, and added."—
„you told me a few days ago, that when the Indians should
„be assembled, I should find that they were so far from desiring
„you to execute the release, that on the contrary you would
„be requested to keep it in your own hands.— It is very plain,
„that you have attempted to impose on me by an assertion,
„which is now contradicted by them, and I desire therefore
that you will now declare, whether you will subscribe to
to the release, or not.—

To this Klock hesitated,— alledged that they had given him the Land,— that it had cost him £45.— that they took out his Sons to survey it, that the Chiefs got 50 of Corn, that it would ruin him, for that he had sold it &
signed

June 9th } hoped that his Excellency would not ruin him, and deſired to have some Evidences he had brought, examined —

His Excellency answered, that the only Question he had to ask at this Juncture, was whether he would sign the Release, or not; and that if he still persisted in his refusal, he should direct the proper Officer to proceed against him, and compell him to do it by a due Course of Law. — Klock still refused, and said that the Act of Aſſembly had rendered it unneceſſary — the Indians accused him of falsehoods, of breeding disturbances, and after denying his aſſertions, insisted on his signing it, before they proceeded to any other buſineſs. — Mr. Duncan had declared that his own party had stopped the Survey of it, and had broke his Chain — and Mr. Butler said, that two days after the pretended Sale to Klock, the Conajoharee Indians complained to him, that Klock had been breeding disturbance, and had been seducing their young men. — Klock was again called upon to sign the release, which he still declined, and made use of every rude expreſſion to the Speaker of the Indians, after which he deſired to withdraw a few minutes, to conſider whether he should sign it, or not — after being long out, he returned, and said he could not sign it till he would consult his Lawyers, and that Mr. Philip Livingston told him at New York in the presence of his brother William Livingston, that he should not sign it, because his [illegible] signing it was nothing, as Klock had the Deed — for the truth of this he appealed to Mr. Duncan, who denied the knowledge of it — being again deſired by his Excellency to sign it, he refused, and

said

1768

Jun 10 June 10th } was dismissed, after which his Excellency acquainted the Indians with what he had said, and told them that a Prosecution was now on foot against him, and that, he the Governor would use his utmost endeavours to compell him to execute the Release, and to them all possible Justice; that as it was late, he advised them to goe, and settle with the Land Purchasers so as to be prepared the next morning to execute the Deeds intended.

The Indians then thanked his Excellency for what he had promised, and said that, after taking some refreshm^t., they would return, and settle the Land affairs with the Gent^n. as was recommended to them.

June 14th

At a Meeting with the Mohocks June 14th

Present as before.

Abraham Speaker, Said.

Brothers.

We are very thankful for your coming so far, for the reasons you have mentioned, and as business is now over, we embrace the Opportunity of speaking to you, and the officer who represents Sir William Johnson, on the Subject of our grievances.

We have now to put you in mind of the claim made by Albany to our Flat Lands. We daily hear of their insisting on their claim, which if they persist in

June 14th we must be certainly ruined, and obliged to apply to our confederacy for lands to subsist on. We have not only heard of this, but we also find, that within these ten, or twelve days past, some persons have surveyed these lands privately, and have marked the Trees, as has been observed, both by our selves, and by several white people, whose Opinion we asked about it. we therefore rely upon you for relief.

His Excellency answered.

Brethren

You should not give credit to any idle stories, you may have heard from any of your Neighbours, as you may remember, that when I was last here, the Mayor of Albany disavowed the claim — As to the survey you speak of, it need not give you the least concern, as transactions so privately carried on, can never deprive you of your property. I shall make it my business to enquire into this matter, and take every step in my power to prevent any Injustice being done to you, and recommend it to you only to depend on what you hear from Sir William Johnson, or myself.

At this the Mohocks expressed much satisfaction and took their leave.

Same day met the Onoghquageys, who after going thro' the ceremony of Condolence, complained to his Excellency, that the Patent of Hardenbergh unjustly comprehended all their Land to the Mohock Branch of Delaware, that the Popaghtunk branch was their Boundary with the River Indians, and that

they

Ju 10 1768 June 11th } they expected to be p^d. having never sold it. —

His Excellency gave them a very gracious answ^r. whereupon they proceeded to execute a Deed to Harper, & and his Associates for 250,000 Acres, on the west side of the Mohawk Branch of Delaware — then spoke on a String of Wampum on behalf of a Woman at Schohare who wanted to buy a piece of Land from them sufficient for a Farm. — to which his Excell^y answ^d, that, as the Parties were not present, all he could do, was, to witness some short Deed, which they might keep in their hands, till the consideration was paid, — but observed, that the transaction would be very uncertain — so that the affair was dropped for that time —

His Excellency then performed the Ceremony of condolence on the part of the English, after w^ch they took leave —

June 26th — } The Mohawks came to deliver the News brought by their Messenger — viz — M^r Butler not being able to accompany them, they appointed to meet the 28th —

28th — Tiarogea came to Guy Park being attacked with a bleeding at the nose, — & then sent for his family and the Doctor who relieved him —

Guy Johnson to the Earl of Hillsborough.

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLIV., No. 1.]

N° 1.

Guy Park near Johnson-hall June 20. 1768

My Lord,

The management of Indian Affairs here being committed to me (Sir William Johnsons Deputy) during his absence for the recovery of his health: I have since his departure had the honor to receive your Lordships Letters N° 1. 2 and 3 with the enclosures which have been since transmitted to him.

Sir William set out the 24 of April for the Sea Coast of New England by advice of his Physicians, having for some time laboured under a violent disorder of the Bowels, as well as severe pains from his old Wound with both of which he has been much afflicted for some Years past — This last attack was occasioned by Cold he caught in attending the late General Congress with the Northern Indians and Cherokees, which was held in the open Air at a severe season, and as he was not in a Condition to write to your Lordship at his departure I judged it my duty to give you these particulars, and to acquaint your Lordship that he has received some benefit from his Tour, and will return within about three Weeks

At his return your Lordships letters will be fully Answered, In the mean time I beg leave to lay before your Lordship, the occurrences since his departure, and entreat you to indulge me in the liberty of Congratulating your Lordship on your late appointment.

Agreable to my Instructions I imediately sent the necessary Belts and Messages for Assembling the Indians in order to the Settlement of the boundary line, but as some of those necessary to be present, namely the Shawanese, Delawares, and Senecas of Ohio live at a Considerable distance from the rest they cannot all Assemble before the Month of Sept^{r}

The boundary with regard to New York not having been particularly mentioned in the Report of the Board of Trade, has occasioned a belief that it was needless, but Sir William is of opinion that it is most necessary, and that the line not being extended beyond Owegy, is owing to his not having come to any conclusion with the Indians regarding New York bounds at the Congress in 1765, as the same was attended with some difficulties, neither were all the Indians necessary then present, which together with his not being at that time fully Authorized made him decline entering into particulars, nevertheless it is expected by the Indians at the final Settlement and is particularly necessary, as the Settlements of New York are already far advanced towards the principal Towns of the Six Nations.

Indian Affairs to the Westward have an unfavorable aspect, — Belts have been actually sent to the Indians in the names of the French and Spaniards, to excite them to take Arms against us, and a list has been transmitted to me of several French who reside in the Indian Country and are daily spreading the most dangerous reports and doing all in their power to bring about a Rupture, all which I have laid before General Gage.

The Powtewatemis amongst others have publicly declared their Intentions, have murdered three Traders in the Indian Country whose effects have been for the most part embezzled by the French; his Excellency the General is doing what he can to withdraw them from thence but a believe it will be a difficult task, And altho' I have sent Messages and Instructions to the Officers of the Department, and taken all other measures in my power for giving a timely check to these proceedings. Yet I fear that the Weak State of the Frontiers, and the quantity of Goods of late carried from the Posts amongst the Indians will prove too Strong Inducements to them to make War, especially as the persons and propertys of so many Traders are entirely at their Mercy, and they already threaten to put all the English to death who shall enter their Country. This seems to be the View which these French had in encouraging the English to desire a general Indulgence to go where they pleased, well knowing that it was in their power to secure the whole fruits of such permission to themselves, & thus the Merchants at the Capitals have been imposed on, and affairs misrepresented to the Crown. At the same time the lavish Conduct of the Command^{t} of Michilimackinac, has encreased the Indians expectations and for the same reason his being brought away prisoner will give discontent. By return of the Indians whom I sent thro' the Six Nations I have received farther intelligence, of Belts actually sent to them of a very dangerous tendency, which I am now endeavouring to trace to their Source but as these Matters will be better known by the time of Sir Williams return, when your Lordship will receive much Superior Information, I have only humbly to Apologize for the length of this letter and beg leave to subscribe myself, with the most profound respect,

My Lord
Your Lordships
most devoted and most ob^{t}
humble Servant
Guy Johnson

The R^{t} Hon^{ble}
The Earl of Hillsborough

Earl of Hillsborough to the Governors in America.

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLIV.]

Whitehall 21 June 1768

Sir

It having been represented, that the General Instructions, given by his Majesty to the Governors of the American Colonies, have, from a Variation in the State and Circumstances of the said Colonies become in many Parts improper and unecessary or inadequate to the Object of them; I have the Kings Commands to desire you will, with the greatest attention and with all convenient Dispatch, consider those given to you for your Guidance and Direction in the Administration of the Government entrusted to your Care, and transmit to me for his Majesty's Information, such Observations as shall occur to you upon those Articles, which may in your Judgement require such Alteration or Addition as may have the Effect to improve his Majesty's Interests and Revenue, add Strength and Dignity to his Majesty's just Authority promote the Welfare of the Colony and give Facility to the Administration of Government conformable to the Constitution as it stands established by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, and by such Laws as have been ratified by the Consent of the Crown.

The little Improvement which has been made in his Majesty's Revenue of Quit Rents, notwithstanding the Rapid Progress of Settlement, shews that either the Instructions given relative to this Object are imperfect or inadequate, or that there has not been sufficient the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania, and of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer; William Dobbins, and Thomas Hammond were tried and convicted of Felony and Burglary, committed in the Dwelling House of Wendal Horning, in the Township of Warwick, and County aforesaid, on the Sixth day of September last, and have received Sentence of Death for the same.

And by the other of the said Records it appears, that at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal Delivery held at Carlisle for the County of Cumberland, the 17th of May last, before the said Justices, Giles Bower, otherwise called Giles Powell, was tried and convicted of Felony and Burglary, committed in the Dwelling House of Ludwick Stull, in Antrim Township, and County aforesaid, on the second day of August 1766, and had received Sentence of Death for the same.

The said Records being taken into Consideration, and no Circumstances appearing in favour of the said Criminals, excepting Giles Bowers, alias Powell, who was recommended to the Governor by the said Judges, as an Object of his Mercy. The Governor with the advice of the Board, iſsued a Warrant for the Execution of William Dobbins and Thomas Hammond, on Saturday the Ninth Day of July next, and granted a Pardon to the said Giles Bowers, alias Powell.

Mr Charles Batho, late of this City Merchant, having removed into Township, in the County of Philadelphia, and being thought, by the Board, a proper Person to be in the Magistracy, The Governor iſsued a Commiſsion, appointing him a Justice of the Peace, and of the County Court of Common Pleas for the said City and County.

Francis Campble, Esquire, of Shippensburgh, in Cumberland County, having by Letter requested the Governor to accept of his Resignation of the Offices of a Justice of the Peace and County Court of Common Pleas for the said County, His Honour was pleased to accept the same accordingly, and directed the Secretary to acquaint him therewith

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Friday the 24th June 1768

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

William Logan	Benjamin Chew
Richard Peters	James Tilghman

} Esquires

John Allen and Joseph Shippen Esquires laid before the Board the Minutes of the Proceedings and Conferences with the Ohio and other Western Indians at the late Treaty held at Fort Pitt, which they attended as Commissioners, from this Government,— the same were read, and, being ordered to be entered on these Minutes, are as follow,— Viz^t.

Minutes of Conferences
held at
Fort Pitt,
in April and May, 1768,
under the Direction of
George Croghan, Esquire,
Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs,
with the
Chiefs and Warriors
of the Ohio, and other
Western, Indians.

Pennsylvania, 1768.

At a Conference held, at Fort-Pitt, on Tuesday the 26th Day of April 1768, with the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies and Mohickons, residing on the Waters of the Ohio.

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs.

John Allen,
Joseph Shippen Jun.r } Esquires Commiſsioners from the Province of Pennsylvania.

Alexander McKee Esquire Commiſsary of Indian Affairs.

Colonel John Reed, Commandant.

Captain Charles Edmonston,

Captain ——— Pownall,

Lieutenants	Ensigns,
Thomas Ford,	Thomas Hutchins.
Alexander Maclellan,	Robert Hamilton,
Jeſse Wright,	James Savage,
Samuel Steel,	Godfrey Tracey,
William Wood,	
Thomas Batt,	

Mr. Henry Montour, Interpreter.

Indians,

Six Nations.		Delawares.	
Keyashuta.	Chiefs.	Nettawatways, or New Comer,	Chiefs.
White Mingo.		Custelloga,	
Soneno.		Beaver,	
Allyondongo.		Latort,	
Onaughkong.		Spawgaſsa,	
Gettygueaye.		Neſsicuthethem,	
Onondagago.		Caſcatheon,	
Caddedonago.		Kekiwenum,	
Saggoyadentha.		Washawanon,	
Shoniſsagaraws.		Mahetoaughkong,	
Oyanay.		Loyalaughaland,	
Toearighquottet.		Tugaſso,	
Toeageda.	Chief Warriors.	Captain Jacobs,	Chief Warriors.
Toedaſsaho.		Winganuum,	
Kenniſsoen.		Captain Pipe,	

Pennsylvania, 1768.

Six Nations

Thagonneyeu
Dawatdehough
Awanneynatha
Chief Warriors
with 293 Warriors besides Women and Children.

Delawares

Captain Jonny
Quequedegatha or Grey Eyes
White Wolf
Theekhoton
Opemalughim
Killaykhehon
Wiesahoxon
Chief Warriors
with 311 Warriors besides Women and Children

Shawanese

Kaysinnaughtha or the hard Man.
Etawakiſsaho
Maughkatethwa
Maykyſsuckathey
Maughkateymawaywa
Nynwha
Bennoxumma
Nayniektha
Waſsaynametha
Wethawathocka
Chiefs

Shethawgay
Waughcomme
Othawaydia
Mawaydia
Munnena
Kawcomme
Shilleywathetha
Quighbya
Chiefs Warriors
with 141 Warriors besides Women and Children.

Munsies

Auttemaway
Kendaſseong
Waſsawayhim
Quekquahim
Waughhellaſso
Chiefs
with 196 Warriors besides Women and Children

Mohickons

Wennughyalis
Kellugheon
Chiefs
with 90 Warriors besides Women and Children

Seven Wyandotts sent to attend the Conference

In the whole 1103 Indians besides Women and Children.

The Indians having taken their Seats, in Order, Mr. Croghan opened the Conferences as follows, Vizt.

Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanes Munsies and Mohickons.

I am glad to see so many of your different Nations assembled at this Council Fire, and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears, that you may see and look on your Brethren, the English, with Pleasure. A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clean the Sweat off your Bodies, and remove all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and clean the Passage to your Hearts, that every thing which may be said to you, from your Brethren the English, may rest easy there. A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clear your Eyes, that you may hear and consider well what is going to be said to you, at this general Meeting of your several Tribes. A String.

Brethren,

I take this Opportunity of our Meeting in Council, to introduce to you the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, appointed by your Brother Onas, and the Wise Men of that Government, and desire you will give particular Attention to the several Messages those Gentlemen are charged with, to deliver to your several Nations. A Belt.

After the above Speeches were explained to the different Nations, Mr. McKee delivered to them the Message which Governor Penn sent to his Care in February last, having had no opportunity till now, of meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes, together; tho' he had dispatched Messengers to inform them of his having such a Message to communicate to them.

The Message follows in these Words, Vizt.

By the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware &c. &c.

A Message to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawanese, at Ohio.

Brethren.

I am sorry to acquaint You, that, one Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, some Time ago, having sold some Rum to a few Indians of your Nations, they all got Drunk at Stump's House on Middle Creek, and, in their Liquor, threatened to kill him and his Family, as he says; on which those two wicked Men Murdered several of your People.——

Brethren,

You must be sensible that there are bad and foolish Men of all Nations, whom, at Times, the Evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to Murder their most intimate Friends, and even Relations, in order to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of their Neighbours.— These Accidents often happen amongst yourselves, as well as among us, but, the imprudent Act of a few foolish People, should not disturb the Peace of the many Wise and Innocent amongst Us.——

The Great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, and Tongues to speak the Sentiments of our Hearts to each other— And, when any Misfortune happens, of this kind, to either of Us, We should consider well the Consequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and smoak together as our fore Fathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjust and settle any Disputes that might formerly happen, that so no black Clouds might arise over our Heads, to prevent us from seeing the Sun rise and set over us in the strictest Friendship.

This is the Method I propose to take on this unlucky Occasion, and recommend to you my Brethren, and desire you may rest easy and satisfied till you hear from me again. The strictest Justice shall be done you, and I make no doubt but you will be satisfied with my Conduct.

On first hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I iſsued a Proclamation, and had those two Men apprehended and put in Prison, and make no Doubt to bring them to that Punishment so heinous a Crime deserves, by the Laws of their Country.

I have wrote to Sir William Johnson, and informed him of this Accident; and when my Expreſs returns you may expect to hear from me and him farther on this Subject, and more to your Satisfaction, as you will be convinced of the Justice and upright Intentions of all his Majesty's Subjects, towards your several Nations.

A Belt.

Leſser Seal.

Given under my Hand, and the leſser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty second day of February, in the Year of Our Lord 1768.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

John Penn.

Wednesday the 27th of April, Mr. Croghan, and the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes, and explained to them the Heads of the several Speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

After the above Chiefs had considered what had been told them, the Delawares and Shawanese on a Belt and String of Wampum expreſsed their Satisfaction at seeing Commiſsioners, from Pennsylvania, at their Council Fire; and returned Mr. Croghan Thanks for introducing them to their several Nations, aſsuring him they would pay due attention to what those Gentlemen should say to them from their Brother Onas, and their Brethren of that Province.

A Belt, and String.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt
on Friday the 2th Day of April 1768.
Present the same as before.

Mr. Croghan addreſsed himself to all the different Tribes, and spoke as follows, Vizt.

Brethren,

The other Day I introduced you to the Commiſsioners from Pennsylvania, and informed you they had several Meſsages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. They are now going to speak to you, and I desire you will pay due attention to what they shall say.

The Commiſsioners then, in the Name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered the following Meſsages to the Indians.

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Suſsex on Delaware: To the several Tribes of Indians, living on and beyond the Ohio, Vizt. Six Nations, — Shawanese and Delawares. &c

Brethren,

It is not long since I sent a Meſsage to you, to be delivered by Mr. Alexander McKee.

You will see, that that Meſsage, was sent on Purpose to acquaint you, that two of our bad Inhabitants had Murdered some of our Indian Brethren, at Middle Creek, near Susquehanna; and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the Murderers apprehended, and brought to the Punishment they justly deserve

Ever since I sent that Meſsage to you, my Heart has been so deeply afflicted with Sorrow, for the Loſs you have sustained by that barbarous Act, that I could not rest, or sleep quiet in my Bed; as I well knew it was a very great Breach of the solemn Engagements we had entered into of preserving the strictest Friendship between us, in not suffering the least Link in the Chain to be broken, or any ways hurt.

I have longed much to come myself to the Ohio, to take you by the Hand, and sit down and condole with you, on so melancholy an Occasion, in the Loſses you have sustained in the Death of some of our good Brethren the Indians; but I must let you know, that the great Affairs I have to manage in the Government, neceſsarily detain me at this Time in Philadelphia. — I have therefore appointed my good Brother, John Allen, Esquire; and the Provincial Secretary, Joseph Shippen, Esquire; Commiſsioners to meet you on this occasion, and to Speak, and Condole with you in my Stead. — They will deliver this Meſsage to you in my Name, and whatever they shall say to you, you may hear and believe, in the same Manner, as if I was present among you, and spoke to you myself; for, you may depend on it, they will say nothing to you, but the real Truth, and what are the sincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

Brethren,

I told you also, in that Meſsage, that I had communicated this melancholy News to Sir William Johnson, and promised you, that as soon as I received his Answer, you should hear from me again; and, I hoped, in such a Manner, as I hoped would be to your Satisfaction.

Brethren,

I am now to inform you, that I have since received Sir William Johnson's Answer, and am pleased to hear that he has laid this Matter before a large Number of Indians, as well of the Six Nations as of several other Northern Tribes of Indians with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences, at his House; and Mr. Croghan will relate to you, whatever was done at that Treaty.

A String

Brethren,

The unhappy Accidents, which have happened to some of your People, in my Government, have given me great Concern, as I have already told you; I, with this String of Wampum, gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth, that they may be no more seen. A String.

Brethren,

As I have buried the Bones of all our deceased Friends, I condole with you for the Loſs you have sustained in them and cover their Graves with these few Goods

Delivered the Condolance Presents

Brethren, With this Belt of Wampum, I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was sprinkled, that the sweet Herbs which come through the Earth may have their usual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large White Belt

Brethren,

Hearken now to what I have to say further to you, in behalf of myself, and all the good People of this Province.

I am informed, that some wicked, and ill-disposed People, have told you many Lies; endeavoured to make you believe, that, the good People of my Province, are not well affected towards you, but intend you some Mischief, and are not desirous of preserving the Chain of Friendship bright and entire between us. You may depend on it that all such Representations are false, and without the least foundation, and are made with no other View than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors must be looked on as our greatest Enemies. To aſsure you that I am desirous and sincere in my Intentions, to live always in the strictest Harmony with you, and to remove every uneaſineſs that may be lodged in your Breasts, I have impowered and instructed my Commiſsioners to confer with you on any Matters which immediately relate to my Government, and to hear what you have to say to me with regard to all such things as may contribute to preserve the Peace and strengthen that Band of Friendship in which you are united with the good People of this Province: and I make no doubt but you have the same good Dispositions that I have to promote that End; and that all Things will be truly communicated to one another in these Conferences. I desire, therefore, that you will fully inform my Commiſsioners of every Thing that gives you the least uneaſineſs, that I may know it, and endeavour to remove all Cause of Discontent among you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I have told you every thing I had to say to you, relative to the unhappy Murder, committed by two of our wicked People, on some of your Brethren; and, as I am, and have been, doing every Thing in my Power to bring those Offenders to Justice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have lost in the Indian Country, by some of your foolish young Men; and as I am determined that the strictest Justice shall be done you, I must let you know that I expect the same Justice from you for the Loss of His Majesty's Subjects, entrusted to my Care. This, is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendship, long subsisting between your several Nations and Us; and if we both unite in attending strictly to those Treaties, we shall be able to preserve the Chain of Friendship bright, and without Rust.

It was likewise agreed, at those Treaties, that whenever any Accident should happen, that might give the least Uneasiness, or in any Manner endanger the Friendship subsisting between us, We should immediately inform each other of it. — Now, you see that I have not forgot those antient Treaties, for as soon as I had Knowledge of those unlucky Accidents, which have happened in my Province, I immediately sent you Notice of them by a Speech and Belt, to be delivered to you by Mr. McKee; and I now send my two Commissioners, to Condole with you on that Melancholy Occasion.

I must now inform you of such English Subjects belonging to my Province, as have been Murdered in the Indian Country, and have come to my knowledge, Viz^{t}. Henry O'Brian, Peter Brown, and eight other Men, in proceeding down the Ohio, last August with two large Batteaus, loaded with Goods, were murdered by the Indians, and part of the Goods taken away near the Falls of that River — Thomas Mitchell, a Trader, was likewise Murdered, in one of the Shawanese Villages, last Fall. — John McDonald was also Murdered near Fort Pitt in December last by a Delaware Indian.

A Belt

Brethren,

With this Belt, I renew, brighten and make strong the Chain of Friendship that subsists between us, I have still fast hold of one End of it, and desire you will also keep fast hold of the other End; and let us both for ever hold it fast, that We may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together, in all matters relating to our mutual Welfare, as Brothers, who have the same Interests and Concern for each others Peace and Happiness. —

A Belt, representing a Chain, held by a hand at each end, of 11 Rows.

Dated at Fort Pitt the 29th day of April 1768. —

John Penn
By his Commissioners { John Allen. (LS)
Joseph Shippen Jun^{r} (LS)

The Commiſsioners, having delivered the Governors Meſsages in Council, Mr. Croghan addreſsed the Indians as follows. —

Brethren,

You have now heard what the Governor of Pennsylvania hath said to you by his Commiſsioners; and you see that he and the Wise Men of that Province have not forgot the former Friendship that subsisted between your Fore-fathers and theirs; They have now condoled with you for your lost Friends, agreeable to your antient Custom and spoke their Minds freely on every Subject that has caused their Meeting you at this time, and have called on you to do the same on your Parts. — They have brightened the Chain of Friendship, and have done every thing, in their Power, to preserve that Friendship which was made between your Fore-fathers and the first Settlers of that Province, who came over with your Brother Onas.

Brethren,

I now desire you will aſsemble all the wise Men of your several Tribes together, and call to mind your former Treaties with the good People of Pennsylvania, and consider what has been said to you, and speak your Minds freely and openly to the Governor's Commiſsioners, that every thing which gives you Uneaſineſs, or Discontent, may be fully known to your Brother Onas, as he has desired.

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, one of the Chiefs spoke, and said they would take them into Consideration, and let us know when they should be ready to answer them.

Then, a Deputy, sent from the Six Nation Country, got up, and delivered the following Meſsage to the several Nations present.

Brethren,

I am sent from the Six Nation Council with this Speech, to inform you, that they have considered well the past Conduct of their Warriors, in going through this Country to and from War, who have made a practice of Stealing Horses, and behaving otherwise very ill, to their Brethren the English, and have forbid their doing any Mischief for the future; and do now desire you the Shawanese, — Delawares, and Wyandotts, to do the same, and to throw all evil Thoughts out of your Minds and Hearts; and to think of nothing but promoting a lasting Friendship with your Brethren the English, as we your elder Brothers, the Six Nations, have determined to do.

A Belt.

After the Six Nation Deputy had finished the foregoing Speech. and it was interpreted to the Indians, Mr Croghan informed them of the Congreſs Sir William Johnson lately held with the Six Nations, Canada Indians and other Northern Tribes, of the Buſineſs transacted with them, and the Peace settled between those several Nations and the Cherokees, and, that the Deputies of the latter, with a Number of the Six Nations, were to return home by the way of Fort Pitt, and recommended it to the different Tribes present to behave in a friendly Manner to them, and see that they paſsed safe through their Country, on which, Mr Croghan gave them

A Belt.

At a Conference, held with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, on Sunday the 1st day of May 1768.

Present the same as before.

Quequedagaytho, Speaker for the Delawares, rose up, and made the following Answer to the Meſsage from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Brother,

We return you thanks for your kindneſs in sending Commiſsioners to Condole with us, on Account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us; as also for the Friendly Meſsages they have delivered to us in your Name, and you may be aſsured, We shall pay due Regard to every thing you have therein said to Us

He then requested the several Nations present to attend to what he was about to say further to their Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and then proceeded;

Brother,

The Grief and Concern which you have expreſsed to us, on the late Mischiefs committed on our People, we believe to be very sincere, and that they were caused by the evil Spirit. You have also mentioned, in a particular Manner, several Loſses which you have sustained in the Indian Country; We are heartily sorry for them, but must acquaint you, that as to the Murder of the Ten Men in the Batteaus, down this River, we have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations, and not by any of the Tribes here present, so that we have not had the least Concern in this unhappy Affair.— It is too true that one of your People was killed by the Shawaneses, and we are also very sorry for that Accident. As to the Man who, you say, was killed near Fort Pitt, by a Delaware Indian, we tell you that the Person who committed that Fact, was half a White Man, and half an Indian; so you see Brother, that you are equally concerned with us in that Breach of Friendship; but I hope, Brother, all these Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion, and that our Children may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the strictest Friendship. A Belt.

Brother,

I shall, in the next place, speak to you concerning the Friendship that subsists between us; I hope we shall always be firm in it, and we shall endeavour on our Parts to keep the Chain as bright and strong as our Fore fathers did at their first Councils, which were held by Wise Men. A String.

He then repeated the same Ceremonies that We had used in the Burying the Bones, and said,——

Brother,

I now gather all the Bones of your deceased Friends, and bury them in the Ground, in the same place with ours, so deep that none of our young People may ever know that any Misfortunes have happened between us; and it gives us great Satisfaction that our Brother Onas has not forgot this antient Custom of Condoling with us for our Loſses. A Belt.

Brother,

By this Belt I wipe away the Blood, as you have done, from the Earth, and make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as our Wise Fore-fathers, and We hope what paſses in this Council will never be forgotten.

After repeating what had been said to them concerning the Chain of Friendship, he concluded——

Brethren,

We are much obliged to the Governor, for speaking so freely & openly to us from his Heart, and as he has recommended to us to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, we aſsure him we shall take his Advice, and will do it; and that we shall likewise speak to him from our Hearts, for we look upon this as the only way to preserve our Friendship; and we shall take Care to guide and direct our young People to behave as they ought to do in promoting the Peace, and cultivating the strictest Harmony between us. A Belt

The Beaver, a Chief of the Delawares, then rising up, desired all present to pay attention to what he should say to his Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Brother,

We, the old Men of the different Nations present, are much rejoiced that the Chain of Friendship is now brightened by our Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and we return him Thanks for putting it into our hands, in the kind manner he has done which convinces us of his good Intentions.

We, the Delawares, Shawaneese, Munsies, Mohickons, Wyandotts, and our Uncles the six Nations, will keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, in the Manner you desire us. We now desire the Governor will also take hold of the end of this Belt, which we stretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briars and Brush that have grown up in it, that we may travel it in Peace and Safety.

Brother,

We make the Road smooth and pleasant for your Commissioners to Travel home, and make a Report to you, at our antient Council Fire in Philadelphia, of what they now hear from us. And when you consider our Speeches you will find that our Hearts are good, and that we are determined to preserve the Road of Peace free from any interruption on our Parts. We desire you will take the same care on your Parts, for if any Logs should be laid acroſs it, by any of your People, it will be undoing every thing that is now agreed on, between our several Nations, and you, at this meeting.

A Belt.

Then Quequedagaytho rose and said that they had spoken every thing they had to say, at this Time to their Brother Onas; and, addreſsing himself to Mr Croghan, spoke as follows.

Brother,

We have long been acquainted with you, and are well pleased with your Behaviour towards us, and, at this Time, are the more obliged to you for introducing to us the Commiſsioners from the Government of Pennsylvania, as it has given us a good Opportunity of renewing our Peace with the good People of that Province, with whom our Fore-fathers always lived in the most perfect Friendship. You spoke to us the other Day, and recommended to us to take into our most serious consideration the several Matters we have heard from the Governor of Pennsylvania, by his Commiſsioners, and to weigh them well in our Minds before we give our Answers to them.

Brother,

We have taken your Advice, and you may be convinced of this by what we have just now said in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies, and Mohickons. A Belt.

The Speaker of the Delawares then observed that they had finished what they had to say at this Time.

Then a Chief of the Six Nations rose up, and, addreſsing himself to the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, said,—

Brethren,

We have heard with attention what the Delawares have now said to you, and we shall speak to you to-Morrow; and so will our younger Brothers, the Shawanese.

At a Conference, held with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, on Monday the 2nd Day of May 1768.

Present the same as before

Tohoniſsahgarawa, a Chief of the Six Nations, got up, and, addreſsing himself to the several Nations present, said,—

Brethren,

The great giver of Life has brought us all together, at this Council Fire, in order to promote the good work of Peace; and we have heard what our Brother Onas hath said to us by his Commiſsioners; and you will now hearken attentively to what the Six Nations are about to say to him in Answer to his Meſsages. A String.

Then, addreſsing himself to the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, he said,—

Brethren,

You have already heard what our Nephews, the Delawares, have said to you; they have spoken freely and openly to you from their Hearts; and we hope it has made a proper Impreſsion on you; We are now in like Manner going to open our Hearts to you freely, and We also hope that what We shall deliver will be received by you in a friendly Manner.

A String.

Brother Onas,

In your several Speeches you have desired us to open our Minds freely, and to speak before you every thing that gives us uneasineſs; we are obliged to you for this advice, which we shall follow, and are glad of an opportunity to speak to you in Council.

Brother,

It is not without Grief that we see our Country settled by you, without our Knowledge or Consent; and it is a long Time since we first complained to you of this Grievance; which we find has not as yet been redreſsed; but Settlements are still extending farther into our Country. Some of them are made directly on our War-Path, leading to our Enemies Country, and we do not like it.

Brother,

You have Laws amongst you to govern your People by, and it will be the strongest Proof of the Sincerity of your Friendship to let us see that you remove the People from our Lands; as we look upon it, it will be Time enough for you to settle them when you have purchased them and the Country becomes yours.

A Belt.

Brother,

We have heard with Pleasure what you have said to us; you have made our Hearts easy with respect to the Loſses we have suffered by you; and, therefore, we shall not take Notice of any past misfortunes.—— We are glad to find our Nephews, the Delawares, have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship with you, and, by this Belt, we join our hands with you and them in holding it fast. We speak now in behalf of the six Nations residing in this Country, as there are some of every Tribe present, and we wish, Brother, that you may be strong, and as well disposed to preserve that Friendship as we are.

A Belt.

Brother,

I have now done speaking, and have told you every thing that remains in our Hearts, which gives us, and the several Nations in this Country, any uneasineſs.

At a Conference, held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Tuesday, the third of May, 1768.

Present, the same as before.

Nymwha, a Speaker for the Shawanese, addreſsing himself to all the Indians, desired they would attend to what he was going to say to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and all his Brethren the English, present, and spoke as follows.

Brethren,

When you talked of Peace to us, at the same time We were struggling in War We did not hearken to you at first. You mentioned it to us a second time, We still refused to attend to You; but after repeating it to us several times we consented to hear you. We then looked at you and saw you holding Instruments of War in your Hands, which we took from you, and cast them into the Air out of our Sight. We afterwards desired you to destroy your Forts, as that would be the Way to make all Nations of Indians believe you were sincere in your Friendship; and we now repeat the same request to you again.—We also desire you not to go down this River, in the way of the Warriors, belonging to the foolish Nations to the Westward; and told you that the Waters of this River, a great way below this Place, were coloured with Blood; you did not pay any regard to this, but asked us to accompany you down, which we did, and felt the smart of our Rashness, and with difficulty returned to our Friends. We see you now about making Batteaus, and, we make no doubt, you intend going down the River again, which we now tell you is disagreeable to all Nations of Indians; and now again desire you to sit still at this Place.

They are also uneasy to see that you think yourselves Masters of this Country, because you have taken it from the French, who you know had no Right to it, as it is the Property of us Indians.— We often hear that you intend to fight with the French again; if you do We desire you will remove your Quarrel out of this Country, and carry it over the great Waters, where you used to fight and where We shall neither see or know any thing of it. All We desire is to enjoy a quiet Peace with you both; and that We should be strong in talking of Peace.

We have now spoken to you from our Hearts, and hope We shall be strong in promoting a lasting Friendship. All We have to say to you now is to be strong and let us agree to what We desire of each other. When you first talked of Peace to us you desired us to sit over the River quietly at our Fires; but our Women and Children were frightened away by the Noise you made in repairing your Fort; but, if you do as we desired you they will return without Fear.

A Belt

Brethren,

You have heard what we desired in our last Speech, and we hope you will comply with our Request, and not attempt to go down this River again, as the Nations who live that way are surprized to see you make a practice of this, at the same time that you were making profeſsions of Friendship to us. We therefore desire you will put a Stop to your People going down this River, till We have spoke to the Nations living in that Country, which we intend to do with the aſsistance of our Brothers the Six Nations and our Grand Fathers the Delawares. A String.

Brethren,

The reason of our mentioning this Matter, at this Time, is, because we hope you will take pity on us, and do as we have desired you.

Then Kiſsonauchtha, a Chief of the Shawanese rose up and said.

Brethren, We are glad to see you here, and that you are sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania to confer with us at this Council. — It much rejoiced our Hearts to take you by the Hand on your Arrival, and We aſsure you that the several Nations now present are equally rejoiced with us on this Account. A String.

Brethren,

You have informed us that you are sent by the Governor and wise Men of Pennsylvania, to hear whatever may paſs at this Council. — We are glad to hear you say you had made the Road clear and smooth, as you came along, and that you have brought to us the Chain of Friendship, in your Hands, from our Brethren the wise Men of Pennsylvania. This has dispersed the dark Clouds of Night, which hung over our Heads on account of many late misfortunes which have happened, and brought to us the light of the clear Day. You have, no Doubt heard of many bad Reports of Mischief, which have made an ill impreſsion on your Minds against us: we now remove them quite away, and make your Hearts easy, like those of your wise Fore-fathers. We also clear the Road on our Parts, that when you set off, you may travel it back with Pleasure to your Council House at Philadelphia, which I likewise sweep clean, that your wise Men, when you return, may sit down in it with satisfaction and Comfort, and look back upon us, their Brethren, remembering that we have not forgot our antient Friendship.

Brethren,

We have now, on all sides, cleared and made smooth the Road between you and us; and we desire you, on your parts, to be strong, and not suffer any of your Soldiers to Travel it, who carry sharp edged Weapons with them, as that may injure the Friendship subsisting between us.

A Belt

Mr. Croghan then acquainted the Indians, that the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, and he, would take the above Speeches into consideration, and Answer them to morrow.

N.B. – This Afternoon fourteen Canoes arrived here, containing thirty eight Munsies and Mohickons, exclusive of Women and Children, who reside on the Heads of the West Branch of Susquehanna.

At a Conference, held with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, on Wednesday, the fourth of May, 1768: P.M.

Present, the same as before:

Thoniſsahgarawa, a Chief of the six Nations, rose up, and, addreſsing himself to the Gentlemen, and several Nations present apologized for some difference which happened this Morning among themselves, as it was the means of preventing our Meeting them in the Forenoon, and desired that their Brethren, the English, and the Tribes of Indians present, would take no Notice of it.

A String

The same Chief then spoke as follows:

Brethren,

I am sorry to hear what our Brethren, the Shawanese, said to you Yesterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any mention of your keeping Poſseſsion of the Forts you have taken from the French; for, it was agreed upon by the six Nations, as well as all other Indians, that the French should be driven out of this Country, and the Poſseſsion of all their Forts and Towns put into the Hands of our Brethren the English, and the Road of Peace was opened, from the Sun-rising to the Sun-setting, for all Nations to Travel in.

A String.

Then Kayashuta, a Chief of the Seneca's, got up, and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of Peace, made by Colonel Bradstreet with the Indians in the Year 1764, spoke as follows,

Brethren,

What our Chief has just now mentioned to you is very true, and you will see by this Paper, that, during the late unhappy Differences between us, we held a Treaty with Colonel Bradstreet, by which we agreed, that you had a right to build Forts and trading Houses where you pleased, and to Travel the Road of Peace, from the Sun-rising to the Sun-setting. At that Treaty the Shawanese and Delawares were with me, and know all this well; and I am much surprized that the Shawanese should speak to you in the Manner they did yesterday.

The Commiſsioners then addreſsed themselves to the Six Nations, and spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nations,

It gave us great Pleasure to hear what you said the other Day to your Brother ONAS and We thank you in his Name for the readineſs you discovered in brightening and making strong our antient Chain of Friendship. This will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is sincerely determined to continue to do the same on his Part.

Brethren,

We esteem it a strong Mark of the Sincerity and Goodneſs of your Hearts, that you have opened them to us so freely and fully, as your Brother ONAS earnestly desired you, that he might know whatever lay still concealed within your Breasts, which gave you any uneasineſs.

Brethren

You have candidly and publickly told us that you are now easy with respect to all former Loſses you have suffered by our Means, and that you will take no farther Notice of such Things. — This entirely corresponds with your strong profeſsions of Friendship.

A String.

Brethren,

You have also freely, and without reserve, informed us, that the only Grievance, which you now have reason to complain of, is the Settlement made on your Lands. — We are glad, Brethren, we have now so good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the several Nations present, with the Mind of your Brother Onas, and the endeavours which have been used to do you Justice in this respect.

Brethren,

We can aſsure you, that nothing has given him more Concern than to find a Number of foolish People should dare to seat themselves on Lands in this Province, which your good Friends the Proprietors have not as yet purchased from you. Governor Penn, therefore, as well from his own sincere and earnest inclinations to remove this Injury done you, as by the expreſs Commands of Our great King George, iſsued Proclamations, near two Years ago, ordering all Persons whatsoever, who had settled on your Lands, to remove without delay, and forbiding others from taking the least Poſseſsion of any, under the severest Penalty of the Law.

Brethren,

As the People, who have settled on your Lands, came chiefly from Virginia, the Governor of that Province likewise iſsued Proclamations and Orders to the same Purpose. — The King's General too, (His Excellency General Gage,) hath twice sent up Parties of Soldiers to the People living on Red Stone Creek and the Monongahela, to warn them off your Lands, and threatened them with seizing their Persons and Effects if they refused to move away. But, Brethren, we are sorry to tell you that none of these Measures have had the desired Effect, and therefore, Governor Penn, and his Aſsembly, having still your Interest greatly at Heart, paſsed a Law, in February last, inflicting the Penalty of Death on all Persons who should continue on your Lands after the first Day of June next; and, in order that the People, who were settled on them, might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor Penn, near two Months ago, sent to them four prudent and honest Men to distribute Copies of it among them, with a Number of Proclamations, commanding them to obey it strictly, under the Penalty of Death, and also to read and explain them fully to the People. —

Brethren,

Those four Men have lately returned home, and reported to the Governor of Pennsylvania, that they had executed his Orders; but that they were told by the People settled at and near Red Stone Creek, that they had been encouraged by the Indians themselves to continue on those Lands; that, however, they are determined to obey the Law, and move off without delay. But, Brethren, we are sorry to tell you, that as soon as the Men sent by the Governor had prevailed on the Settlers to consent to a compliance with the Law, there came among them eight Indians, who live at the Mingo Town down this River, and desired the People not to leave their

Settlements, but to sit quiet on them till the present Treaty at this Place should be concluded. The People, on receiving this advice and encouragement, suddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their Places, till they should hear farther from the Indians.

The Indians then delivered to the Men sent by the Governor a String of Wampum, and a Speech, which they desired them to carry to the Governor. The Speech was this: — "You are sent here by "your great Men to tell these People to go away from the Lands, "which you say is ours; and our great Men have sent us, and we "are glad to meet here the same Day. We tell you the White People "must stop, and we stop them till the Treaty; and when George "Croghan and our great Men shall speak together, we will tell "them what to do."

Now, Brethren, we cannot help expreſsing to you our great Concern at this Behaviour of those Indians, as it has absolutely frustrated the Steps the Governor was taking to do you Justice, by the immediate removal of those People from your Lands. And we must tell you, Brethren, that the Conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing; and we are much at a Loſs to account for the Reason of it at this Time, when the Six Nations are complaining of Encroachments being made on their Lands. You yourselves, Brethren, must be very sensible that, while any of the Indians encourage the People to stay on their Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Measures to remove them. But, Brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is, that you will immediately send off some of your Prudent and wise Men with a Meſsage to the People settled at Red-Stone, Youghoghainy, and Monongahela, to contradict the advice of the eight Indians from the Mingo Town; and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their continuing any longer on their Settlements; and that you expect they will quit them without Delay.

If you agree to this, we will send an honest and discreet White Man to accompany your Meſsengers. And, Brethren, if after receiving such Notice from you, they shall refuse to remove by the Time limited them, you may depend upon it, the Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution against them.

A String

The Commiſsioners then, addreſsing themselves to the Shawanese, spoke as follows.

Brethren,

In the first part of your Speeches Yesterday, you acquainted us that it was very disagreeable to you to see a Fort continued at this Place, contrary to your Expectations, and that you were very sorry to find a Number of Batteaus building here, in order to go down the River. With regard to these Things we can only say, it is not a little surprizing to us that you should mention them at this Time, as we have always understood that this Matter was settled with the Six Nations, and all other Indians, several Years ago, and their full Consent obtained for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to Trade.

But, Brethren, as we came here to confer with you on Subjects which only relate to the Province of Pennsylvania, we have no concern in this Busineſs. It is an Affair of our great King of England, and as such we must refer you for a more particular Answer to Mr. Croghan, who, you know, is appointed by His Majesty to transact his Affairs with the Indians in this Country.

The Commiſsioners then spoke to the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons, and Wyandotts, as follows.—

Brethren,

We now return you thanks, in the Name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and in behalf of the good People of that Province, for the kind Manner in which you have received his Meſsages by us. We aſsure you, it gave us great Pleasure to hear you declare, in this public Council your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and your Determination to preserve it bright, and not to suffer any little Accidents to make a Breach in it.

Brethren,

It is a strong proof of the Sincerity of your Hearts, that you have resolved, entirely to forget, all the past Mischiefs and Injuries which have been committed, by the folly of our Wicked and rash young Men, and we now hope these Things will never interrupt our future Peace and Happineſs.

Brethren,

We also thank you for making the Road smooth between you and the People of Pennsylvania, by removing all the Obstructions that were in it, in such a Manner that it may be Travelled by all People with Ease and Safety.

Brethren,

It will give us much Pleasure, when we return to Philadelphia, to communicate to the Governor all that has paſsed between us at these Conferences; and to aſsure him of your friendly Dispositions and upright Intentions, which, you may depend on, we shall faithfully do.

A Belt.

The Commiſsioners having finished what they had to say to the Indians, Mr Croghan made them the following Speeches:

Brethren, the Shawanese,

When you spoke yesterday to the Governor of Pennsylvania, you desired him to destroy this Fort, and not to paſs down this River, as it was bloody; and said, that Our Warriors paſsing through your Country, gave you and all other Nations great Uneaſineſs in your Minds.— You are the only Nation that has mentioned this Circumstance, and I must tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, has no Concern in this Matter.

Brethren, I well remember that when the French built a Fort here, and paſsed up and down this River, you did not desire them to destroy their Forts, and leave your Country. We were at War with your old Father, the French, when we drove them away, and took Poſseſsion of this Fort; after that we conquered them, which you well know, and when we came here the Six Nations agreed to it, and came with us, and opened a Road of Peace through all this Country, from the Sun-rising to the Sun-setting, both by Land and Water, that we might talk in Peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward; and we thought the Six Nations had a Right so to do, as we always understood that they were the Original Proprietors of this Country.

Brethren,

When I was first going down this River, by Order of His Excellency General Gage, and the Honourable Sir William Johnson, all the Nations now present agreed to it, and sent Deputies with me to promote the good Work of Peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward; and to receive them into the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the King's Subjects, the Six Nations, and all others in Alliance with them; and to take them under His Majesty's most gracious Protection, which has been since done. It is very true, when we first went down, we met with a Misfortune from some of the Nations we were going to speak to, through the Instigation of the French, who then had an influence with those People to persuade them to do Mischief.

but ever since that Time those Nations have behaved well to their Brethren, the English, and, after that unhappy Accident, by which we were Sufferers, Captain Murray and Mr. McKee condoled with your Nation for your Loſses, agreeable to the antient Custom of our Forefathers, and buried the Bones of our Deceased Brethren, whose Loſs gave me great Pain of Mind; and I did not expect to find their Bones raked out of the Ground, and brought into Council at this Time, especially as you must know that we were struck by the very Hatchet you yourselves put into their Hands to strike the English with.

Brethren,

By the late Treaty of Peace between the King of Great Britain and the French King, the latter gave us Poſseſsion of all their Forts and Towns, as we had conquered them. You likewise took notice Yesterday of our building Boats, and making Repairs to this Fort. — I must tell you, that the King, my Master, never made War on any Indian Nation in this Country; on the contrary he has always promoted Peace among you; an Instance of which you see in the Peace brought about between the Six Nations and Cherokees. But you all well know that the French acted on different Principles, by setting one Nation at War against another. This Conduct of theirs was not pleasing to the Six Nations; they therefore, requested the English to go with them and Sir William Johnson to drive the French from Niagara, and put it into the hands of the English, which you all well know they did; and since that Time our Warriors have paſsed through this Country from Fort to Fort, and back again, and no difference has happened between them and your People. I am therefore surprized, Brethren, to hear you want to stop the Road of Peace that hath been so long opened for all Nations, from the Sun rising to the Sun setting.

A Belt.

Brethren of the six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandotts, Mumies and Mohickons, give Attention to what I am going to say to you.

It gives me great Pleasure to find that the Measures taken by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the wise People of that Province, have proved so effectual and agreeable to your several Nations as to remove all Uneasineſs from your Minds, on Account of the many Accidents that have happened between your People and the King's Subjects in that Province; and that you have buried them so deep in the Earth, that neither you, nor your Children yet unborn, may ever call them to Remembrance.

Brethren,

Your Fore-fathers lived in the strictest Friendship with the worthy Founder of that Province, and the good People that came with him, and you have now renewed and brightened that antient Chain of Friendship with the Governors Commiſsioners, in behalf of the King's Subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your several Nations to hold fast by that Chain, and act on the same Principles your wise fore fathers formerly did.

A String

Brethren,

You have all heard what the Six Nations said to You by their Deputies, that they heartily repented of their own past ill Conduct towards their Brethren, the English, in stealing Horses and committing other Abuses; and they have desired you, Brethren, to cast out all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and return any stolen Horses you may have amongst you, and think of Nothing for the future, but promoting the good work of Peace between you and your good Brethren the English

Brethren,

The King of Great-Britain, your Father, and my Master, takes Delight, in promoting Peace, among all Nations of Indians in this Country, and his own Subjects, which you must be well acquainted with. You all Daily experience his Love towards You, and his Pity for your Neceſsities, by the Favours you constantly receive from his Officers here and elsewhere, and I am sorry to say, that your past Conduct shews a want of Gratitude in you, to his Subjects.

Whenever the King makes Peace with any Nation, he never violates his Engagements, though he always has it in his Power to chastize any People who dares be so hardy as to disturb the Tranquility of their Neighbours.— But, I now trust, Brethren, that your future Conduct will be such as may merit His Majesty's Esteem and Protection.

By this Belt, I now clear the Road of Peace, and make it smooth and easy to travel, from the Sun-rising to the Sun Setting, that your Brethren, the English, and all Nations of Indians, may travel it with Pleasure, as one People, united in the strongest Chain of Friendship that our Women, and Children, yet unborn, may mutually enjoy the Bleſsings of a lasting Peace.

Brethren of the Six Nations, who are settled at the two Creeks. I am sorry to hear from some of your Brethren, the English, that whenever any of them paſs by your Village, you take Rum and other things from them. You must be sensible this Conduct is very wrong, and a Breach of your Engagements to us; I hope I shall hear no more of it: You have been desired, three Years ago, by the Six Nation Council, to remove up this River nearer to their Country, and I now desire you will take that Meſsage into your most serious Consideration, and do as they have directed you; which will be very agreeable to all your Brethren the English. A String

Mr Croghan having finished what he had to say to the Indians, the Commiſsioners addreſsed themselves to all the Nations present, and said,

Brethren,

We are now to acquaint you, that by order of the Government of Pennsylvania, we deliver to you a present of Goods, to be distributed among the several Tribes present; to Cloath your Women and Children, and we desire you will receive them as a Testimony of the Affection and Regard which the Governor and good People of this Province have for you.

The Commiſsioners then delivered the Presents to the different Tribes, amounting to One Thousand and fifty Pounds, Pennsylvania Currency, including the several private Presents made to the Chiefs and Warriors.

This Evening, arrived here, Twenty five Six Nation Warriors, on their return from the Cherokee Country, and brought with them two Prisoners.

At a private Conference held at Fort Pitt, on Friday, the sixth day of May, 1768, with all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares, Munsies, and Mohickons.

Present,

Mr Croghan and the Commiſsioners.

The Beaver rose up, and spoke as follows, in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies, and Mohickons.

Brethren,

It gives us great Pleasure that the Conferences are now ended, that the antient Chain of Friendship is now renewed, and the Road made smooth between our several Tribes and our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania.—— Every Thing you have said respecting the Folly of our young People, in stealing your Horses and committing other Abuses, we have laid to our Hearts, and will take Care to prevent any such Misconduct in them for the future; and we desire, Brethren, you will take Care that none of your young People steal any Horses from us, which they have frequently done. A Belt

He then addressed himself to the Commissioners, and said,

Brethren,

We now speak to you on Account of Trade. — The Traders, who supply us with Goods, come from your Province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the Goods they sell us are Dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they cost them; but we are certain from our own knowledge, that they do not allow us the same Price for our Skins and Furs as they did formerly, and hope you will speak to them to allow us a sufficient Price for our Peltry. A Belt.

Brethren,

The Country lying between this River and the Allegheny Mountains, has always been our Hunting Ground; but the White People, who have scattered themselves over it, have, by their hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourselves to have the only Right to; and we desire you will acquaint our Brother, the Governor, of this, and prevent their Hunting there for the future. A String.

Brethren,

We have now done speaking on Business, and every thing has been settled at this Conference to our Satisfaction; and We have agreed, that two of our principal Warriors named Quequedaquedo and Killbuck, shall accompany you to Philadelphia, in order to see the Governor, and bring us such Answers as he shall think proper to send Us respecting our Trade and Hunting Country. A Belt.

To which, the Commissioners replied,

Brethren,

We have already communicated to you and the other Nations, the several Steps taken by the Government to do you all Justice, with respect to the Encroachments on your Lands; and we shall carefully report to the Governor every thing you have now said to us on this Head, that he may take such Measures as may be judged most expedient to satisfy you, and you may expect to receive his Answer, as soon as a convenient Opportunity offers.

Pennsylvania, 1768.

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt, on Saturday, the 7th of May 1768 with the Chiefs, and Principal Warriors, of the Shawanese

Present,

Mr. Croghan, and the Commiſsioners.

Kiſsinaughtha, a Chief of the Shawaneses, addreſsed himſelf to the Commiſsioners, and said

Brethren,

When you ſpoke to us from the Governor, you desired us to ſpeak from our Hearts, and tell you what gave us any Uneaſineſs of Mind. We considered your Speeches, and did so, which we find by your Answer was not agreeable to you, You believe, what we ſpoke to you did not belong to the Governor of Pennsylvania, but to the King

Brethren,

We aſsure you that we are as well diſposed to live in Friendship with our Brethren, the English, as any other Nation in this Country, and will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship now renewed and brightened by our Brother Onas, as long as the Graſs Grows, or Waters run, with all our Brethren the English.

A String.

The same Speaker addreſsed himſelf to Mr. Croghan, and ſpoke as follows.

Brother,

We are all very sorry that we should have said any thing, the other Day, to our Brother Onas, that should give you, or his Commiſsioners, any Offence, or our Brethren the Six Nations. — But, as the Governor of Pennsylvania, in his Speeches, desired us to open our Minds, and to tell every thing that gave us any Uneaſineſs, we were determined to do so.

Brother,

When you ſpoke to us the next Day, you told us every thing that paſsed in the Time of War, as well as since, which is very true; and we acknowledge we were wrong, though we did not expect you would do as we requested; And from what you have told us We know that it is not in the Power of any other Person but the King our Father. And though you say we were the only Nation that has mentioned this to you, we know, that all other Nations of Indians wish, as well as we, that there were no Forts in this Country.

As to what we said about the Boats going down the River, we did not mean that they should not go, but desired you would not send them till we had Time to go and Counsel with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence — And as to what we said about our People that were killed when you were taken Prisoner, we only mentioned it to shew you what a foolish People the Indians there are. It is very true, Brother, we did send a Hatchet to those Nations in Time of War, but it was sent to us from the Seneca's, to carry to them.

Brother,

We now desire that you may forget what we first spoke to you about those things; and help us to some Council Wampum, as we are very poor; and we will immediately set out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts we sent them, and do every Thing in our Power to make the Road smooth & easy to Travel, and convince you that we are as much disposed to hold fast the Chain of Friendship, as any Nation in this Country.

A Belt

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt, on Monday the 9th of May, 1768, with the Chiefs, and Principal Warriors of the Six Nations.

Present,

Mr. Croghan and the Commissioners.

It was agreed upon by them to comply with the Request of the Commissioners in sending Messengers to the People settled at Redstone, Youghiogany, and Monongahela, to signify to them the great Displeasure of the Six Nations at their taking Possession of the Lands there and making Settlements on them; and also that it is expected they will, with their Families, remove without further Notice. They accordingly appointed the White Mingo, and the three Deputies sent from the Six Nation Country, to carry a Message to that Effect; and the Commissioners agreed to send Mr. John Frazer, and Mr. John Thompson, to accompany them with written Instructions, in behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania.

Monday, 9th of May, 1768, P.M.

The Indian Messengers having agreed to set out for Redstone Creek to Morrow, the Commissioners, as an encouragement to them for the Trouble of their Journey made them a present of some Black Wampum

They then desired Mr. Frazer and Captain Thompson to hold themselves prepared for accompanying the Indian Meſsengers in the Morning, and wrote them a Letter of Instructions, which follows in these Words, Viz.

Fort Pitt, the 9th of May, 1768.

Gentlemen,

The Six Nations, at the public Conferences held last Week with them and other Tribes of Indians at this Place, renewed their Complaints of Encroachments being made on their Lands, and they have agreed, at our Instance, to send four Meſsengers to the People settled on the Waters of the Monongahela, and Youghiogany, to expreſs their great Disapprobation of their continuing still there, and also to let them know that it is expected, by the whole Confedaracy of the Six Nations, that they will remove from the Lands they have unjustly taken Poſseſsion of, without further Delay. But as it is neceſsary, in order to inforce the Meſsage from the Indians, and to see that it is properly and effectually communicated to the People, that some prudent Persons should accompany the Indian Meſsengers, we request that you will do us the Favour to undertake this Buſineſs.

As soon as you arrive in the midst of the Settlement near Redstone Creek it will be neceſsary to convene as many of the Settlers as poſsible, to whom the Indians may then deliver the Meſsage, which shall be given to you in Writing; and we desire you will leave a few Copies of it with the principal People, that they may communicate the same to those who live at any considerable Distance from them.

We herewith furnish you with a Copy of the Speech delivered to us at this Treaty by the Six Nations, respecting the Settlement of their Lands, which you will be pleased to read to the Settlers for their information.

You may then acquaint them, that they must be convinced, by this Meſsage, and the Speech of the Six Nations, that they have hitherto been artfully deceived by a few straggling Indians of no Consequence, who may have encouraged them to stay on their Settlements; and that they will now be left without the least Pretence or Excuse for staying on them any longer. However, we make no Doubt, but before you reach Redstone, many of the Families will have removed, in Obedience to the late Law paſsed in this Province, which has been read and fully explained to them by the Reverend Mr. Steel, and the other Gentlemen who the Governor sent up to them in March last.

But should you find any of those inconsiderate People still actuated by a Lawleſs and obstinate Spirit to bid Defiance to the Civil Authority, you may let them know, that we were under no Neceſsity of sending, in the Name of the Governor, any further Notice to them, or of being at the Pains at making them acquainted with the real Minds of the Indians, to induce them to quit their Settlements, for that the Powers of Government are sufficient to compel them to pay due Obedience to the Laws, and they may depend upon it, they will be effectually exerted, if they persist in their Obstinacy.

You may likewise aſsure them, that they need not attempt to make an Offer of Terms with the Government respecting their Removal, as we hear some of them have vainly proposed to do, by saying they would go off the Lands immediately, on condition that they should be secured to them as soon as the Proprietary Purchase is made. It is a high Insult on Government for those People even to hint such Things.

The only Motives, therefore, which excite us to make use of the present Expedient of sending you with Meſsengers from the Indians on this Occasion, is the compaſsionate Concern we have for the dangerous Situation and Diſtreſses of those unhappy People, and the hopes we have that, by this Means, they may be convinced it is their true and best Interest to pay a due Submiſsion to the Laws, by relinquishing their Settlements without Delay. If any of them should talk of Petitioning the Governor for a Preference in taking up the Lands they have improved, you may aſsure them from us, that it will be to no Manner of purpose, till the have first complied with the Law.

We depend greatly on your Care and Prudence, in executing this Buſineſs to our Satisfaction, and recommend it to you to be particularly careful that the Indian Meſsengers are treated with the greatest Civility and kindneſs. When you return to Fort Bedford, we beg you will write us an Account of your Proceedings. We wish you a safe Return to your Families, and are, with great Regards,

Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient
humble Servants
John Allen
To Meſsieurs John Frazer and William Thompson. Joseph Shippen, Junior

Meſsieurs Frazer and Thompson being in Readineſs with their Horses and Provisions, for their Journey to Redstone Creek, the Commiſsioners sent several Times for the Indian Meſsengers, who at last came to the Fort, and acquainted them that they had been seriously considering the Buſineſs they were going to be sent on, and it now appeared to them so disagreeable, that they could by no means consent to undertake it, and immediately returned the Wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated, as to the Reasons of their declining to perform what they had consented to, they answered, that three of them were sent as Deputies by the six Nation Council to attend the Treaty here; and having received no Directions from them to proceed any further, they chose to return home, in Order to make Report of what they had seen and heard at this Place. — They further added, that the driving White People away from their Settlements was a Matter which no Indians could, with any satisfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own People to remove from Indian Lands.

After this refusal of the Indians, who had been appointed to carry the Meſsages from the six Nations, the Commiſsioners in vain attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the Buſineſs, though they used great Endeavours for that Purpose; and they thought it both useleſs and imprudent to continue to preſs a Matter on the Indians, which they found they were generally much averse to; and therefore concluded to set out on their return to Philadelphia, without further Delay. But in a short Time afterwards Kayashuta came with Arroas (a principal Warrior of the six Nations) to the Commiſsioners at their Lodgings, where the former addreſsed himself to them in Effect as follows, viz^t

Brethren

I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your Expectations of the Indian Meſsengers going to Redstone, according to your desire, and our Agreement, and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented Mind, on this Account. Believe me, Brethren, this Thought fills my Heart with the deepest Grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us, without speaking to you on this Subject, and endeavouring to make your Minds easy. —

We were all of us much disposed to comply with your Request, and expected it would have been done without difficulty, but I now find, that not only the Indians appointed by us, but all our other young Men, are very unwilling to carry a Meſsage from us to the White People, Ordering them to remove from our Lands. They say they would not chuse to incur the ill Will of those People, for, if they should be now removed, they will hereafter return to their Settlements, when the English have purchased the Country from us; And we shall be very unhappy, if, by our Conduct towards them at this Time we shall give them Reason to dislike us, and treat us in an unkind Manner when they again become our Neighbours. We therefore hope, Brethren, you will not be displeased at us for not performing our Agreement with you, for you may be aſsured that we have good Hearts towards all our Brethren the English.

The Commiſsioners returned Kayashuta many Thanks for his friendly Behaviour on this Occasion; and aſsured him that they greatly approved of the Conduct of the Indians, during this Treaty; and were now returning home with very easy and contented Minds.— They further acquainted him that their Reason for urging them to send a Meſsage to the Redstone Settlers proceeded entirely from the great Anxiety they had of contributing every Thing in their Power, that might expedite the Measures taken by the Government to do them Justice, and to redreſs every Injury they complained of. Yet, as they found the Compliance of their Request was disagreeable to the Indians, they could not preſs the Matter on them any further, though it appeared to be a Step very neceſsary to be taken at this Time

They then took leave of the Indians in the most friendly Manner, and set out on their Return to Philadelphia.—

The End of the Treaty, held with the Indians,
at Fort Pitt.

The said Records being taken into Consideration, and no Circumstances appearing in favour of the said Criminals, excepting Giles Bowers, alias Powell, who was recommended to the Governor by the said Judges as an Object of His Mercy, The Governor, with the advice of the Board, issued a Warrant for the Execution of William Dobbins and Thomas Hannon, on Saturday, the Ninth Day of July next, and granted a Pardon to the said Giles Bowers, alias Powell.

Mr. Charles Batho, late of this City, Merchant, having removed into ——— Township, in the County of Philadelphia, and being thought by the Board a proper Person to be in the Magistracy, The Governor issued a Commission appointing him a Justice of the Peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas for the said City and County.

Francis Campble, Esquire, of Shippensburgh, in Cumberland County, having by Letter requested the Governor to accept of his Resignation of the Offices of Justice of the Peace and County Court of Common Pleas for the said County, His Honour was pleased to accept the same accordingly, and directed the Secretary to acquaint him therewith.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday the 24th June, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JOHN PENN**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a}.

William Logan,	Benjamin Chew,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	James Tilghman,	

John Allen, and Joseph Shippen, Esquires, laid before the Board the Minutes of the Proceedings and Conferences with the Ohio and other Western Indians, at the late Treaty held at Fort Pitt, which they attended as Commissioners from this Government; the same were Read, and being ordered to be entered on these Minutes, are as follows, viz^{t}:

"*Minutes of Conferences held at Fort Pitt, in April and May,* 1768, *under the Direction of George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Ohio, and other Western Indians.*

"At a Conference held at Fort Pitt, on Tuesday, the 26th Day of April, 1768, with the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, and Mohickons, residing on the Waters of the Ohio.

"PRESENT:

George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs.

John Allen,
Joseph Shippen, Junr. } Esquires, Commissioners from the Province of Pennsylvania.
Alexander M'Kee, Esquire, Commissary of Indian Affairs.
Colonel John Reed, Commandant.
Captain Charles Edmonston.
Captain ——— Pownall.

Lieutenants.

Thomas Ford,
Alexander Maclellan,
Jesse Wright,
Samuel Steel,
William Wood,
Thomas Batt.

Ensigns.

Thomas Hutchins,
Robert Hamilton,
James Savage,
Godfrey Tracy.

Mr. Henry Montour, Interpreter.

INDIANS.

Six Nations.

Keyashuta,
White Mingo,
Soneno,
Allyondongo,
Onanghkong,
Gettyqucaye,
Onondagago,
Caddedonago,
Saggoyadentha,
Thonissagaraws,
Oyanay,
Tocaughquottet. } Chiefs.
Tocageda,
Toedussaho,
Kennissoen,
Thagonneyesus,
Dawatdehough,
Awanneynatha, } Chief Warriors.
With 293 Warriors, besides Women and Children.

Delawares.

Nettawatways, or New Comer,
Custelloga,
Beaver,
Latort,
Spawgassa,
Nessicuthethem,
Cascatheon,
Kekiwenum,
Washawanon,
Mahetoaughkong,
Loyalaughaland,
Tugasso.
Captain Jacobs, } Chiefs.
Wingannum,
Captain Pipe,
Captain Jonny,
Quequedegatha, or Grey Eyes,
White Wolf,
Theckhoton,
Opemalughim,
Killaykhehon,
Wiesahoxon, } Chief Warriors.
With 311 Warriors, besides Women and Children.

Shawanese.

Kaysinnaughtha, or the hard Man,
Etawakissabo,
Maughkatethwa,
Maykypuckathey,
Maughkateymowaywa,
Nymwha,
Bennoxcumma,
Naynichtha,
Wassaynametha,
Wethawathocka.
} Chiefs.

Thethawgay,
Waughcomme,
Othawaydia,
Mawaydia,
Munnena.
} Chief Warriors.

Munsies.

Auttemaway,
Kendassecong,
Wassawayhim,
Queckquahim,
Waughhellapo.
} Chiefs.

With 196 Warriors, besides Women and Children.

Mohickons.

Wennighjalis,
Kelleigheon,
} Chiefs.

With 90 Warriors, besides Women and Children.

Seven Wyandotts sent to attend the Conference.

Kawcomme,
Shilleywathetha,
Quighbya,
} With 141 Warriors, besides Women and Children.

In the whole 1103 Indians, besides Women and Children.

The Indians having taken their Seats in Order, Mr. Croghan opened the Conferences as follows, viz^{t}:

"Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, and Mohickons:

"I am glad to see so many of your different Nations assembled at this Council Fire, and with this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes, and wipe away your Tears, that you may see and look on your Brethren, the English, with Pleasure.

A String.

"Brethren:

"With this String I clean the Sweat off your Bodies, and remove all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and clean the Passage of your Hearts, that every thing which may be said to you, from your Brethren, the English, may rest easy there.

A String.

"Brethren:

"With this String I clear your Eyes, that you may hear and consider well what is going to be said to you, at this general Meeting of your several Tribes.

A String.

"Brethren:

"I take this Opportunity of our Meeting in Council to introduce to you the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, appointed by your

Brother Onas, and the Wise Men of that Government, and desire you will give particular Attention to the several Messages those Gentlemen are charged with, to deliver to your several Nations."

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were explained to the different Nations, Mr. McKee delivered to them the Message which Governor Penn sent to his Care in February last, having had no opportunity till now, of meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes together, tho' he had despatched Messengers to inform them of his having such a message to communicate to them.

The Message follows in these Words, viz^{t}:

" *By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, &c^{a}, &c^{a}.*

A Message to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawanese, at Ohio.

"Brethren:

"I am sorry to acquaint You that one Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, some time ago, having sold some Rum to a few Indians of your Nations, they all got Drunk at Stump's House on Middle Creek, and in their Liquor, threatened to kill him and his Family as he says, on which those two wicked Men Murdered several of your People.

"Brethren:

"You must be sensible that there are bad and foolish Men of all Nations, whom at Times, the Evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to Murder their most intimate Friends, and even Relations, in order to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of their Neighbors These Accidents often happen amongst yourselves as well as among us, but the imprudent Act of a few foolish People should not disturb the Peace of the many Wise and Innocent amongst Us.

"The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, and Tongues to speak the sentiments of our Hearts to each other, And when any Misfortune happens of this Kind to either of us, We should consider well the Consequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and smoak together as our fore Fathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjust and settle any Disputes that might formerly happen, that so no black Clouds might arise over our Heads to prevent us from seeing the Sun rise, and set over us in the strictest Friendship.

"This is the Method I propose to take on this unlucky Occasion, and recommend to you my Brethren, and desire you may rest easy and satisfied till you hear from me again. The strictest Justice shall be done you, and I make no doubt but you will be satisfied with my Conduct.

"On first hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I issued a Proclamation, and had those two Men apprehended and put in Prison, and make no Doubt to bring them to that Punishment so heinous a Crime deserves by the Laws of their Country.

"I have wrote to Sir William Johnson, and informed him of this Accident, and when my Express returns, you may expect to hear from me and him farther on this Subject, and more to Your Satisfaction, as You will be convinced of the Justice and upright Intentions of all his Majesty's Subjects towards your several Nations.

A Belt.

Lesser Seal

"Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of February, in the Year of our Lord 1768.

"JOHN PENN.

"By his Honour's Command.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junior, Secretary."

Wednesday the 27th of April.

Mr. Croghan, and the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, had a meeting with the Chiefs of the several Tribes, and explained to them the Heads of the several Speeches to be delivered to them from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

After the above Chiefs had considered what had been told them, the Delawares and Shawanese, on a Belt and String of Wampum, expressed their Satisfaction at seeing Commissioners from Pennsylvania at their Council Fire, and returned Mr. Croghan Thanks for introducing them to their several Nations, Assuring him they would pay due attention to what those Gentlemen should say to them from their Brother Onas, and their Brethren of that Province.

A Belt and String.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Friday the 2d Day of April, 1768.

Present, the same as before.

Mr. Croghan addressed himself to all the different Tribes, and spoke as follows, Viz^{t}:

"Brethren:

"The other Day I introduced you to the Commissioners from Pennsylvania, and informed you they had several Messages to you from the Governor and good People of that Province. They are now going to speak to you, and I desire you will pay due attention to what they shall say.

The Commissioners then, in the name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered the following Messages to the Indians:

"*The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"*To the several Tribes of Indians living on and beyond the Ohio, Vizt.: Six Nations, Shawanese and Delawares, &ca.*

"Brethren:

"It is not long since I sent a Message to you to be delivered by Mr. Alexander McKee.

"You will see that that Message was sent on purpose to acquaint you, that two of our bad inhabitants had murdered some of our Indian Brethren at Middle Creek, near Susquehanna, and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the murderers apprehended and brought to the Punishment they justly deserve.

"Ever since I sent that message to you, my Heart has been so deeply afflicted with Sorrow for the Loss you have sustained by that barbarous Act, that I could not rest or sleep quiet in my Bed, as I well knew it was a very great Breach of the solemn Engagements we had entered into, of preserving the strictest Friendship between us, in not suffering the least Link in the Chain to be broken, or any ways hurt.

"I have longed much to come myself to the Ohio, to take you by the Hand, and sit down and condole with you on so melancholy an occasion, in the Losses you have sustained in the Death of some of our good Brethren, the Indians; but I must let you know, that the great Affairs I have to manage in the Government, necessarily detain me at this Time in Philadelphia. I have therefore appointed my good Brother John Allen, Esquire, and the Provincial Secretary, Joseph Shippen, Esquire, Commissioners to meet you on this occasion, and to Speak and Condole with you in my stead. They will deliver this Message to you in my Name, and whatever they shall say to you, you may hear and believe, in the same manner as if I was present among you, and spoke to you myself; for, you may depend on it, they will say nothing to you but the real Truth, and what are the sincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

"Brethren:

"I told you also in that Message, that I had communicated this melancholy news to Sir William Johnson, and promised you, that as soon as I received his Answer, you should hear from me again; and I hoped, in such a manner as I hoped would be to your satisfaction.

"Brethren:

"I am now to inform you that I have since received Sir William Johnson's Answer, and am pleased to hear that he has laid this matter before a large number of Indians, as well of the Six Nations as of several other Northern Tribes of Indians with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences at his House; and Mr. Croghan will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty.

A String.

"Brethren:

"The unhappy accidents which have happened to some of your People in my Government have given me great Concern, as I have already told you; I with this string of Wampum gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth, that they may be no more seen.

A String.

"Brethren:

"As I have buried the Bones of all our deceased Friends, I condole with you for the Loss you have sustained in them, and cover their Graves with these few Goods.

Delivered the Condolance Presents.

"Brethren:

"With this Belt of Wampum I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was sprinkled, that the sweet Herbs which come through the Earth may have their usual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large White Belt.

"Brethren:

"Hearken now to what I have to say further to you in behalf of myself and all the good People of this Province.

"I am informed that some wicked and ill disposed People have told you many Lies; endeavored to make you believe that the good People of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you some mischief, and are not desirous of preserving the Chain of Friendship bright and entire between us. You may depend on it that all such Representations are false, and without the least foundation, and are made with no other View than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors must be looked on as our greatest Enemies. To assure you that I am desirous and sincere in my Intentions to live always in the strictest Harmony with you, and to remove every uneasiness that may be lodged in your Breasts, I have impowered and instructed my Commissioners to confer with you on any matters which immediately relate to my Government, and to hear what you have to say to me with regard to all such things as may contribute to preserve the Peace and strengthen that Band of Friendship in which you are united with the good People of this Province; and I make no doubt but you have the same good Dispositions that I have to promote that End, and that all

Things will be freely communicated to one another in these Conferences; I desire, therefore, that you will fully inform my Commissioners of everything that gives you the least uneasiness, that I may know it and endeavour to remove all Cause of Discontent among you.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I have told you every thing I had to say to you relative to the unhappy Murder committed by two of our wicked People on some of your Brethren, and as I am and have been doing every Thing in my Power to bring those Offenders to Justice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have lost in the Indian Country by some of your foolish young Men; And as I am determined that the strictest Justice shall be done you, I must let you know that I expect the same Justice from you for the Loss of His Majesty's Subjects entrusted to my Care. This is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendship long subsisting between your several Nations and Us, and if we both unite in attending strictly to those Treaties, we shall be able to preserve the Chain of Friendship bright and without Rust.

"It was likewise agreed at those Treaties, that whenever any Accident should happen, that might give the least Uneasiness, or in any Manner endanger the Friendship subsisting between us, We should immediately inform each other of it. Now, you see that I have not forgot those antient Treaties, for as soon as I had Knowledge of those unlucky Accidents which have happened in my Province, I immediately sent you Notice of them by a Speech and Belt, to be delivered to you by Mr. McKee; and I now send my two Commissioners to Condole with you on that Melancholy Occasion.

"I must now inform you of such English Subjects belonging to my Province as have been Murdered in the Indian Country, and have come to my Knowledge, viz^{t}: Henry O'Brian, Peter Brown, and eight other Men, in proceeding down the Ohio last August, with two large Batteaus, loaded with Goods, were murdered by the Indians, and part of the Goods taken away, near the Falls of that River. Thomas Mitchell a Trader, was likewise Murdered in one of the Shawanese Villages last Fall. John M^{c}Donald was also Murdered near Fort Pitt in December last, by a Delaware Indian.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"With this Belt I renew, brighten and make strong the Chain of Friendship that Subsists between us, I have still fast hold of one End of it, and desire you will also keep fast hold of the other End, and let us both for ever hold it fast, that We may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together in all Matters relating to our mutual Welfare as Brothers, who have the same Interests and Concern for each others Peace and Happiness.

A Belt, representing a Chain held by a hand at each end, of 11 Rows.

"JOHN PENN.

"Dated at Fort Pitt, the 29th day of April, 1768.

"By his Commissioners,

"JOHN ALLEN, [L. S.]
"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr. [L. S.]

The Commissioners having delivered the Governor's Messages in Council, Mr. Croghan addressed the Indians as follows:

"Brethren:

"You have now heard what the Governor of Pennsylvania hath said to you by his Commissioners, and you see that he and the Wise Men of that Province have not forgot the former Friendship that subsisted between your Fore-fathers and theirs; They have now condoled with you for your lost Friends, agreeable to your antient Custom, and spoke their Minds freely on every subject that has caused their Meeting you at this time, and have called on you to do the same on your Parts. They have brightened the Chain of Friendship, and have done every thing in their Power to preserve that Friendship which was made between your Fore-fathers and the first Settlers of that Province, who came over with your Brother Onas.

"Brethren:

"I now desire you will assemble all the wise Men of your several Tribes together, and call to mind your former Treaties with the good People of Pennsylvania, and consider what has been said to you, and speak your minds freely and openly to the Governor's Commissioners, that every thing which gives you Uneasiness or Discontent, may be fully known to your Brother Onas, as he has desired."

A Belt.

After the above Speeches were interpreted to the different Nations, one of the Chiefs spoke, and said they would take them into Consideration, and let us know when they should be ready to answer them.

Then a Deputy, sent from the Six Nation Country, got up and delivered the following Message to the several Nations present.

"Brethren:

"I am sent from the Six Nation Council with this Speech, to inform you, that they have considered well the past Conduct of their Warriors, in going through this Country to and from War, who have made a practice of Stealing Horses, and behaving otherwise very ill to their Brethren, the English, and have forbid their doing any mischief for the future; and do now desire you, the Shawanese, Delawares, and Wyandotts, to do the same, and to throw all evil Thoughts out of your minds and Hearts; and to think of nothing but promoting a lasting Friendship with your Brethren, the English, as we, your elder Brothers, the Six Nations, have determined to do."

A Belt.

After the Six Nation Deputy had finished the foregoing Speech, and it was interpreted to the Indians, Mr. Croghan informed them of the Congress Sir William Johnson lately held with the Six Nations, Canada Indians, and other Northern Tribes, of the Business transacted with them, and the Peace settled between those several Nations and the Cherokees; and that the Deputies of the latter, with a Number of the Six Nations, were to return home by the way of Fort Pitt, and recommended it to the different Tribes present to behave in a friendly manner to them, and see that they passed safe through their Country, on which Mr. Croghan gave them

A Belt.

At a Conference held with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, on Sunday the 1st day of May, 1768.

PRESENT:

The same as before.

Quequedagaytho, Speaker for the Delawares, rose up, and made the following Answer to the Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"Brother:

"We return you thanks for your kindness in sending Commissioners to Condole with us, on Account of the unhappy Accidents which have happened between us; as also, for the Friendly Messages they have delivered to us in your Name, and you may be assured We shall pay due Regard to every thing you have therein said to Us.

He then requested the several Nations present to attend to what he was about to say further to their Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and then proceeded:

"Brother:

"The Grief and Concern which you have expressed to us on the late Mischiefs committed on our People, we believe to be very sincere, and that they were caused by the evil Spirit. You have also mentioned, in a particular Manner, several Losses which you have Sustained in the Indian Country; We are heartily sorry for them, but must acquaint you that, as to the Murder of the Ten Men in the Batteaus, down this River, we have heard of it as well as you, but it was committed by other Nations and not by any of the Tribes here present, so that we have not had the least Concern in this unhappy Affair. It is too true that one of your People was killed by the Shawanese, and we are also very sorry for that Accident. As to the Man who you say was killed near Fort Pitt, by a Delaware Indian, we tell you that the Person who committed that Fact was half a White Man and half an Indian, so you see, Brother, that you are equally concerned with us in that Breach of Friendship; but I hope, Brother, all these Misfortunes are now buried in Oblivion, and that our Children may never think of them more, and that we may continue in the strictest Friendship.

A Belt.

" Brother:

" I shall, in the next Place, speak to you concerning the Friendship that subsists between us; I hope we shall always be firm in it, and we shall endeavour, on our Parts, to keep the Chain as bright and Strong as our Forefathers did at their first Councils, which were held by Wise Men."

A String.

He then repeated the same Ceremonies that We had used in the Burying the Bones, and said:

" Brother:

" I now gather all the Bones of your deceased Friends, and bury them in the Ground in the Same Place with ours, so deep that none of our young People may ever know that any Misfortunes have happened between us; and it gives us great Satisfaction that our Brother Onas has not forgot this antient Custom of Condoling with us for our Losses.

A Belt.

"Brother:

" By this Belt I wipe away the Blood, as you have done, from the Earth, and make your Bodies quite clean, that you may appear to have as good Hearts as our Wise Fore-fathers, and We hope what passes in this Council will never be forgotten."

After repeating what had been said to them concerning the Chain of Friendship, he concluded:

" Brethren:

" We are much obliged to the Governor for speaking so freely & openly to us from his Heart, and as he has recommended to us to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, we assure him we shall take his Advice and will do it; and that we shall, likewise, speak to him from our Hearts, for we look upon this as the only way to preserve our Friendship, and we shall take Care to guide and direct our Young People to behave as they ought to do in promoting the Peace and cultivating the Strictest Harmony between us."

A Belt.

The Beaver, a Chief of the Delawares, then rising up, desired all present to pay attention to what he should say to his Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"Brother:

"We, the old Men of the different Nations present, are much rejoiced that the Chain of Friendship is now brightened by our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, and we return him thanks for putting it into our hands, in the kind manner he has done, which convinces us of his good Intentions.

"We, the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons, Wyandotts, and our Uncles the Six Nations, will keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, in the Manner you desire us. We now desire the Governor will also take hold of the end of this Belt, which we stretch along the Road between him and us, in order to clear it of the Briars and Brush that have grown up in it, that we may travel it in Peace and Safety.

"Brother:

"We make the Road smooth and pleasant for your Commissioners to Travel home, and make a Report to you, at our antient Council Fire in Philadelphia, of what they now hear from us. And when you consider our speeches, you will find that our Hearts are good, and that we are determined to preserve the Road of Peace free from any interruption on our parts. We desire you will take the same care on your Parts, for if any Logs should be laid across it by any of your People, it will be undoing every thing that is now agreed on between our several Nations and you, at this meeting."

A Belt.

Then Queguedagaytho rose, and said that they had spoken every thing they had to say at this Time, to their Brother Onas; and, addressing himself to Mr. Croghan, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"We have long been acquainted with you, and are well pleased with your Behaviour towards us, and at this Time, are the more obliged to you for introducing to us the Commissioners from the Government of Pennsylvania, as it has given us a good opportunity of renewing our Peace with the good People of that Province, with whom our Fore-fathers always lived in the most perfect Friendship. You spoke to us the other Day and recommended to us to take into our most serious consideration the several matters we have heard from the Governor of Pennsylvania by his Commissioners, and to weigh them well in our Minds before we give our Answers to them.

"Brother:

"We have taken your Advice, and you may be convinced of this by what we have just now said in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies, and Mohickons."

A Belt.

The Speaker of the Delawares then observed that they had finished what they had to say at this Time.

Then a Chief of the Six Nations rose up, and addressing himself to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, said:

'Brethren:

"We have heard with attention what the Delawares have now said to you, and we shall speak to you to-Morrow, and so will our younger Brothers, the Shawanese.

—

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Monday the 2nd Day of May, 1768.

Present the same as before.

Tohonissahgarawa, a Chief of the Six Nations, got up, and addressing himself to the Several Nations present, said:

"Brethren:

"The great giver of Life has brought us all together at this Council Fire, in order to promote the good work of Peace, and we have heard what our Brother Onas hath said to us by his Commissioners, and you will now hearken attentively to what the Six Nations are about to say to him in Answer to his Messages.

A String.

Then addressing himself to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, he said:

"Brethren:

"You have already heard what our Nephews, the Delawares, have said to you; they have spoken freely and openly to you from their Hearts, and we hope it has made a proper Impression on you. We are now, in like manner, going to open our Hearts to you freely; and We also hope that what We shall deliver will be received by you in a friendly manner.

A String.

"Brother Onas:

"In your several Speeches you have desired us to open our Minds freely, and to speak before you every thing that gives us uneasiness; we are obliged to you for this advice, which we shall follow, and are glad of an opportunity to speak to you in Council.

"Brother:

"It is not without Grief that we see our Country settled by you without our Knowledge or Consent; and it is a long Time since we first complained to you of this Grievance, which we find has not as yet been redressed, but Settlements are still extending further into our Country. Some of them are made directly on our War Path, leading to our Enemies' Country, and we do not like it.

"Brother:

"You have Laws amongst you to govern your People by, and it will be the Strongest Proof of the Sincerity of your Friendship to let us see that you remove the People from our Lands; as we look upon it, it will be Time enough for you to settle them when you have purchased them and the Country becomes yours.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"We have heard with Pleasure what you have said to us; you have made our Hearts easy with respect to the Losses we have suffered by you, and therefore we shall not take notice of any past Misfortunes. We are glad to find our Nephews, the Delawares, have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship with you, and by this Belt we join our hands with you and them in holding it fast. We speak now in behalf of the six Nations residing in this Country, as there are some of every Tribe present, and we wish, Brother, that you may be Strong, and as well disposed to preserve that Friendship as we are.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I have now done speaking, and have told you every thing that Remains in our Hearts which gives us, and the several Nations in this Country, any uneasiness."

—

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Tuesday the third of May, 1768.

PRESENT:

The same as before.

Nymwha, a Speaker for the Shawanese, addressing himself to all the Indians, desired they would attend to what he was going to say to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and all his Brethren, the English, present, and spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"When you talked of Peace to us at the time We were struggling in War, We did not hearken to you at first. You mentioned it to us a second time. We still refused to attend to you, but after repeating it to us several times, we consented to hear you We then looked at you, and saw you holding Instruments of War in your Hands, which we took from you and cast them into the Air out of our Sight. We afterwards desired you to destroy your Forts, as that would be the Way to make all Nations of Indians believe you were sincere in your Friendship, and we now repeat the same request to you again. We also desire you not to go down this River, in the way of the Warriors, belonging to the foolish Nations, to the Westward; and told you that the Waters of this River, a great way below this Place, were coloured with Blood; you did not pay any regard to this, but asked us to accompany you down, which we did, and felt the smart of our Rashness, and with difficulty returned to our Friends. We see you now about making Batteaus, and we make no doubt you intend going down the River. again, which we now tell you is disagreeable to all Nations of Indians; and now again desire you to sit still at this Place.

"They are also uneasy to see that you think yourselves Masters of this Country, because you have taken it from the French, who you know had no Right to it, as it is the Property of us Indians.—We often hear that you intend to fight with the French again; if you do, we desire you will remove your Quarrel out of this Country, and carry it over the great Waters, where you used to fight, and where we shall neither see or know any thing of it. All We desire is to enjoy a quiet Peace with you both, and that we should be strong in talking of Peace.

"We have now spoken to you from our Hearts, and hope We shall be strong in promoting a lasting Friendship. All We have to say to you now is to be strong, and let us agree to what We desire of each other. When you first talked of Peace to us you desired us to sit over the River, quietly at our Fires; but our Women and Children were frightened away by the Noise you made in repairing your Fort, but, if you do as we desired you, they will return without Fear.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You have heard what we desired in our last Speech, and we hope you will comply with our Request, and not attempt to go down this River again, as the Nations who live that way are surprized to see you make a Practice of this at the same time that you were making professions of Friendship to us. We, therefore, desire you will put a Stop to your People going down this River till We have spoke to the Nations living in that Country, which we intend to do with the assistance of our Brothers, the Six Nations, and our Grand Fathers, the Delawares.

A String.

"Brethren:

"The Reason of our mentioning this Matter at this Time, is because we hope you will take pity on us, and do as we have desired you."

Then Kissonaucththa, a Chief of the Shawanese, rose up, and said:

"Brethren:

"We are glad to see you here, and that you are sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania to confer with us at this Council. It much rejoiced our Hearts to take you by the Hand on your Arrival, and We assure you that the several Nations now present are equally rejoiced with us on this Account.

A String.

"Brethren:

"You have informed us that you are sent by the Governor and wise Men of Pennsylvania, to hear whatever may pass at this Council; We are glad to hear you say you had made the Road clear and smooth as you came along, and that you have brought to us the Chain of Friendship in your Hands, from our Brethren, the wise Men of Pennsylvania. This has dispersed the dark Clouds of Night which hung over our Heads on account of many late Misfortunes which have happened, and brought to us the light of the clear Day. You have, no Doubt, heard of many bad Reports of Mischief, which have made an ill impression on your Minds against us; we now remove them quite away, and make your Hearts easy like those of your wise Forefathers. We also clear the Road on our Parts, that when you set off you may travel it back with Pleasure to your Council House at Philadelphia, which I Likewise sweep clean, that your wise men, when you return, may sit down in it with satisfaction and Comfort, and look back upon us, their Brethren, remembering that we have not forgot our antient Friendship.

"Brethren:

"We have now, on all sides, cleared and made smooth the Road between you and us, and we desire you on your parts to be strong, and not suffer any of your Soldiers to Travel it, who carry sharp edged Weapons with them, as that may injure the Friendship subsisting between us."

A Belt.

Mr. Croghan then acquainted the Indians that the Commissioners of Pennsylvania and he would take the above Speeches into consideration, and Answer them to-Morrow.

N. B.—This Afternoon fourteen Canoes arrived here containing thirty-eight Munsies and Mohickons, exclusive of Women and Children, who reside on the Heads of the West Branch of Susquehanna.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, on Wednesday the fourth of May, 1768, P. M.

PRESENT: the same as before.

Thonissahgarawa, a Chief of the six nations, rose up, and addressing himself to the Gentlemen and several Nations present, apologized for some difference which happened this morning among themselves, as it was the Means of preventing our Meeting them in the Forenoon, and desired that their Brethren, the English, and the Tribes of Indians present, would take no Notice of it.

A String.

The same Chief then spoke as follows :

" Brethren:

" I am sorry to hear what our Brethren, the Shawanese, said to you yesterday, as we did not expect that they would have made any mention of your keeping Possession of the Forts you have taken from the French, for it was agreed upon by the six Nations, as well as all other Indians, that the French should be driven out of this Country, and the Possession of all their Forts and Towns put into the Hands of our Brethren, the English, and the Road of Peace was opened, from the Sun rising to the sun-setting, for all Nations to Travel in.

A String.

Then Kayashuta, a Chief of the Senecas, got up, and laying down a Copy of the Treaty of Peace made by Colonel Broadstreet with the Indians in the year 1764, spoke as follows:

" Brethren :

" What our Chief has just now mentioned to you is very true, and you will see by this Paper, that during the late unhappy Differences between us, we held a Treaty with Colonel Broadstreet, by which we agreed that you had a right to build Forts and trading Houses where you pleased, and to Travel the Road of Peace from the Sun-rising to the Sun-setting. At that Treaty the Shawanese and Delawares were with me, and know all this well, and I am much surprized that the Shawanese should speak to you in the Manner they did yesterday.

"The Commissioners then addressed themselves to the Six Nations, and spoke as follows :

" Brethren of the Six Nations :

" It gave us great Pleasure to hear what you said the other Day to your Brother Onas, and We thank you in his Name for the readiness you discovered in brightening and making Strong our antient Chain of Friendship. This will be very agreeable to him, as we know he is sincerely determined to continue to do the same on his Part.

" Brethren :

" We esteem it a Strong Mark of the Sincerity and Goodness of your Hearts, that you have opened them to us so freely and fully, as your Brother Onas earnestly desired you, that he might know what ever lay still concealed within your Breasts, which gave you any uneasiness.

" Brethren :

" You have candidly and publickly told us that you are now easy with respect to all former Losses you have suffered by our Means, and that you will take no further Notice of such Things.

This entirely corresponds with your strong professions of Friendship.

A String.

"Brethren:

"You have also freely, and without Reserve, informed us that the only Grievance which you now have Reason to complain of, is the Settlement made on your Lands. We are glad, Brethren, we have now so good an Opportunity of acquainting you, as well as the several Nations present, with the Mind of your Brother Onas, and the endeavours which have been used to do you Justice in this Respect.

"Brethren:

"We can assure you that nothing has given him more Concern than to find a Number of foolish People should dare to seat themselves on Lands in this Province, which your good Friends the Proprietors have not as yet purchased from you. Governor Penn, therefore, as well from his own sincere and earnest inclinations to remove this Injury done you, as by the express Commands of Our great King George, issued Proclamations near Two Years ago, ordering all Persons whatsoever, who had settled on your Lands, to remove without delay, and forbiding others from taking the least Possession of any under the severest Penalty of the Law.

"Brethren:

"As the People who have settled on your Lands came chiefly from Virginia, the Governor of that Province likewise issued Proclamations and orders to the same Purpose. The King's General too, (His Excellency General Gage,) hath twice sent up Parties of Soldiers to the People living on Red-Stone Creek and the Monongahela to warn them off your Lands, and threatened them with seizing their Persons and Effects if they refused to move away. But Brethren, we are sorry to tell you that none of these Measures have had the desired Effect, and therefore, Governor Penn and his Assembly, having still your Interest greatly at Heart, passed a Law in February last inflicting the Penalty of Death on all Persons who should continue on your Lands after the first Day of June next, and in order that the People who were settled on them might have timely and proper Notice of that Law, Governor Penn, near two months ago, sent to them four prudent and honest Men to distribute Copies of it among them, with a Number of Proclamations commanding them to obey it strictly under the Penalty of Death, and also to read and explain them fully to the People.

"Brethren:

"Those four Men have lately returned home and reported to the Governor of Pennsylvania that they had executed his orders, but that they were told by the People settled at and near Red-Stone Creek, that they had been encouraged by the Indians themselves to continue on those Lands; that, however, they are determined to obey the Law, and move off without delay. But, Brethren, we are sorry to tell you that, as soon as the Men sent by the Governor had prevailed on the Settlers to consent to a compliance with the Law, there came among them eight Indians who live at the Mingo Town down this River, and desired the People not to leave their Settlements, but to sit quiet on them 'till the present Treaty at this Place should be concluded. The People, on receiving this advice and encouragement, suddenly changed their Minds, and determined not to quit their Places 'till they should hear further from the Indians."

The Indians then delivered to the Men sent by the Governor a String of Wampum, and a Speech, which they desired them to carry to the Governor. The Speech was this: "You are sent here by your great Men to tell these People to go away from the Lands, which you say is ours, and our great Men have sent us, and we are glad to meet here the same Day. We tell you the White People must Stop, and we Stop them 'till the Treaty, and when George Croghan and our great Men shall speak together, we will tell them what to do."

"Now, Brethren, we cannot help expressing to you our great Concern at this Behaviour of those Indians, as it has absolutely frustrated the Steps the Governor was taking to do you Justice, by the immediate removal of those People from your Lands. And we must tell you, Brethren, that the Conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing, and we are much at a Loss to account for the Reason of it at this Time, when the Six Nations are complaining of Encroachments being made on their Lands. You, yourselves, Brethren, must be very sensible that while any of the Indians encourage the People to stay on their Lands, it will inevitably defeat all our Measures to remove them. But, Brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is, that you will immediately send off some of your Prudent and wise Men with a Message to the People settled at Red-Stone, Youghoghainy, and Monongahela, to contradict the advice of the eight Indians from the Mingo Town, and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their continuing any longer on their Settlements, and that you expect they will quit them without Delay.

"If you agree to this, we will send an honest and discreet White Man to accompany your Messengers; and, Brethren, if after receiving such Notice from you, they shall refuse to remove by the Time limited them, you may depend upon it the Government will not fail to put the Law into immediate Execution against them."

A String.

The Commissioners then, addressing themselves to the Shawanese, spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"In the first part of your Speeches Yesterday, you acquainted us that it was very disagreeable to you to see a Fort continued at this Place, contrary to your Expectations, and that you were very sorry to find a Number of Batteaus building here, in order to go down the River. With Regard to these things we can only say it is not a little surprising to us that you should mention them at this Time, as we have always understood that this Matter was settled with the Six Nations and all other Indians, several Years ago, and their full Consent obtained for keeping Forts in your Country, as well as for going down this River to Trade. But, Brethren, as we came here to confer wth you on Subjects which only relate to the Province of Pennsylvania, we have no concern in this Business. It is an Affair of our great King of England, and as such we must refer you for a more particular Answer to Mr. Croghan, who, you know, is appointed by His Majesty to transact his Affairs with the Indians in this Country."

The Commissioners then spoke to the Delawares, Shawanese, Munsies, Mohickons, and Wyandotts, as follows:

"Brethren:

"We now return you thanks, in the Name of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and in behalf of the good People of that Province, for the kind Manner in which you have received his Messages by us. We assure you it gave us great Pleasure to hear you declare in this Public Council, your hearty Concurrence with him in keeping fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and your Determination to preserve it bright; and not to suffer any little Accidents to make a Breach in it.

"Brethren:

"It is a strong proof of the sincerity of your Hearts, that you have resolved entirely to forget all the past Mischiefs and Injuries which have been committed by the folly of our Wicked and rash young Men, and we now hope these things will never interrupt our future Peace and Happiness.

"Brethren:

"We also thank you for making the Road smooth between you and the People of Pennsylvania, by removing all the Obstructions that were in it, in such a manner that it may be travelled by all People with Ease and Safety.

"Brethren:

"It will give us much Pleasure when we return to Philadelphia, to communicate to the Governor all that has passed between us at these Conferences; and to assure him of your friendly Dispositions and upright Intentions, which you may depend on we shall faithfully do"

A Belt.

The Commissioners having finished what they had to say to the Indians, Mr. Croghan made them the following speeches:

"Brethren, the Shawanese:

"When you spoke yesterday to the Governor of Pennsylvania, you desired him to destroy this Fort, and not to pass down this

River, as it was bloody; and said that our Warriors passing through your country, gave you and all other Nations great uneasiness in your Minds. You are the only Nation that has mentioned this Circumstance, and I must tell you that this Fort was built by the King's Orders, and that your Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, has no concern in this matter.

"Brethren:

"I well remember that when the French built a Fort here, and passed up and down this River, you did not desire them to destroy their Forts and leave your country. We were at war with your old Fathers, the French, when we drove them away and took possession of this Fort; after that we conquered them, which you well know, and when we came here the Six Nations agreed to it, and came with us and opened a Road of Peace through all this country, from the Sun-rising to the Sun-setting, both by land and Water, that we might talk in Peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward; and we thought the Six Nations had a Right so to do, as we always understood that they were the Original Proprietors of this Country.

"Brethren:

"When I was first going down this River, by Order of His Excellency General Gage, and the Honourable Sir William Johnson, all the Nations now present agreed to it, and sent Deputies with me to promote the good Work of Peace with all Nations of Indians to the Westward, and to receive them into the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the King's Subjects, the Six Nations, and all others in Alliance with them, and to take them under His Majesty's most gracious Protection, which has been since done. It is very true, when we first went down, we met with a Misfortune from some of the Nations we were going to speak to, through the Instigation of the French, who then had an influence with those People to persuade them to do Mischief, but ever since that Time, those Nations have behaved well to their Brethren, the English; and after that unhappy Accident, by which we were Sufferers, Captain Murray and Mr. McKee condoled with your Nation for your Losses, agreeable to the antient Custom of our Fore-fathers, and buried the Bones of our Deceased Brethren, whose Loss gave me great Pain of Mind; and I did not expect to find their Bones Raked out of the Ground and brought into Council at this Time, especially as you must know that we were struck by the very Hatchet you yourselves put into their Hands to strike the English with.

"Brethren:

"By the late Treaty of Peace between the King of Great Britain and the French King, the latter gave us Possession of all their Forts and Towns, as we had conquered them. You likewise took Notice Yesterday of our building Boats, and making Repairs to this Fort. I must tell you that the King, my Master, never made War on any Indian Nation in this Country; on the Contrary, he has always promoted Peace among you; an Instance of which you see in the Peace brought about between the Six Nations and Cherokees. But you all well know that the French acted on different Principles, by setting one Nation at War against another. This Conduct of theirs was not pleasing to the Six Nations; they, therefore, requested the English to go with them, and Sir William Johnson, to drive the French from Niagara, and put it into the Hands of the English, which you all well know they did; and since that Time our Warriors have passed through this Country from Fort to Fort, and back again, and no difference has happened between them and your People. I am, therefore, surprized, Brethren, to hear you want to stop the Road of Peace that hath been so long opened for all Nations, from the Sun rising to the Sun setting.

A Belt.

"Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandotts, Munsies, and Mohíckons, Give Attention to what I am going to say to you.

"It gives me great Pleasure to find that the Measures taken by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the wise People of that Province, have proved so effectual and agreeable to your several Nations as to remove all Uneasiness from your Minds on Account of the many Accidents that have happened between your People and the King's Subjects in that Province, and that you have buried them so deep in the Earth that neither you nor your Children yet unborn, may ever call them to Rememberance.

"Brethren:

"Your Fore-fathers lived in the strictest Friendship with the worthy Founder of that Province and the good People that came with him, and you have now renewed and brightened that antient Chain of Friendship with the Governor's Commissioners, in behalf of the King's Subjects in that Government. I now recommend it to your several Nations to hold fast by that Chain, and Act on the same Principles your wise fore-fathers formerly did.

A String.

"Brethren:

"You have all heard what the Six Nations said to you by their Deputies, that they heartily repented of their own past ill Conduct towards their Brethren, the English, in Stealing Horses, and committing other Abuses, and they have desired you, Brethren, to cast out all evil Thoughts from your Minds, and return any stolen Horses you may have amongst you, and think of Nothing for the future but promoting the good work of Peace between you and your good Brethren, the English.

"Brethren:

"The King of Great Britain, your Father, and my Master, takes Delight in promoting Peace among all Nations of Indians in this

Country and his own Subjects, which you must be well acquainted with. You all Daily experience his Love towards You and his Pity for your Necessities, by the Favours you constantly receive from his Officers here and elsewhere, and I am sorry to say that your past Conduct shews a want of Gratitude in you to his Subjects.

"Whenever the King makes Peace with any Nation he never violates his Engagements, though he always has it in his Power to chastize any People who dares be so hardy as to disturb the Tranquility of their Neighbors; But I now trust, Brethren, that your future Conduct will be such as may merit His Majesty's Esteem and Protection.

"By this Belt, I now clear the Road of Peace and make it smoth and easy to Travel, from the Sun-rising to the Sun-Setting, that your Brethren, the English, and all Nations of Indians, may travel it with Pleasure, as one People, united in the strongest Chain of Friendship, that our Women and Children yet unborn, may mutually enjoy the Blessings of a lasting Peace.

"Brethren of the Six Nations, who are settled at the two Creeks:

"I am sorry to hear from some of your Brethren, the English, that whenever any of them pass by your Village you take Rum and other things from them. You must be sensible this Conduct is very wrong and a Breach of your Engagements to us; I hope I shall hear no more of it; you have been desired three Years ago, by the Six Nation Council, to remove up this River nearer to their Country, and I now desire you will take that Message into your most serious Consideration, and do as they have directed you, which will be very agreeable to all your Brethren, the English."

A String.

Mr. Croghan having finished what he had to say to the Indians, the Commissioners addressed themselves to all the Nations present, and said:

"Brethren:

"We are now to acquaint you that by order of the Government of Pennsylvania, we deliver to you a present of Goods, to be distributed among the several Tribes present, to Cloath your Women and Children, and we desire you will receive them as a Testimony of the Affection and Regard which the Governor and good People of this Province have for you."

The Commissioners then delivered the Presents to the different Tribes, amounting to *One Thousand and Fifty Pounds*, Pennsylvania Currency, including the several private Presents made to the Chiefs and Warriors.

This Evening arrived here Twenty-five Six Nation Warriors on their return from the Cherokee Country, and brought with them two Prisoners.

At a private Conference held at Fort Pitt on Friday the sixth day of May, 1768, with all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons.

PRESENT:

Mr. Croghan and the Commissioners.

The Beaver rose up and spoke as follows, in behalf of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohickons.

"Brethren:

"It gives us great pleasure that the Conferences are now ended, that the antient Chain of Friendship is now renewed and the Road made smooth between our several Tribes and our Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania. Every Thing you have said respecting the Folly of our young People in stealing your Horses and committing other Abuses, we have laid to our Hearts, and will take Care to prevent any such Misconduct in them for the future, and we desire, Brethren, you will take Care that none of your Young People steal any Horses from us, which they have frequently done."

A Belt.

He then addressed himself to the Commissioners, and said:

"Brethren:

"We now speak to you on Account of Trade. The Traders who supply us with Goods come from your Province, and we do not take upon us to judge whether the Goods they sell us are Dear or not, as we are ignorant of what they cost them; but we are certain from our own knowledge, that they do not allow us the same Price for our Skins and Furs as they did formerly, and hope you will speak to them to allow us a sufficient Price for our Peltry.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"The Country lying between this River and the Allegheny Mountains, has always been our Hunting Ground; but the White People who have scattered themselves over it, have, by their hunting, deprived us of the Game, which we look upon ourselves to have the only Right to, and we desire you will acquaint our Brother, the Governor, of this, and prevent their Hunting there for the future.

A String.

"Brethren:

"We have now done speaking on Business, and every thing has been settled at this Conference to our Satisfaction, and We have agreed that two of our principal Warriors, named Quequedagduedo and Killbuck, shall accompany you to Philadelphia, in order to see the Governor, and bring us such Answers as he shall think proper to send Us respecting our Trade and Hunting Country."

A Belt.

To which the Commissioners replied:

"Brethren:

"We have already communicated to you and the other Nations, the several Steps taken by the Government to do you all Justice with respect to the Encroachments on your Lands, and we shall carefully report to the Governor every thing you have now said to us on this Head, that he may take such Measures as may be judged most expedient to Satisfy you, and you may expect to receive his Answer As soon as a convenient Opportunity offers."

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt, on Saturday the 7th of May, 1768, with the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of the Shawanese.

PRESENT:

Mr. Croghan, and the Commissioners.

Kissinaughtha, a Chief of the Shawanese, addressed himself to the Commissioners, and said:

"Brethren:

"When you spoke to us from the Governor, you desired us to speak from our Hearts, and tell you what gave us any Uneasiness of Mind. We considered your Speeches, and did so, which we find by your Answer was not agreeable to you. You tell us what we spoke to you did not belong to the Governor of Pennsylvania, but to the King.

"Brethren:

"We assure you that we are as well disposed to live in Friendship with our Brethren, the English, as any other Nation in this Country, and will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship, now renewed and brightened by our Brother Onas, as long as the Grass Grows or Waters run, with all our Brethren, the English."

A String.

The same Speaker addressed himself to Mr. Croghan, and spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"We are all very sorry that we should have said anything, the other day to our Brother Onas, that should give you or his Commissioners any Offence, or our Brethren, the Six Nations. But as the Governor of Pennsylvania, in his Speeches, desired us to open our Minds, and to tell every thing that gave us any uneasiness, we were determined to do so.

"Brother:

"When you spoke to us the next Day, you told us every thing that passed in the Time of War, as well as since, which is very true, and we acknowledge we were wrong, though we did not expect you would do as we requested. And from what you have told us, We know that it is not in the Power of any other Person but the King, our Father. And though you say we were the only Nation that has mentioned this to you, we know that all other Nations of Indians wish, as well as we, that there were no Forts in this Country.

"As to what we said about the Boats going down the River, we did not mean that they should not go, but desired you would not send them till we had time to go and Council with the Nations in that Country, as we have heard bad News from thence. And as to what we said about our People that were killed when you were taken Prisoner, we only mentioned it to shew you what a foolish People the Indians there are. It is very true, Brother, we did send a Hatchet to those Nations in Time of War, but it was sent to us from the Senecas to carry to them.

"Brother:

"We now desire that you may forget what we first spoke to you about those things, and help us to some Council Wampum, as we are very poor, and we will immediately set out to talk to all the Nations in that Country, and take back from them all the Belts we sent them, and do every Thing in our Power to make the Road smooth & easy to Travel, and convince you that we are as much disposed to hold fast the Chain of Friendship as any Nation in this Country."

A Belt.

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt, on Monday, the 9th of May, 1768, with the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of the Six Nations.

PRESENT:

Mr. Croghan and the Commissioners.

It was agreed upon by them to comply with the Request of the Commissioners in sending Messengers to the People settled at Redstone, Youghioghany, and Monongahela, to signify to them the great Displeasure of the Six Nations, at their taking Possession of the Lands there, and making Settlements on them; and also that it is expected they will with their Families remove without further Notice. They accordingly appointed the White Mingo and the three Deputies sent from the Six Nation Country, to carry a Message to that Effect, and the Commissioners agreed to send Mr. John Frazer and Mr. John Thompson, to accompany them, with written Instructions in behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania.

Monday 9th of May, 1768, P. M.

The Indian Messengers having agreed to set out for Redstone Creek to-Morrow, the Commissioners, as an encouragement to them for the Trouble of their Journey, made them a present of some Black Wampum.

They then desired Mr. Frazer and Captain Thompson to hold themselves prepared for accompanying the Indian Messengers in the Morning, and wrote them a Letter of Instructions, which follows in these words, viz:

"Fort Pitt, the 9th of May, 1768.

"Gentlemen:

"The Six Nations, at the public Conferences held last Week, with them and other Tribes of Indians at this Place, renewed their Complaints of Encroachments being made on their Lands, and they have agreed, at our Instance, to send four Messengers to the People settled on the waters of the Monongahela and Youghioganey, to express their great Disapprobation of their continuing still there, and also to let them know that it is expected by the whole Confederacy of the Six Nations, that they will remove from the Lands they have unjustly taken Possession of, without further delay. But as it is necessary, in order to enforce the Message from the Indians, and to see that it is properly and effectually communicated to the People, that some prudent Persons should accompany the Indian Messengers, we request that you will do us the Favour to undertake this Business.

As soon as you arrive in the midst of the Settlement near Redstone Creek, it will be necessary to convene as many of the Settlers as possible, to whom the Indians may then deliver the Message which shall be given to you in writing; and we desire you will leave a few copies of it with the principal People, that they may communicate the same to those who live at any considerable Distance from them.

"We herewith furnish you with a Copy of the Speech delivered to us at this Treaty by the Six Nations, respecting the settlement of their Lands, which you will be pleased to read to the Settlers for their information.

"You may then acquaint them, that they must be convinced by this Message and the Speech of the Six Nations, that they have hitherto been grossly deceived by a few straggling Indians of no Consequence, who may have encouraged them to stay on their settlements, and that they will now be left without the least Pretence or Excuse for staying on them any longer. However we make no Doubt but before you reach Redstone many of the Families will have removed, in Obedience to the late Law passed in this Province, which has been read and fully explained to them by the Reverend Mr. Steele and the other Gentlemen who the Governor sent up to them in March last.

"But should you find any of those inconsiderate People still actuated by a Lawness and obstinate Spirit, to bid Defiance to the Civil Authority, you may let them know that we were under no

Necessity of sending in the Name of the Governor any further notice to them, or of being at the Pains at making them acquainted with the real Minds of the Indians, to induce them to quit their settlements, for that the Powers of Government are sufficient to compel them to pay due obedience to the Laws, and they may depend upon it, they will be effectually exerted if they persist in their Obstinacy.

"You may likewise assure them, that they need not attempt to make an Offer of Terms with the Government respecting their Removal, as we hear some of them have vainly proposed to do, by saying they would go off the Lands immediately, on condition that they should be secured to them as soon as the Proprietary Purchase is made. It is a high Insult on Government for those People even to hint such things.

"The only Motives therefore, which excite us to make use of the present Expedient of sending you with Messengers from the Indians on this Occasion, is the compassionate Concern we have for the dangerous Situation and Distress of those unhappy People, and the hopes we have that by this Means they may be convinced it is their true and best Interest to pay a due Submission to the Laws, by relinguishing their Settlements without Delay. If any of them should talk of Petitioning the Governor for a Preference in taking up the Lands they have improved, you may assure them from us that it will be to no Manner of purpose till they have first complied with the Law.

"We depend greatly on your Care and Prudence in executing this Business to our Satisfaction, and recommend it to you to be particularly careful that the Indian Messengers are treated with the greatest Civility and Kindness. When you return to Fort Bedford we beg you will write us an Account of your Proceedings. We wish you a Safe Return to your Families, and are with great regard, Gentlemen,

"Your most Obedient humble Servants,
"JOHN ALLEN.
"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junior.

"To Messieurs John Frazer and William Thompson."

Messieurs Frazer and Thompson being in Readiness with their Horses and Provisions for their Journey to Redstone-Creek, the Commissioners sent several times for the Indian Messengers, who at last came to the Fort and acquainted them that they had been seriously considering the Business they were going to be sent on, and it now appeared to them so disagreeable, that they could by no means consent to undertake it, and immediately returned the Wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated as to the Reasons of their declining to perform what they had consented to, they answered that three of them were sent as Deputies by the Six Nation Council to attend the Treaty here; and having received no

Directions from them to proceed any further, they chose to return home in Order to make Report of what they had seen and heard at this Place; they further added that the driving White People away from their settlements was a Matter which no Indians could with any satisfaction be concerned in, and they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own people to remove from Indian Lands.

After this refusal of the Indians who had been appointed to carry the Message from the Six Nations, the Commissioners in vain attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the Business, though they used great Endeavours for that Purpose; and they thought it both useless and imprudent to continue to press a Matter on the Indians which they found they were generally much averse to; and therefore, concluded to set out on their return to Philadelphia without further Delay. But in a short Time afterwards Kayashuta came with Arroas (a principal Warrior of the Six Nations) to the Commissioners at their Lodgings, where the former addressed himself to them in Effect as follows, viz^{t}:

"Brethren:

"I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your Expectations of the Indian Messengers going to Redstone, according to Your desire, and our Agreement, and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented Mind on this Account. Believe me, Brethren, this Thought fills my heart with the deepest grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on this Subject, and endeavouring to make your Minds easy.

"We were, all of us, much disposed to comply with your Request, and expected it would have been done without difficulty, but I now find that not only the Indians appointed by us, but all our other young Men, are very unwilling to carry a Message from us to the White People, ordering them to remove from our Lands. They say they would not chuse to incur the ill Will of those People; for if they should be now removed, they will hereafter return to their Settlements when the English have purchased the Country from us, And we shall be very unhappy, if, by our Conduct towards them at this Time, we shall give them Reason to dislike us, and treat us in an unkind Manner, when they again become our Neighbours. We therefore hope, Brethren, you will not be displeased at us for not performing our Agreement with you, for You may be assured that we have good Hearts towards all our Brethren, the English."

The Commissioners returned Kayashuta many Thanks for his friendly Behaviour on this Occasion, and assured him that they greatly approved of the Conduct of the Indians during this Treaty, and were now returning home with very easy and contented Minds. They further acquainted him that their Reason for urging them to send a Message to the Redstone Settlers, proceeded entirely from the great Anxiety they had of contributing every Thing in their Power that might expedite the Measures taken by the Government to do them Justice, and to redress every Injury they complained of. Yet as they found the Compliance of their Request was disagreeable to the Indians, they could not press the Matter on them any further, though it appeared to be a Step very necessary to be taken at this Time.

They then took leave of the Indians in the most friendly Manner, and set out on their Return to Philadelphia.

The End of the Treaty held with the Indians at Fort Pitt.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday the 15th of July, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
James Tilgham, }

The Governor being informed that a Negro Man was lately committed to York County Gaol for Burglary, the Council advised His Honour to issue a Commission appointing David Jamison and Martin Eikleburger, Esquires, Justices for holding Courts in that County for the Trial of Negroes according to Law.

The 23d of July, 1768.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. John Pope of the County of York, being recommended to the Governor as a proper person to be in the Magistracy, His Honour, accordingly, by a special Commission, appointed him one of the Justices of the Peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas for the said County.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 6th of August, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he had received from His Excellency Governor Franklin, dated the 29th of last Month, inclosing His Proclamation, and a Copy of a Deposition of Stephen

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Ju 10 June 11th } they expected to [illegible] having never sold it. —

His Excellency gave them a very gracious answ.r whereupon they proceeded to execute a Deed to Harper, & and his Associates for 250,000 Acres, on the west side of the Mohock Branch of Delaware — then spoke on a String of Wampum on behalf of a Woman at Cohare, who wanted to buy a piece of Land from them sufficient for a Farm. — to which his Excell.y answ.d that, as the Parties were not present, all he could do, was, to witness some short Deed, which they might keep in their hands, till the consideration was paid, — but observed, that the transaction would be very uncertain — so that the affair was dropped for that time —

His Excellency then performed the Ceremony of condolence on the part of the English, after w.d they took leave —

June 26th — }

The Mohocks came to deliver the News brought by their Messenger — but — Mr Butler not being able to accompany them, they appointed to meet the 28th —

28th — Tacarioga came to Guy Park being attacked with a bleeding at the nose, — I then sent for his family and the Doctor who relieved him

1768
June 28th

At a Congreſs with the Mohocks June 28th at Guy Park –

Present – Colonel Johnson
Lieut. Col. Butler, Interpreter –

After Shaking hands &c Abraham said he came to acquaint me of the return of their Messenger from the Six Nations, and to communicate the intelligence, and discoveries they had made by the way, but first desired that Col. Johnson would let them know what Spencer had wrote upon that Subject, the necessary parts of which being explained to them, Abraham desired the Messengers to tell the News –

July 10th

At a Congreſs held at Guy Park July the 10th with Nickeomiss a Chief of the Chipeweighs and some of his People.

Present – Colonel Guy Johnson – Depy. Agent
Lieut. Col. Butler
Mr. G. Tice &
Pero Interpreter. –

Colonel Johnson addressed them

Brothers,

I am very glad to see you and your People safe arrived at this place after all your difficulties, and the length of your Journey, and I now take you by the Hand, and heartily welcome you here, on the part of Sir William Johnson, who on his

return

Esteem for as one man Can [have for] another and am with heart filled with [ ] Respect and Gratitude

Dear Sir
Your most Obed[ ]
most Hble servant
Jos. Chew

The Honb^le^ S^r^. William Johnson

INDORSED: Joseph Chew's letter
July 1768

FROM JOHN MORIN SCOTT ET AL.

L. S.

New York, July 13, 1768

We are sorry to find that the [trea]ty with the Indians for setling the Dispute between [them] and the Proprietors of Cayoderoseras Patent, provd [ ]; and that their Claims were such as our Agent [Mr. Rem]sen could not think himself at Liberty to accept of [ ] as we are sincerely & heartily dispos'd to make every [reasonable] Concession that can be desired of us to accommodate [the differ]ences relative to said Patent: we do not yet [ ] meeting with the Success which the Uprightness [of our inten]tions may appear to merit.
[ ] not indeed conceive ourselves in the Situation
[ ] for the Purchase of a Right; but as
[ ] Gratuity to extinguish an Indian Claim
[ ] esteem to have been long since out
[ ] mean in Short to be at perfect
Peace with the Indians by procuring [ ]
public Release of all Claims & Pretences to [ ]
within the Limits of our Patent according to our [ ]
so that no Controversy may remain concerning [ ]
unless the Crown should think proper to dispute [ ]
Extension of the Patent; which we cannot imagine [ ]

ever be the Case. — Nor can we help flattering [ourselves] that the Indians, whatever may be their Conception [ ] the Point of Right, will, from innate Principle[s of] common Justice, prefer those who already es[teem the] Lands to belong to them, to any other Purchaser [ ] this View Mr. Peter Remsen (assisted by Mr. Isaac [Low)] returns to the Treaty with full Powers to strike [a] Bargain with the Indians which he sha[ ] proper.

As we conceive the Success of [ ] Attempt will depend greatly upon the [ ] Friendship with which you have [ ] honor us on the Subject we [ ] to you for an Exertion of your [ ] over the Indians, to enable Mr. Peter Remsen to [a] Bargain with them, as favourable to us all as [will be] consistent with your own Ideas of Justice.

We are
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Hble. Servants

[New Yor]k July 13th 1768
Sir William Johnson
Baronet

JNO: MORIN SCOTT
BENJN: KISSAM
JOHN OGILVIE
DIRCK LEFFERTS
EVERT BANCKER
RICHD: BANCKER
ADRIAN RENAUDET
ANTHO VAN DAM
JOHN BEEKMAN
CORNELIS TIEBOUT
THOMAS CLARK
ADRN: BANCKER Junr:
CORNELIUS CLOPP

INDORSED: From [ ]
& the rest of the Committee
for Kayadarosseras ℘
Mr. P. Remsen their Agent.

Sir

I have been favoured with your Excellency's Letter of the 2d. Inst., and am very sorry that my retirement is necessary to the restoration of my health, & the Bath which a Swelling in my Leggs induced me to take in my way back, had deprived me of the pleasure of seeing you at New York.

Before my return I received sundry dispatches from the Secretary of State, & amongst them a report of the Board of Trade, of which doubtless you have a Copy, with an Arrangement which I apprehend proceeded from the representation of the inutility of Commissarys of Trade (according to the Plan of the Board when Lord Hillsborough presided at it) from its being in some respects impracticable to establish them in such a manner as would have answered the end of their Institution. The Management of the Trade is therefore committed to the Colonies, from an expectation that they have profitted by the Experience of former misconduct, wh. seems to be well known to Government, and which I heartily wish may no longer exist.

As I shall carefully avoid invading the Province committed to others, I flatter myself there will be no danger of any interfering or clashing of Authority, the Concerns of Trade being entirely seperated from the powers & Dutys of the Superintendants over Indian Affairs & Transactions, which are distinct in their Nature, and under such peculiar Circumstances as to be only executed by an Officer on the part of the Crown

On one Uniform & General System according to ye repeated Sense of Government. —— Whatever Matters require the Province to be consulted it shall be done, and as in these and all other particulars I never did nor ever shall lose sight of the general intentions of my appointment, so I shall direct my Care, Influence & Experience to the General good, at the same time that I shall be always happy in serving the Interests of this Province. —— It would give me great pleasure to attend your Excellency in Council at that time & to Communicate my thoughts on the Management of the Indian Commerce, but as absolute necessity compelled me to go abroad during a Summer when not only the affair of the Boundary, & ye many discontents to the Westward required my presence, but also when an Important Embassy from the powerfull Nation of the Chippawaes was Expected on Matters of the greatest consequence, and as the Chief of that Nation is here at my House, I must of course despair of attending. Did not this last circumstance demand my attendance, the uncertainty of my health, but above all the preparations necessary for so Important a Congress, & the steps to be imediately taken to appease the Disorders to the Westward must of course deny me the pleasure of paying you my personal Respects. ——

I am very sorry to hear you mention that the most material objects of your late Journey have not answered your Expectations, as I find that the Land purchases have been all perfected, & I persuade myself that Col. Johnson would have given you, or have received any information preparatory to the Boundary, which was all that could then be done, as that is to be settled at a General Congress with me, which is only delayed by the distance of the *Shawanese*, *Delawares & Others*, when due regard will be paid to all Parties, & when I think it would be necessary that New York send Commissioners to be present, as the rest of the Colonies purpose to do, some of whom are now on their way. ——

As to the Mohawk dispute about Kayadarosseras I had at the repeated desire of the Patentees promised my Assistance & Influence with the Indians to have the same settled in an amicable way, as I persuaded myself the Government would be very well satisfied if the Indians were so, which I signified to his Majesty's Secretary of State, & in conformity thereto directed my Deputy to give Mr. Remsen the Agent from the Patentees all reasonable Countenance & favour towards settling that Matter in the way most desired by the Owners, but I find that neither they nor he could agree, & that he declined any farther terms till he had consulted the Patentees. —— The other affair regarding Klock as it was in the Attorney General's hands, I did not conceive that any thing could be done in it at my House, & therefore the papers relative to that affair were not left out. I observe that your Excellency called him down there, & that he had brought an Extraordinary charge against Mr. Livingston. —

From the tenor of some of yr. Excellency's Letters I had some reason to doubt of your coming up at that time. But since I came home I have been very much, & very necessarily occupied on other Matters, but from what little attention I have been able to give these affairs I really cannot discover the management you hint at, but find every thing done which I expected, possible had I been at Home that Influence which I think I have, might (without having been unduly exerted) have operated more in favour of the Patentees. I shall therefore be extremely glad that you would clear this to me. In the mean time I am much obliged to your good opinion of my intentions, which I am confident will always appear consistent with the Duty of my office, & the strictest disinterestedness & integrity. ——

The Indians of Stockbridge have been with me during my late Tour, and are very earnest to have their Land Dispute enquired into in pursuance of his Majesty's Order. You may recollect that the Land was judged to be comprehended within the Bounds of the Massachusets Bay, but since claimed by Mr. Ranslear. — I have told them that I would mention it to your Excellency, & let them know your Answer.

I am with perfect Esteem

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient

& very Humble Servant

W. Johnson

Johnson Hall
July 20th 1768

British Museum

Sr. Wm. Johnson July 20
1768.

interfere in matters of Trade, or any other points which falls within the Limits of Duty prescribed & approved of by Government, the Appointment of a Commissary is only an Unnecessary charge to the Crown—besides that Such Treatment Lessens a Commissary in the Eyes of the Ind^s. who have been told agreable to Orders that that Officer was to have the sole Management of their Indian Affairs & Trade. M^r. Roberts might have been more Cool, but when we consider the Man he had to deal with, and the discoveries he had Just made concerning his designs, it will in a great measure accot. for his conduct and the Letters I have received in his behalf as will from the officers & Traders appear much in his favor. He thinks himself Greatly Injured but you will be the best Judge on hearing what he has to Say & Examining the papers which he'll lay before you As the Bonds &c. entered into by the Traders are in his hands & that the most necessary time for a Commissry^s presence is Early in the Spring I think it best that he should return to his post after waiting upon you without any other delay than what the Season may create, and I believe the most Expeditious way for his return will be by Montreal & the *Ottawa River* which is Generally open sometime before the Straits of *Niagara.*

Mr. Roberts has been not only injured in his character but put to a Great Expense by his Journey the amount of which I think he should be allowed for & therefore take the Liberty to recommend it to you, he has likewise accot^s of expenses incurred Lately, which if paid now would do him real service.

Genr^l. Gage.

SIR W^M. JOHNSON TO THE EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Johnson-hall, July 20th 1768.

MY LORD,

M^r Johnson my Deputy has during my Absence received your Lordships Letters Numbr^s one, two and three, and acquainted you with the occasion of my going to the sea side from whence I returned a few days ago somewhat recovered of my late Indisposition—he likewise reported in General terms to your Lordship the steps taken towards effecting the Boundary Line with the Indians, and the Occurrences since my Departure—

It remains for me now, more fully to Acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships Letters with the Report of the board of Trade, Sincerely to Congratulate you on your late Appointment and dutifully to Submit my thoughts, on the Reform which as an Old, and I believe a most faithfull Servant to the Crown, I am enabled and bound to offer to his Majestys Consideration, wherein I shall Speak without the Smallest Interest or prejudice beyond what in me naturally arises for the true Interests of the Crown, and the happiness of the people as far as they depend on the pacific disposition of the Indians within my District, Should any thing that I offer appear worthy Attention it will in any Situation of Life yield me the highest Satisfaction, & by its Effects point out its Utility, but should it on the contrary meet with a different reception, The Consideration of the importance of the Subject, the necessary Connection I have with it, the Experience I may be supposed to have acquired in these matters, and above all the laudable Motives which induce me to the Task will I persuade myself Justify my intention, whilst it affords me the pleasing reflection that I have faithfully discharged my Duty.

Your Lordship will please to recollect that the plan for the more effectual regulating of Indian affairs which came out in 1764 was formed under your Lordships direction & honored with his Majesty's Approbation when you so Wisely presided at the head of the Board of Trade, and has been since in part carried into Execut^n attended with as much Success as could have been possibly expected from the powers committed to me on which subject I have often since Wrote, and at sundry times offered my humble Sentiments towards such Amendments therein, as seemed most reconcileable to the different Views & Interests of the Americans That Agreeable to my Instructions I did then & since give the strongest

Assurances to all the Nations of Indˢ tho' out of my District that the same would be firmly established by such Authority & in such manner, as to effectually remove all their uneassinesses, That on these Assurances the Majority of them relied, and from the Expectation of that Establishment they have been hitherto withheld from committing Outrages, the consequences of their own Unsettled minds, their Strong Jealousies of our Power and Views since the reduction of Canada, and the Misconduct of sundry Persons in the Colonies which has daily encreased. That notwithstanding I was not impowered to Carry this plan effectually into Execution and that some parts of it however Judicious & political appeared from reasons that occurred since impracticable to be inforced, yet I have still received Assurances that something Similar thereto was under Consideration, & that I should speedily receive such powers as would Answer those ends & that in the interim I should give the Indians such Assurances & take such Measures; as would make them easy till the same was Established, By taking Great pains, and by repeating these Assurances I have been hitherto enabled, notwithstanding their impatience to preserve peace, which has been solely owing to these Measures & to their Expectations founded thereon.

The present Reform, proposed by the Lords of Trade for the Indian Department seems very Judiciously framed according to the Object it seems to have had in view by Committing Comercial affairs to the care of yᵉ Colonies with intent principally to the retrenching Expenses, founded on an Expectation that the Colonies sensible of their former errors will manage better in future.

Now, my Lords, was I governed by Interest, or did it in any manner influence my Representations, I should not offer any farther thoughts upon it seeing that my Sallary is augmented, and my Cares and Trouble in some measure Lessened, Considerations of no small Weight with the generality of Mankind, but when I reflect that this Reform is a matter of the most serious Consequence, That its final Operations, require the strictest Canvassing, That the Consequences of mismanagement have such Weight with the board of Trade as to induce them to say That were it probable it should again take place "They would not hesitate in declaring their opinion against the propriety of suffering the management of this Concern ever to revert into the hands of the Colonies." I say my Lord, when I duly consider all this I cannot but Conclude it my Imediate Duty to offer my humble thoughts, and throw all possible Light on the Obscure parts of Indian Affairs which being a Terra Incognita, inaccessible to the Generality of even inquirers is thereby more Liable to Misrepresentations than any other subject.

I shall therefore proceed to take a short View of the state of the Colonies & Indians previous to the late War with The Changes produced in the politicks and Sentiments of both, from a Consideration of which I flatter myself some Conclusions may be drawn relative to the Event of the present System & its future Operations.

The General misconduct & Neglect of Provincial managemᵗ. is too well known and has been repeatedly Expressed as the sense of Government, It is however said by some that they formerly managed the Indians at a very Cheap & Easy rate, & that they were in genˡ peaceable the conclusion to be drawn from thence is, That they had best to have them again in their hands which I am not at all Surprised that many persons concerned in Trade should wish for, I own I shall readily admit that their Transactions were attended with very little Expense, and I know what they lost by their Economy, the manner and success of their management will require to be more particularly discussed.

The English were unknown to the Western Confederacy before this Century, and the Nature of Our Government, Genius & pursuits of our people, prevented them from being objects of Jealousy to the Six Nations & others with whom they were somewhat acquainted, The little we had to do with them was easily & reasonably transacted whilst they had few suspicions of our designs, a slender opinion of our power and Abilities, and whilst the Inhabitants & Traders thro' fear were cautious of giving them offence, On the other hand they saw a small but Vigorous enterprising Colony in Canada, whose Government, Pursuits, and Genius, Led them to make bold advances, to carry War into the midst of their Country, and whose Politicks set one Nation against another which enabled them to penetrate into the Western Territory, and to form Alliances and Trade with Nations entire strangers to us With one or other of whom they were nevertheless Generally at War. These were a people suffic^t to alarm the Jealousy of Indians, Their Eyes were fixed upon them, & they were glad to see an other European power in the Country, and Indeed for the Greatest part of this Century I cant find that the Ind^s. were undeceived concerning us, Nevertheless in proportion as they became acquainted with Europeans, and courted by both parties, their Wants encreased, as did the Expences attending them for the French spared neither pains or money upon these occasions, whilst we avoided both, & what little was given was so ill timed, and passed thro' the hands of such Avaricious, Ignorant & Slothfull managers, as rendered it of little or no purpose, So that whoever shall peruse the Records of Ind^n. affairs will find that their Complaints have been encreasing from the Comencem^t. of this Century & their defect^n. from our Interest is as visible till at the breaking out of the late War they were totally alienated from our Interest At which time the Ind^s. were so far improved in Knowledge & Avarice that their Services became very Expensive & some Gentlemen contributed thereto by unsuccessfull endeavors to acquire an undue Influence amongst them, The Western Ind^s. even at this time were little known, and much prejudiced against us thro' the Suggestions of the French, & our own misconduct to those few who sometimes resorted to Osswego as I once before related, and as for those who were better acquainted with us, altho' they still retained but a Slender Opinion of our Abilities, they nevertheless grew alarmed & suspicious on observing our encrease and the advancement of our settlements, which joined to a Dislike that had been gradually encreasing rendered the appointment of a Superintend^t extreamly necessary had no War broke out with France. The Conquest of Canada being compleated in 1760, we were to enter into alliance, which would make a Tenfold addition of Indians, Our Troops took possession of the Forts, in the Western Country, & our Traders flocked thither with Goods. The French saw that they must share with other Colonies that Trade which they before held unrivalled, and many of them flattering themselves with the hopes of a Change & stimulated by interest spread false reports amongst the Indians, at the same time those residing in the Western Country & some of their Partizans who had retreated thither on the reduction of Montreal were very busy in alarming the Jealousies of these our new allies, occasioned a Gen^l. Confederacy ag^t. us, on which I went to Detroit in 1761. where I held a Treaty with them gave them strong assurances of his Majestys favor, & that measures wod be taken for preventing abuses, Encroachments &c whereby I for that time prevented their designs, and on my return represented the necessity for such Establishments, as wo^d. remove their suspicions & preserve peace and Order, but before any thing was done therein, the Artifices of the French, misconduct of our people and Suspicions of the Indians (all which have been often represented) produced the War in 1763. which thro means of a Vigorous Expedition, and by employing one Nation ag^t another was terminated the year following. One of the principal Causes of this War was the Apparent Change in our behavior to the Indians, the Want of proper Agents with fit Power amongst them, and the Alarming Circumstance of our being the Sole Europeans here by the reduction of Canada,—Those Numerous Nations to whom we were introduced by the Conques^t had their Natural aversions—aggravated by this circumstance, & our Old Allies began to be much alarmed at it This was one of the Natural consequences of our great Encrease of our advancem^t into this Country & of the Enlargement of our connections with them & could only be surmounted by degrees by favors & a seeming Attention to their Interests, establishments for their Affairs, & some summary Method of Obtaining Justice our people are not inclined to do this, They began to think them unworthy attention they Encroached upon them, Insulted, & wronged them, and altho they paid dear for this during the Indian War, yet no sooner was it terminated in 1764, than elated thereby, & by the Conquest of Canada, and seemingly insensible that this Conquest had encreased the Number of our Indian Enemys & rendered the Managing them an

Affair of much more difficulty than before they pushed on their Encroachments, & at last began to proceed to Rob & Murder them wherever they met them the Genl turn & Sentiments of our people will in spight of convictn Lead them to those Errors,—The plan wch came over that Year met with Sevl delays, and thereby time was given to all those whose imediate prospects of advantage might be frustrated by its Establishment to represent the Necessity of a Genl Indulgence to Trade where they pleased, The French in the Indian Country were at the bottom of this, they knew that if once they were permitted to bring Goods there they could secure that part of the Trade to themselves by their Politicks, The event has Justified this, The Indns have began already to murder our Traders & the French have aided in plundering them & persuaded the Indns to threaten all English with death who shall enter their Country, In short they have been only hitherto prevented from taking arms thro their reliance on my Assurances from time to time in the Name of Governmt That their Affairs were under Consideration, that they might be assured that such Authority shod be given to the Managers of their Affairs as would remedy those Abuses of which they have so often Complained, and of which the Crown seems to be so sensible. Their Reliance is & has been entirely on the Crown thro' the powers Vested in its Officer, founded on a Certainty of the utter impossibility of receiving it at other hands whether the same be owing to Inexperience, Want of Leisure, disinclenation, The want of Legal provision adapted to the peculiarity of their Affairs, or to that particular biass of the Colonists which operates so much to the disadvantage of the Indians, throughout their Various subjects of Contention, whether in the Ordinary pursuit of their Landed or Commercial Interests in America.

These points in the Course of my Correspondence with his Majestys Ministers have been more than once enlarged on and I see with satisfaction that your Lordship & the Board of Trade are persuaded of their Genl. truth, and therefore I might have avoided giving your Lordship the Trouble of perusing so long a detail, did It not contain some Circumstances which will point out the difficulties I must expect to encounter, in reconciling the whole of the Measures according to the reform to the minds of the Ind•. & produce some thoughts from the Consideration of which I flatter myself that your Lordship will think it necessary to the public Quiet, that the Colonies have ample directions for the good Management of Affairs of Commerce as there is reason to apprehend they will not incline to be at much trouble or expense about them. These thoughts are with all becoming deference Humbly submitted to your Lordship. I am to assure your Lordship that I shall Lose no time in compleating & fulfilling his Majestys orders touching the carrying the Reform into Execution omitting no pains necessary for explaining & reconciling it to the Indians relying on his Majestys support for the more effectual discharge of the rest of the Dutys remaining under my Super Intendancy which I shall always endeavor to perform in the best manner but there are some points necessary thereto which it is my Duty to lay before yr Lordship.

The Northern & Southern Departments are put on the same allowance, altho The Northern has been always considered & admitted to be by much the Most Considerable & respectable whether as to the Number of Indians Their Dispositions, or the Circumstances attending their Affairs & Managemen t. And as annl presents must be given to the Western Inds. Six Nations, Those of Canada & the Shawanese & Delawares, I submit it to your Lordship whether there is a possibility of doing this & providing for all other necessary Contingencies on £3000. p An. In the next place The absolute necessity there is for my having some subordinate Officers for the Carrying on the various operations & dutys of this Office, Those Deputys & Interpreters who are Essential thereto do not appear to have a provision made for them the sum I formerly proposed for a present alone was £4000 The Contingencies are besides as uncertain as they are innumerable, & as I am directed to remove all those Officers who were established for the Indn Trade, which are the Commissarys, Smiths at the posts &c the future Want of those Corresponding Agents, will in many respects add to the Trouble as well as the Expense of Management, so that the Deptys who are long Established cannot be paid out of the amt £3000. witht omitting some other

Essential part of the Service, nor can theirs be dispensed with. But that the service may not suffer thro the Want of what is necessary & reasonable I shall endeavor to settle the matter with the Comr. in Chief of the Army in the best manner I can, hoping it will merit approbation.

The other Affairs of the Department, the necessity for continuing the boundary Line Northerly from Owegy so as to Establish bounds between them & New York in such manner as the Inds. shall be prevailed upon to agree to, I hope to receive your Lordships Comds. upon.—As to the other objects of Concern & the Extraordinary Intelligences received I am doing all in my power thereon, and hope to lay them & other matters more fully before yr. Lordship in my next,—but the subject of this letter having a ready drawn it out to an immoderate Length I must for the present draw to a Conclusion by Expressing my Humble Gratitude to his Majesty for the Augmentation of my Sallary & my sincere thanks to your Lordship, assuring you that I should not desire it, longer than I was able to do real service & that as all my proposals have been directed with that view the same shall ever remain the invariable rule of my Conduct, thro' which I persuade myself of his Majestys favor and the Continuance of yr. Lordships Countenance.

I have the Honor to be

Endorsed, July 20th. 1768.

To the Earle of Hillsboro.

Points out the Necessity of an addl. allowance for the Deptys &c.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Johnson Hall Augt 17th 1768.

My Lord

I had the honor of addressing a Letter (No. 2) of the 20th ulto to your Lordship, imediately after my return from the Sea coast, therein I took the liberty to offer some thoughts concerning the present Reform and Arrangements Some of which I flatter myself would prove Seasonable.

Since I wrote that Letter a Chief of the Chipeweighs the most powerful Nation to the westward arrived here on an Embassy with Sevl. others, as he is a man of much Influence and can bring some thousands of his people into the Field, I took particular notice of him formerly at Niagara Since which he has behaved very well, and now came to be informed of my Sentiments, on the uneasy State of the Indians to the Westward, he told me that his people would quietly wait his return before they took any resolutions, Confirmed all the Accots I have received of the practices of the Spaniards and French, of the Assurances they give them of assistance from Europe, and of the Belts, Messages and presents sent amongst them, They are endeavouring to encrease the spirit of distrust Jealousy & Aversion by every means in their power, amongst the Indians & it will be utterly impossible to keep them all quiet without silencing those Incendiaries who are amongst them.

I wish the Colonies may act wisely in the management of the Indian Trade as a good deal will depend upon it at this time. This will require much pains & Expence, else they must not expect to send any Traders into the Indian Country, altho the Much greater part of those who go a Trading are men of such circumstances and Dispositions as to venture their persons any where for Extravagant gains, yet the consequences to the public are not to be slighted, as we may be led into a Genl. Quarrel thro' their means. The Indians in the parts adjacent to Michilimackinac have been treated with at a very great Expence for some time past. Major Rogers brings a considerable charge agt. the Crown for Mediating a peace between some Tribes of the Sioux and some Chippeweighs which had it been attended with success would have been only interesting to a verry few French & others that had Goods in that part of the Indian Country, but the contrary has happened, and they are now more Violent than ever agt.

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well disposed Indians, and of my personal regard for you, and your people, and wishing you a safe passage to your own Country, & that you may ever remember my words — I now take my leave —,

A. M. Michewiss the Chipeweigh chief with his party having finished all business, and received a handsome present took leave, and set out for Caghnawaga where a Boat was prepared to convey them to Ontario on their way home —,

Sir William having received a letter ~~from~~ from Sir Henry Moore Governor of New York dated the 18th of July, informing him that he lately "had another
„ application from the Patentees of the Kayadarosseras land,
„ who had delegated two persons from thence with power to treat
„ with the Indians concerning the settlement of the dispute between
„ them, and that they expected the Survey which he ordered to
„ be made, would be compleated by the time these Deputies
„ arrived at Albany, by which means the contending parties
„ would be able to fix their lines with more certainty, and of
„ course to enter into an agreement which might be lasting,
„ to which he added. "They desire that I would recommend
„ this matter strongly to you, and hope you will give all the assis
„ tance in your power on the Occasion, and I am the more readily
„ inclined to comply with this request on account of what has
„ been mentioned in the Secretary of States letter to me &c.,

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July 28th Sir William therefore on Mr Remsen's arrival on the purpose before mentioned gave notice to the Mohocks who attended accordingly

At a Meeting with the Mohocks

29th Present Sir William Johnson Bart
Guy Johnson Esqr Dy Agt
Mr Remsen Attorney for the Proprietors

Sir William Spoke —

Brothers —

You are once more called together on the Affair of Kayaderosseras. — As the Agent from the owners of that Patent would not agree to your proposal till he had consulted the Patentees, the last Meeting did not produce any Settlement. — his Excellency the Governor having directed the Creek to be surveyed, now writes to me, that the Patentees request it should be again laid before you, and here is the Gentleman (Mr Remsen) whom they have fully impowered to treat with you about it. — I therefore recommend it again to your serious consideration, and as the Agent has brought an Original Deed with him, which you have not yet seen, and as the Branches of Kayaderosseras have been since traversed, and the Courses laid down, and sworn to before me upon Oath, which will explain the real extent of their claim, and thereby facilitate the settlement. I expect that you will Judge favourably of the Patentees, and come to the most amicable agreement with their Agent, by relinquishing your Claim in that Patent.

1768 July 28 Then Abraham the Chief of the Mohawks stood up and repeated their old Complaint against the sd. Patent, and urged what they formerly said, Condemning its unreasonableness, and the circumstances of imposition attending it & proceeded

Brother,

Notwithstanding all we have justly said against this Patent, you may see that we have demonstrated our readiness for peace, & to do anything reasonable, when applied to for that purpose by the sd. Patentees. — We agreed to this formerly on your recommendation. We gave a proof of it lately when the Governor was here, and we offered them such terms, and proposed such a line, as we thought best. — the Governor proposed Fort Miller to us, but we went still further, & we agreed to let them go to the place they wanted above Fort Edward, as the only way to avoid disputes with the white people lately settled thereabouts, & that they might be comprehended in the Patent, and that our people might have no communication with them. — we would agree to no other line, and we apprehend we offered them very fair terms but they would not be accepted. — Their Agent refused our offer, and said he would first go to New York to consult the Patentees. — Although we thought it odd that he did not agree to our proposal, yet as it was an affair strongly recommended by you, & as a proof of our good, and peaceable disposition, we then agreed to wait a little longer quietly in expectation of hearing from them; and, now that the Agent is returned here about that business, to shew our good will, and from what you have said to us, we shall hear what he has to say, and take the same into consideration. we therefore desire that he will speak thereupon.. — Mr. Remson, then laid before them an Original Indian Deed bearing date the 6th

July 28th 6th day of October 1764 which had not been produced before, and after representing that the Survey of the Creek was now performed the head of which appeared less favorable to the Patentees than was imagined. That the Patentees had heard that several persons were about purchasing whatever Lands were cut off by the Indians — that the Patentees therefore were extremely desirous to Obtain the whole of their Claim, and pay what was thought necessary for a general Release, as Judging that they had a reasonable title to the preference — the Indians answered that they would return home, and take their request into Consideration in a full meeting, and would on Monday the 1st day of August assemble at Johnson Hall & give their answer. — Then Adjourned

July 29th A. M

A Messenger arrived at Johnson Hall to notify (with a String of Wampum) the approach of a Party of Indians from St. Francois on the river St. Lawrence.

When all arrived, they addressed Sir William as follows

Father

We are rejoiced to see you after our long Journey, and we thank the great Spirit that we find you in health and with these Strings we congratulate you upon it

Gave three Strings

1768 (63)

August 2d

At a Congreſs with the Mohocks at Johnson-Hall August 2d 1768

Present. Sir William Johnson Bart
Guy Johnson Esqr Dy Agt
Agts for Kayadarosseras} Meſsrs Remson, Low & McCrea
Meſsrs Glen & Vice
John Butler Esqr Interpr
Meſsrs Silvester & Deyhyster

Abraham addreſsed Sir William as follows.

Brothers.

Agreeable to what you said to us the other day, we have now met to answer you on the affair of Kayadarosseras, & we can now acquaint you that we are ready to proceed on that buſineſs —

Thereupon Sir William spoke as follows

Brothers —

I am hopefull that you have well weighed and considered what I said to you the other day on the present application of the Patentees of Kayadarosseras, who are now represented by the Gentlemen here present. — I hope that your resolutions are such as they can agree to, and that you will consider that they are earnestly disposed to the amicable adjustment of this dispute in a manner consistent with their and your Interest. — and as an Original Indian Deed has been now produced

&

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Augt
2d

and the Creek with all all its Branches Surveyed, you will act accordingly. — To which Abraham answered —

Brother —

We have heard what you have said, and beg you will give attention to our answer. — We hope that the Gentlemen here present believe that we, though a Small Nation, have been, and are Still the head of a powerfull Confederacy. — Brother. — this Affair has been long in agitation, and we had many meetings concerning it, but hitherto we came to no conclusion. — We had lately a Meeting in your absence about it before the Governor of New York, and we shall proceed to tell you the reasons, why it could not then be settled, to which we desire you may all give ear —

Brother

The Gentlemen here from New York on behalf of the Patentees, as we understood, formerly proposed the dividing the Patent between us, and afterwards when the Six nations warmly espoused our cause, to prevent the consequences, and for the sake of Peace we agreed to come into the most favorable terms we could. —

When we were last called together by Colonel Johnson on the arrival of the Governor of New York, we hoped that the matter would have been finally settled. — We shall now tell you why it it was not then done — At that time the Agents proposed the running of a Line to the Northwest most head of Kayaderosseras and from thence to the Falls above Fort Edward. Our offer was to goe to one of the Branches of that Creek, and from thence

to

August 23d. to the same Falls. — at the same time a confusion arose — as the Governor proposed our running a Line to the Falls of Fort Miller, which we would by no means agree to, because several People had of late settled above that place, which if left out, would prove the cause of fresh disputes, a matter to which we are averse. — besides the Patentees did not produce to us any Original deed with our Ancestors marks to shew from whence they derived their Claim. —

Brother. —

We find that the Patentees are yet disposed to settle the affair amicably, of which we were acquainted two days ago. we have taken it into consideration, and hope that they are sincere, and do not mean to impose on us, as others have done with some of our people. — We have now the pleasure to be called before you, at the grand fire place, and in a proper manner, and we now declare, that for the sake of peace, and thro' your sollicitations, we shall do what is desired on our parts provided the Agents will act Justly, and equitably on theirs. —

Brothers

We hope that the Agents are disposed to act fairly, and that they will believe, nothing but the Love of peace, and attention to your advice could effect this. We likewise hope that the consequences may be good, and that our Heads may no more be turned about it. and as we are now

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disposed to do a great thing, as a proof of our pacific disposition, we agree to the Patent according to its true extent, and Claim, but with this condition, that nothing may be done unfairly, & that as you know these things, you will not suffer us to be imposed upon, — and that as these people of Kayadarosseras claim — lands which were honestly sold by our Ancestors to fair purchasers, we expect the same will be fully secured to them, and that you who have the care of us, will see it securely performed, so that we may not appear to act as degenerate Children, unworthy of our Ancestry, and unmindfull of their just acts — All this we do, to shew our honest, and peaceable disposition. You may have seen that we have sold large Tracts of Land in this country, which we have never disputed, because they were fair & moderate Purchases, honestly paid for. — We have now told our resolutions to the Patentees, and on these conditions, & provided they take the matter into serious consideration, and make us proper satisfaction for our relinquishing so large a Claim, we shall grant their desire —

( ) The Agents then returned thanks to the Indns on behalf of the Patentees, whose honest, and peaceable disposition they assured them of, and added that they would the next morning give them an answer on all these matters. — then earnestly requested that Sir William would propose whatever sum he thought wd be necessary on this Occasion.

Sir William likewise thanked the Indns for their agreeing to the proposal of the Patentees, and told them, that he was very glad to see that an end was to be put to that old Dispute, assuring them

that

August 2d that as he had attended to all that they had said, so he w^d take care the whole of the transaction should be honestly and securely conducted agreeable to their wishes —

Then Adjourned

At a Congreſs with the Mohocks at Johnson Hall. Present as before

Aug^t 3d —

Sir William addreſsed them as follows —

Brothers.

The Gentlemen employed on behalf of the Patentees of Kayaderoseras are extremely thankfull to you all for your kindneſs in offering them the terms you did yesterday, and in consequence of their promise to you then, they are now before you to answer you concerning the condition proposed, which they seem resolved to comply with, as much to your satisfaction as poſsible; and I hope you will find them so, and approve of them accordingly.

The Gentlemen have requested of me to propose the sum of money, a thing which I would willingly decline, but being so preſsed to do it, I am now to ask you, whether you will on your parts agree to accept of such sum as I shall propose — To which Abraham answered

Brother

We have hearkened attentively to what you have said to us yesterday. — You know that we settled the matter except as to some of the Conditions, and as the matter is now

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Aug.
3d

After repeated Trials, so far concluded, and that the Gentlemen have refered it to you to settle the sum of money they are to give us, we are very well satisfied, and readily concur in doing the same on our parts, promising to abide by whatever you shall do on our behalf.

The Map being then laid before them, and explained, the Indians then admitted that the Bounds were from the mouth of Canada Creek to the North-west most Branch of Kayaderosseras, agreeable to a Survey then before them lately made by Mr. Christo. Yeats, thence eight Miles North, thence to the third Falls of Hudson's River, called by the Indians Adiga above Fort Edward, thence in like manner as expressed by the words of the Patent, and this to remain on record in the Entries of Indian Affairs—

Sir William then answered—

Brothers—

Having so far settled matters, and explained every thing, so as to prevent any Dispute when the Land is to be surveyed and as you have left to me the decision of the sum of money you are to receive, —now at the Joint request of you, and the Gentlemen presᵗ: I propose that the Patentees give you five Thousand Dollars, to which I hope they will agree, and that you will therewith be satisfied.—

The Agents from the Patentees, and the Indians having agreed to to this sum of money, the former observed that they only had at present 2000 Dollars, which they would immediately pay, and would pass their Note to Sir William for the remaining 3000 Dollars, which they promised to send up on their arrival at New York.—

Then Abraham said

1768

August 3d

Brother

We left the matter to you, and to shew that we are men of our words, we agree to accept of the Sum you proposed, and the manner of payment. — We have to add, that we expect that every thing will be settled, as is proposed, & that when the Lands come to be surveyed and divided, care will be taken not to exceed the Bounds we have agreed to as described on the Map. — We particularly expect, that you will see, that those persons who have Lands which were fairly bought from us, be firmly secured in their properties, that this transaction may be lasting. — And we have likewise to add that Mr. John Glen, here present, having an Indian deed signed by our people for lands claimed in the Patent, may be made easy, and allowed to enjoy sd. Land — As we have now, with a view to peace, settled this matter, and given up all pretensions to this Tract, and are at present reduced to a very small scanty portion for our subsistance, we now address you, Brother, recommending it to you, to take this matter into consideration, & requesting you to procure some good strong writing, as a security for the Land we live upon, that we may no more be disturbed, or alarmed with apprehensions, and storys that this land will be taken away from us. — This, Brother, we earnestly desire, and request from you. —

Then Mr. Low, on behalf of the Patentees addressed ye Indns.

Brothers,

I am very happy to find this old dispute so

amicably

119 amicably settled. — The Patentees will all be extremely obliged to you for your friendship to them on this Occasion, and I am to inform you on their parts, that they will faithfully Observe all that you have recommended, and never will act contrary thereto. —

Sensible of Sir William Johnson's interest and influence with you, they applied to him for them, and although the sum of money which is proposed to be given to you, be larger than we expected, we readily agree to it, and shall honestly pay you without delay. — and, that this agreement may be remembered by your Posterity, we invite some of your people to be present when we survey the Lands, that you may see we mean to act agreeable to your desires, and are disposed to do what is fair. We are now preparing Releases to to given all these persons, who have old Patents fairly obtained within our Claim, and shall do so by all persons who are intitled there all which we shall punctually abide by, & with that view shall take Mr. Glen's case into consideration, and if it appears justly founded, we shall act accordingly as a proof of our integrity, and good meaning. —

Then Sir William expressed his satisfaction that this old dispute was so amicably terminated, and his wishes that the terms of Accomodation might be ever remembered, and faithfully observed. — After which the Indians were paid 2000 Dollars in part, and a Note passed to Sir William Johnson for the remainder signed by Is. Low, Jno. Remson, and John Mc Crea. — Then two Chiefs of each Tribe executed the Release at the desire, and in the presence of the rest. —

Then adjourned

At parting, Sir William assured the Mohocks that +

1768 Aug^t 3^d – that he would take their case into the most serious consideration, and endeavor to the utmost of his power to have their Lands secured to them, and their Posterity, in the most effectual manner –

Aug^t 4^th – Messrs. Remson and McClea agreeable to to their engagement with the Mohocks this day executed releases for the following Old Patents within their Bounds

	Acres	
Release for the Patent of Hansen	2000	17^th July 1713
for the Patent of Cagnawaga	2000	4^th Nov^r 1714
for the Patent of Butler acres affected	1000	31^st Dec^r 1735
for the Patent of Hess	539	12 Dec^r 1737
for the Patent of Gansvoort acres affected	4000	1741

These were signed by fifty two persons, by their Attorneys

Johnson Hall August 5th 1768

Sir

Amidst a great deal of hurry I have Just time to acquaint Your Excellency that in consequence of the Arrival of the Patentees Attorneys & agreable to your Letter of the 18th Ulto. I called the Mohawks, & again laid the Affair of Kayadarosseras before them, and having Just receivd the Survey of the Creek Which has been returned by ye Surveyor upon Oath, and the Attorney having brought up with him An Original Indian Deed not before produced, I was enabled to recommend the Matter to the Indians in such a light as at last produced their consent to relinquish their pretensions to the Patent, according to the Survey made by which the head of Kayadarosseras does not appear Scituated so much to the Advantage of the Patent as was supposed, And the Indians accordingly executed a Release, the Patentees paying them 5000 Dollars, & releasing such Tracts as were affected by the Patent. —

The Attorneys having requested a Copy of the Proceedings, are now furnished with one, which I suppose you will see, the Hurry in my Office now, & the Absence of my Clerk, would not afford time for a Copy, that wh the Attys Got was taken out of the Records by themselves, and Examined by my Deputy. but should you want one, I shall send it as soon as possible. — I hope this Dispute is now happily terminated, as the Indians appear Satisfied — thro my Assurances, by the producing an Original Deed & by being able to Judge with certainty of the head of the Creek.

His Excellency
Sir Henry Moore Bart. —

As to the papers I locked up, I realy did not apprehend that they would have been wanted, I should have been glad that they were better known & more publick. I locked my Study without any particular Motive, it is my Constant practice when I go from Home, wch is but seldom, and I did not conceive that any old Transactions were necessary to an Amicable Settlement. Complaints were formerly exhibited against Cayadarossq One of which I remember was in 1754 at Albany, but since receipt of your Letter I have not been able to make a thorough search in the Commissioners Minutes, who then had the Management of Indian Affairs, which I had then for some time declined, & did not reassume till I had the Royal appointment, and I must Observe that their Minutes were in general kept on loose sheets of paper, not entered fairly in Books, that many of those Entrys were so illegible & the Orthography so bad that some of them are at present unintelligible, & altho I collected all that I could & had them bound into Volumes, I have never been able to find the whole, so that there are Chasms of above a Year in some places, but if you mean the Meeting of 1754. As it was before the Governour & Council, it will doubtless be found on their Minutes. ——

The Mohawks (greatly alarmed at a Survey made thro their low Lands at ye time Yr Excellency was up here) have most earnestly requested that some Method be fallen upon to secure their Village & planting grounds to them & their Posterity so as it may not be in the power of any of them to dispose of property therein, I judge it necessary to recommend this to Your Excellencys Attention, as in case it can be done, it will prove highly agreable to them, & ease their present doubts. —

In my last I gave you the reasons which prevent my Attendance in Council, & I persuade myself they will be deemed a sufficient Apology, but whatever may be judged necessary with regard to my Opinion on the

On the Subject you have mentioned shall be freely Communicated by me, as I am with much true Esteem

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient

& Very Humble Servant

W Johnson

I am so hurried at present that I wrote the first page of this letter before I discovered that I had begun on ye wrong side. —

BRITISH MUSEUM

Sr. Wm. Johnson
Augst. 5th. 1760.
Sir W. not writing

[illegible] (36) [illegible]

To all People to whom these presents shall come Greeting Whereas her late Majesty Queen Anne by letters patent under the great Seal of the Province of New York bearing Date the second Day of November in the Year of our Lord one Thousand and Seven Hundred and Eight did Grant to Nanning Harmanse and Certain other Persons therein Named and to their Heirs and Assigns forever All that Certain Tract of Land Satuate lying and being in the County of Albany Called Kayaderosores or Queens Borough beginning at a place on Schenectady River about Three Miles Distance from the South Westerly Corner of the Bounds of Nestiguione Canastagiune the said Place being the South Westerly Corner of the Patent lately Granted to Nanning Harmanse Peter Faucomier and others then along the said Schenectady River Westerly to the South easterly Corner of a Patent lately Granted to William apple thence along the Easterly Northerly and Westerly Lines of the said William Apple's

Westerly Corner of the Patent lately Granted to Hanning Harmanse Peter Fauconnier and others then along the said Schenectady River Westerly to the South easterly Corner of a Patent lately Granted to William Apple thence along the Easterly Northerly and Westerly Lines of the said William Apple's Patent down to the abovesaid River thence to Schenectady bounds of the southeasterly Corner of the said Patent on the said River so along the Easterly Northerly and Westerly Bounds thereof down to the said River again thence along the said River up Westerly to the South Easterly Bounds of a Tract of Land lately Granted to Ebenezer Wilson and John Abeel and so along the said patent Bounds to the south Westerly Corner thereof on the said Schenectady River thence Continuing to run westerly up along the said Schenectady River to a Place or Kill Called Twaestonnde being five Miles distance or thereabouts [illegible] westerly Corner of the said Wilson and Abeels Patent thence Northerly to the North Westmost Head of a Creek Called [illegible] about fourteen Miles more or less thence Eight Miles more Northerly thence Easterly or Northeasterly to the [illegible]

[illegible]

Corner of the said Patent on the said River so along the Easterly Northerly and Westerly Bounds thereof down to the said River again thence along the said River up Westerly to the South Easterly Bounds of a Tract of Land lately Granted to Ebenezer Wilson and John Abeel and so along the said patent Bounds to the South Westerly Corner thereof on the said Schenectady River thence Continuing to run westerly up along the said Schenectady River to a Place or Hill Called Twastenendi being five Miles distance in the whole from the said South Westerly Corner of the said Wilson and Abeel's Patent thence Northerly to the North Westward Heads of a Creek Called [illegible] about fourteen Miles more or less thence Eight Miles more Northerly thence Easterly or Southeasterly to the [illegible] Albany [illegible] about twenty miles [illegible] along [illegible] down Southerly to the North Easterly [illegible] along the said [illegible]

[illegible]

on Northerly and Westerly along the said Van Schaicks Patent to the Northeast Corner of the abovesaid Patent Granted to Harmony Fuicamer and others thence along the Northerly and Westerly Bounds thereof down to the abovesaid River of Schenectady being the Place where it first Began and whereas the said Grant was made in pursuance of a Purchase before made for a Valuable Consideration paid by the said Grantee or some or one of them from the Native Indian Proprietors thereof to wit. Joseph Hendrick Cornelius Gideon and Amos Maquaas Indians and Sachems in Behalf of themselves and of all their Nation and whereas there have Lately arisen some Disputes and Controversies with us the Subscribers the Natural Descendants and Lawfull Heirs of the said Original Grantors Concerning the Extent of the said Tract by them Granted as aforesaid which Disputes the present Proprietors being inclined amicably to Settle with us and for a further Concideration Paid to Quiet themselves in their Right to under the said Patent against all Claims Whatsoever made or hereafter to be made by any of the Indian Natives to the said Lands or selves and of all their Nation And Whereas there have lately arisen some Disputes and Controversies with us the Subscribers the Natural Descendants and Lawfull Heirs of the said Original Grantors Concerning the Extent of the said Tract by them Granted as aforesaid which Disputes the present Proprietors being inclined amicably to Settle with us and for a further Concideration Paid to Quiet themselves in their Rights under the said Patent against all Claims Whatsoever made or hereafter to be made by any of the Indian Natives to the said Lands or any part thereof they have in the most open fair and Publick Manner treated with us thereupon and agreed to give unto us the sum of five Thousand Spanish Dollars for a Grant and Confirmation Release and Quit Claim of our Pretences & Claim to the said Tract of Land Now therefore Know ye that we who have hereunto Subscribed our Names or set our Marks and Affixed our Seals being either as aforesaid the Natural Descendants and Lawfull Heirs of the said Original Grantors above named or such as have Right to Convey any Lands being the Property of the Native Maquaas Indians in any Tract of Land in Consideration of the sum of five Thousand Spanish Dollars to us in Hand pai by the present Proprietors under the said Patent [illegible] with us thereupon and agreed to give unto us the Sum of five Thousand Spanish Dollars for a Grant and Confirmation Release and Quit Claim of our Pretences & Claim to the said Tract of Land Now therefore Know ye that we who have hereunto Subscribed our Names or set our Marks and Affixed our Seals being either as aforesaid the Natural Descendants and Lawfull Heirs of the said Original Grantors above named or such as have Right to Convey any Lands being the Property of the Native Maquaas Indians in any Tract of Land in Consideration of the Sum of five Thousand Spanish Dollars to us in Hand paid by the present Proprietors under the said Patent before and at the ensealing and Delivery hereof do and each of us for himself and our Heirs and Descendants for ever as well in Behalf of all the Nation which were present as for our Selves respectively Grant Bargain Sell Convey Confirm Release and Quit Claim unto [illegible] Peter Remsen Cornelius Tiebout John Beekman Adrian [illegible] Benjamin [illegible] Anthony Van Dam and Adrian [illegible] of the City of New York John McCrea and John M Beekman of [illegible] of Albany being some of the present Proprietors of the said [illegible] under the said Patent in trust for themselves and the other present Proprietors thereof under the said Patent and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever All the said Tract of Land Called Kayaderosseras as the same is Particularly boun in the said Patent and as the same Tract was or may be Bounded and expressed in and by any Original Deed or Deeds heretofore obtained from our Ancestors or other the Native Indians Proprietors thereof as fully and amply as the same are expressed in all or any of the said Indian Deed or Deeds and in the said Patent hereby Declaring ourselves to be fully Contented and Satisfyed with the Consideration now paid for the same and we do hereby for us and our Lawfull Heirs and Descendants for ever Respectively Release Relinquish Transfer and Quit Claim to the above named viz Isaac Low Peter Remsen Cornelius Tiebout John Beekman Adrian Bancker Jun Benjamin Kissam Anthony Van Dam Adrian Renaudet John McCrea and John M. Beekman their Heirs and Assigns in Trust for themselves and the other Present Proprietors thereof as aforesaid their Heirs and

Satisfyed with the Consideration now paid for the same and we do hereby for us and our Lawfull Heirs and Descendants for ever Respectively Release Relinquish Transfer and Quitt Claim to the above named viz Isaac Low Peter Remson Cornelius Tiebout John Beekman Adrian Bancker Jun. Benjamin Kissam Anthony Van Dam Adrian Renaudet John McCrea and John M. Beekman their Heirs and Assigns in Trust for themselves and the other Present Proprietors thereof as aforesaid their Heirs and Assigns for ever all Right Claim Pretence of Right or Demand whatsoever which we or any of us ever had now have or may have in or to the said Tract of Land as the same is Granted by the said Patent or any other Indian Deed or Deeds heretofore obtained from the Native Indians Proprietors thereof According to the true Intent and meaning thereof Respectively **To have and to hold** the said Premises hereby Granted or intended to be hereby Granted and every part thereof with the appurtenances unto them the said Cornelius Tiebout John Beekman Adrian Bancker Jun. Benjamin Kissam Anthony Van Dam Adrian Renaudet and John M. Beekman [illegible]

which wee or any of us ever had now have or may have unto the said Tra
of Land as the same is Granted by the said Patent or any other Indian
Deed or Deeds heretofore obtained from the Native Indians Proprietors
thereof According to the true Intent and meaning thereof Respectively
To have and to hold the said Premises hereby Granted or intended
to be hereby Granted and every part thereof with the appurtenances unto
them the said Cornelius Tiebout John Beekman Adrian Bancker Jun.
Benjamin Kissam Anthony Van Dam Adrian Renaudet and John
M. Beekman [illegible] their heirs and assigns for
the only and sole Proper use Benefit and Behoof of them the said Cornelius
Tiebout John Beekman Adrian Bancker Jun. Benjamin Kissam
Anthony Van Dam Adrian Renaudet and John M. Beekman and
all the other Present Proprietors thereof or the said [illegible]
their Heirs and Assigns forever In Witness whereof we have [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Day of [illegible] One Thousand [illegible]

Tribe of the Wolf Abraham his X mark Tiyorhaneeras (L.S.) of the Bear Johan Carmo

(L.S.) Turtle Daniel (L.S.) Turtle Zacharias his X mark Tuinughsonyghta (L.S.)

Bear Johannes his mark Canadagaya (L.S.) Wolf John Shakotzoghquyttato

(L.S.) Sealed and Delivered the Words [Isaac Low and Peter Remson] between the fourteenth and fifteenth Lines and the four Words between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Lines and the words [John McCrea] between the fifteenth and Sixteenth Lines and the same Words between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Lines being Interlined before Execution In the presence of us G Johnston John Butler. The above Release was Unanimously agreed to and Executed by the Chiefs in my presence in a Publick Meeting at Johnstons Hall the third Day of August 1768 – at which time the Consideration was paid.

W Johnston

Received the Day and year within Written of Peter Remson Isaac Low and John McCrea the sum of five Thousand Dollars it being the full Consideration Money [illegible] the same Words between the eighth and [illegible]

lines being Interlined before Execution In the presence of us G Johnston John Butler. The above Release was Unanimously agreed to and Executed by the Chiefs in my presence in a Publick Meeting at Johnstons Hall the third Day of August 1768 at which time the Consideration was paid.

W Johnston

Received the Day and Year within Written of Peter Remson Isaac Low and John McCrea the sum of five Thousand Dollars it being the full Consideration Money within mentioned. Abraham his X mark Tiyorhansera Jahan Cerm. Daniel

Present G Johnson John Butler.

Be it Remembered that on the Day of the Date within Mentioned personally appeared before me the Honourable Sir William Johnston Baronet one of his Majestys Council for the Colony of New York G Johnston and John Butler the two Subscribing witnesses to this Deed who being duly sworn do severally Depose and sware that they saw the said Indian Signers Seal Execute and Deliver in Behalf of themselves and as Chiefs of the Mohawks whom they represent the within Instrument as their Voluntary Act and Deed for the Uses and

[illegible]

Be it Remembered that on the Day of the Date within Mentioned personally appeared before me the Honourable Sir William Johnston Baronet one of his Majestys Council for the Colony of New York G Johnston and John Butler the two Subscribing witnesses to this Deed who being duly sworn do severally Depose and swear that they saw the six Indian Signers Seal Execute and Deliver in Behalf of themselves and as Chiefs of the Mohawks whom they represent the within Instrument as their Voluntary Act and Deed for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned and I having Carefully Perused the same and finding no material Erazures or Interlineations therein except what are Noticed before Execution Do allow the same to be Recorded.

W Johnston

I do hereby certify that the aforegoing Record is a true Copy of the Original Examined and Compared this 9th Day of August 1768 — p me Stephen De Lancy

EARL HILLSBOROUGH TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

(Duplicate.)

Whitehall, 13th August, 1768.

Sir,

Your Letters to me, numbered from 1 to 8, were received on the 30th July, and laid with their Inclosures, before the King.

As I apprehend that the Intervention of the Proprietaries of Pensylvania, in the Communication to Gov^t. here of all occurrences in that Province, is both unnecessary and irregular, and that the Correspondence ought to be immediately with the Secretary of State, I have no doubt that you will regulate your conduct accordingly.

The inclosed Letters of Reference to the King's Advocate, Attorney & Solicitor General, and their Reports touching the case of the Persons in Custody at Philadelphia upon a charge of murder committed on the high seas, will inform you of what has passed on that Subject, what the King's law servants finally recommend, and how it is to be carried into execution; but as I observe by your Letter to Lord Shelburne, that the Mariners of the Ship Hannah, have been examined before the Chief Justice at Philadelphia, and that they deposed to Cockburne's as well as Price's inhuman treatment of the Deceased, and consequently that they spoke to more facts upon that examination than are contained in the Depositions referred to the Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General; I have not thought fit to take His Majesty's Pleasure for the absolute Discharge of the Prisoners in the manner recommended by them; But it is His Majesty's Commands that you should take the best Advice and opinion that can be obtained upon the Spot, whether, upon all the circumstances of the case, there is such an Appearance of the Prisoners being guilty of murder as to make it necessary to bring them to Trial.

If the Result shall be, that there is such an Appearance of Guilt, you are in that case to represent the matter to me in the fullest manner, accompanied with all the evidences which can be collected, in order for His Majesty's further Direction. But if, on the contrary, the evidences should be such as to induce a concurrence with the opinion of His Majesty's Law Servants, you will in that Case take the necessary steps that the Prosecution should cease, and that the Prisoners should be discharged from their Imprisonment, as far as His Majesty is concerned therein, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to the Laws and Forms of Proceeding in the Colony.

The King very much approves, at the same time that His Majesty laments the ill success of your Endeavours to bring to Justice the Perpetrators of the inhuman Massacre of the Indians on the Frontiers; it is however a great point gained to have been able to appease the Minds of the Indians under so gross a Provocation, and His Majesty trusts, that a faithful and active Execution of the Law that has been passed, will have the effect to prevent any disagreable Accident of the like kind for the future; and that this commendable Measure, together with the Resolution which you say has been taken by the Settlers on Lands claimed by the Indians, to quit those Settlements, will re-establish that Confidence in the Minds of the Savages, so essential to the Security of the Colony.

His Majesty has received with the greatest Satisfaction, and considers in the most Gracious Manner, the Testimony which the Assembly of Pensylvania has given of their Attachment to the Constitution, in paying no other regard to the Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusets Bay, than that of giving it a bare Reading; and His Majesty trusts that there will be no occasion for executing the discretionary orders, contained in my Letter of the 21st April.*

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Johnson Hall, 24th August, 1768.

Sir,

I did not receive your favour of the 6th Inst. till Two Days ago. As Mr. Johnson acquainted You with the cause of the Delay of the Boundary, I have only to inform You that as the Chiefs of the Shawanese, &ca. went from Fort Pitt amongst the Mississipi Nations, I apprehend I cannot expect them at the Congress, I have therefore directed my Messingers who wait their Arrival at Chempsis, to come down forthwith with the Six Nations & the rest, in order to meet me at Fort Stanwix, at the Head of the Mohawk River, on or about the 20th of September. This is by much the most Eligible & Convenient place on many Accts., And I shall be glad to See the gentlemen Commissrs at my House previous to my Departure, which will be abt the 15th of Septbr.

I could have wished to have had ye Shawanese, &ca. present, and possibly some of them may yet come in time, if not, as they declared to me before that they would pay all due Submission to such Settlement as the 6 Nations would agree to, I cannot think their presence very necessary.

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* Col. Rec., Vol. IX., 546.

I am with great Esteem, Sir,
Your Most Obedient &
very Humble Servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed,
The Honourable Lt. Governour Penn.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, 2d Septr. 1768.

Sir,

The King having observed that the Govrs. of His Colonies have, upon several Occasions, taken upon them to communicate to their Councils and Assemblies, either the whole or Parts of Letters which they have received from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. I have it in Command from His Majesty to signify to You, that it is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do not upon any Pretence whatever, communicate either to the Council or Assembly, any Copies or Extracts of such Letters as you shall receive from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, unless you have His Majesty's particular Directions for so doing.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient,
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed,
Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Johnson Hall, Septbr. 12th, 1768.

Sir,

I was favoured last night with your letter of the 3d Inst., and am verry glad to find that I shall have the pleasure of Seeing You at the Congress. From the Reports I have had since my last to You, I was induced to fix upon to-Morrow for proceeding on my Journey, but altho' it is necessary I should be at Fort Stanwix before the

Indians are met, shall postpone my Journey till Thursday the 15th, hoping by that time to have the pleasure of Seeing you and your Company here, if not, Shall give directions for your Accommodation along the Road in ye best Manner the Country Affords.

Your first Day's Journey from Schenectady Should be Mr. Hendrick Fry's, near Conajohare, which is abt 38 Miles; Your next to Shoemaker's at the upper End of the German Flats, would be abt 28 Miles; from thence to Fort Stanwix* is 40, which is best performed by Water; and I shall see to provide a Boat for you at the Flatts that will carry you to Fort Stanwix in 2 Days. I apprehend it will be necessary to take some Bedding with You, and as to Liquors, particularly Wine, You will find but verry indifferent along ye Road. If You can't reach Col. Fry's the first Day's Journey from Schenectady, You may easily come to Major Fondas at Coghnawagey, which is about 26 Miles, & where I shall likewise leave directions for yr entertainment; from hence you can go to Han Nichols Harkemer's house, near the little Falls, within 8 Miles of the German Flatts. This last Rout You will most probably take, in case You should chuse to come in a Carriage.

I heartily wish You, and the Gentlemen with You, a Safe & Speedy Arrival, & remain

with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient
& very humble Servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed,
The Honble Lt. Govr. Penn.

JOHN POWNALL TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Whitehall, 12th October, 1768.

Sir,

Your dispatches to the Earl of Hillsborough, numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, were received at this Office yesterday, & immediately communicated by express to his Lordship, who is in the country at some distance.

I have his Lordship's directions to acquaint you that it will be impossible for him to write to you upon the subject of these dispatches pleases to Send me I shall Obey with the greatest pleasure and am with the Most Grateful respects —

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* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 554, for purchase of lands made here from Indians; also Smith's Laws, Vol. II. p. 123. The Deeds are at Harrisburg, and on record in Philad., Book I. Vol. IV. p. 488, and D. 3, p. 123.

Hond, Sir
Your Most Obliged Hum:le Servant
Jno: Brown

[ ] that Lives on the Land of Colonel Broadstreet Land
[ ] which he will Sell them at 15/ Sterling pr gun
[ ] Sorts if [ ] shall go down and get them
[his] man as been here since and says he may Let them go

ADDRESSED: To the
Honorable Sir William Johnson Bart
at
Johnson Hall

FROM HENRY MOORE

L. S.

Fort George August 27th 1768

Sir

I have taken the first opportunity which has offer'd of writing to you since the Copy of the Minutes of the late proceedings concerning the Kayaderosseras Patent has been shew'd to me, and I have seen with some surprize as well as concern, that I am there represented in a very different light from what I could possibly have imagin'd any Person could have view'd me in, who was a Witness to my late Transactions with the Indians at your house —

The *confusion* I am tax'd with [ ] into the debate on Account of my [ ] Falls at Fort Miller [ ] since I came [ ] unfaithfully interpre[ ] answerable for the designs [ ] of other People, When Mr [Remsen] upon the line of the Patent being [ ] head of the Kayaderosseras Creek, and [ ] thence continued *due North* instead of [ ] as it is mention'd there, an objection was [ ] by the Indians on Account of such a line [taking] in too great a quantity of Land, and they [ ] propos'd another line, Upon this I desi[red to] know to which of the Falls the Indians [ ] the line should be drawn, giving it as [ ] opinion that I apprehended there wo[ ] very little difference between a line [ ] from the head of the North line [ ] Mr Remsen to Fort Miller, and [ ] drawn from the Northerly line [ ] in the Patent to the F[alls] To this a reply was [ ] that the In[dians] [ ] [ ] which was then Apprehended [ ] every Step in my Power to bring this matter to an Amicable Settlement, and my Journey was no Secret to any of the Inhabitants of this Province — As You were so polite as to offer me your house although the ill State of your health oblig'd You to be absent at the time I should be there, I wrote to Coll Johnson to inform him of the day I propos'd to set out from this Town and stay'd five days at Albany before I proceeded farther, and having agreed upon a Day with him for our meeting the Mohawk Indians at Johnson Hall, I went on to the little Falls at Canajoharie, You may imagine how much I must have been surpriz'd in passing through the Indian Village at Canajoharie to find that none of the Indians [ ] of my Arrival in that part of [ ] receiv'd any notice [ ] at Your [ ] directed them to [ ]-ing to the Village of the [ ]-ed to meet them; when I a[rrived] Hall I found that I was likewise [an] unexpected Guest there, but by [the] Authority You had given me, I took [pos]-session of Your house together with [the] Gentlemen who accompany'd me, but [ ] acknowledge to You that I could not but [be] very sensible of this additional mark of disrespect to me, and was in the first emotion it occasion'd tempted to set out again for Albany and send direction [to] the Indians to meet me there, Noth[ing pre]-vented it but my Apprehensions [that an] ill natur's World might [censure you for] an indignity offer'd me at [your house in] Your Absence, and sup[pose that it was] done by Your dir[ection] shewing the [ ] [ ] [ ]ing my question propos'd to them [ ]dently appear'd not only to me but to all those who were present that the Indians did not come there to hear proposals made to them, but to require a Complyance with certain demands, and from that moment I saw it very plainly that no agreement would take place, But as I was no way interested in this dispute than as a public Officer, I thought it incumbent on me to have my proposal made to the Indians, after having first desired Coll Schuyler to draw the line in question upon the Map, that my intention might be sufficiently explain'd, (and it did not appear to make a difference of more than 4 or 5000 Acres according to the Plan then before us, which was not an Object of any consideration in a contest for so large a [ ]d) This was done and upon the [ ] that they were ready to [ ] to Fort Edw[ward] [ ] relative to the People [ ] part, Nothing more was [ ] they Sollicited in the least on [ ] but the Negotiations went on in[ ] they had at first propos'd; This is a [ ] matter of Fact and can be attested by [ ] that were in the Room; I must beg the[erefore] that You will let me have some explana[tion] of the Confusion since said to be introdu[ced] for there was not the least mention of any whilst I was present, This I can averr[ ] upon Remsen's leaving the Room in [the] Rude manner You must have heard, [ ] to know of the Indians (as I could [ ] that he was gone away) what Sum [they] demanded for the purchase of [ ] ation requir'd, to this they [answered that] they would leave that [ ] and myself, and [ ] whatever [ ] [ ] [ ] many thanks for the pains I had [ ] to settle this matter, and for the regard [I] had express'd for their Interests, which they desir'd strongly to recommend to my Protection and hop'd that I would on every other occasion shew myself as much their Freind as I had done in the present case; Can it be suppos'd after this that the expression here made could proceed from them? or that they would be induc'd to thank me for the disappointment they had just Suffer'd? The Reflection which must naturally arise on such a question is too obvious to stand in need of any Comment —

I have been likewise under some difficulty to explain what is mean't by the Indians *being now call'd in a* [ ] *manner* to settle a dispute which [ ] subsisted, and should be [ ] pointing out the impropriety [ ] Occasion [ ] [ ] for many Years past [ ] this province have always [ ] get it Vacated here if they [ ]

Notwithstanding the [ ] now acknowledge the justness of the [ ] Claim, and that the purchase was [ ] regularly made from their Ancestors, whi[ ] they were desirous of Confirming, You [may] Remember that when I was at Your House two Years ago the Indians made a form[al] Complaint to me in Your presence of [ ] injustice done to them, by a Claim be[ing] set up to so large a Tract of Land, wh[ich] they declar'd their Ancestors had [ ] nor would they consent to the se[tling of] it by our People as they had [ ] a Consideration for it; The [se] were immediately tr[ansmitted to the] Secretary of State [ ] an Answer [ ] had [ ] [ ] [ ] entirely to ourselves for some [ ] after we came there, neither did any of the Indians belonging to the Mohawk Castle make their Appearance till some time next day notwithstanding their Vicinity and the Appointment made which I have already mention'd —

This treatment I believe You will allow to be not only *improper* but *indecent*, and it was thought so by those who were with me;

— If therefore the *impropriety* mention'd alludes to any of these transactions, or to my having been oblig'd to give notice to the Indians of Canajoharie personally for the approaching Meeting I shall readily joyn with them in acknowledging it; if it is intend[ed to] convey any other meaning, I should [ ] to have it explain'd, because [ ] the highest Authority, [ ] the Indians to Ass[emble] [ ] his Service, which [ ] be call'd together either [ ] any other part of the Province [ ] can be so weak as to impose on [ ] making them believe that such a [ ] would be improper takes the most [effica]cious steps to create a disaffection a[mong] them, and to prejudice that Service which every good Subject is bound to support.

I am with great truth and
Regard
Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
[ ]

THOMAS GAGE TO JOHN BROWN

L. S.[1]

New York, 29th: August 1768

Sir

I Am to acquaint you, that a New Plan has lately been adopted at home relative to the Management of Indian Affairs upon this Continent, the chief alteration which it is necessary for you to be acquainted with, is that the Management of the Trade is taken from the Superintendant, and is put under the direction of the several Provinces, who are to bare respectively the Expences attendant thereon. This Regulation which seems intended to lessen the Expences of the Indian Department, will render the Residence of the Commissary's at the Forts unnecessary, as they were appointed thereto for the better Regulation of Trade only, and puts an end to all Articles of Expence there, as none can well offer, but for the purpose of Commerce, with which the Command^{g} Officer has now nothing to do, further than to give Protection to the Traders, to keep up Order, and Regularity, and to prevent the Indians meeting with any ill treatment; You will be pleased to pay Attention to this; And tho' I Am to suppose that Sir William Johnson has acquainted those acting under him, of these New Regulations, yet I think it necessary to explain this matter to You, in Order that no Expences whatever, may for the future be contracted at the Fort under Your Command, and that you may not be led to certifie any, As from this Period no funds being assigned for such Expences, they must of course be rejected.

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[1] In British Museum. Additional Manuscripts 21678, fo. 114, London, England.

I Am,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant,
Tho^{s} Gage

Captain Brown
or Officer Commd^{g}
Niagara
Rec^{d} at Niag^{a} the 22^{d} Oct^{r}. 1768
J B

INDORSED: Gen^{l}. Gage
29 Aug^{t}
1768.
That a New Plan is adopted
for the Management of Indian
Affairs, by which the Residence
of Comissarys at the Forts
become unnecessary &c:—

No. 12

Burlington Augt. 27th. 1768

My Lord,

Having receiv'd an Intimation from Sir William Johnson, Bart. His Majesty's Superintendant for Indian Affairs, that he was shortly to hold a Treaty with the Indians, for Settling a Boundary Line between them and the Northern British Colonies, and that it might be of publick Service if, on this very important Occasion, Commissioners were to attend the Treaty in Behalf of this Province, I laid the Matter before the Council, who were of Opinion that the Notice was too short to call the Assembly together to make Provision for defraying the Expence of sending Commissioners to the Treaty, but they thought my Presence there might answer very good Purposes to this Province, as well as to the other Parts of the British Dominions in America. I have thereupon consented to attend the Conference, and am this Day to set off for Albany, accompanied by Mr. Smyth, one of His Majesty's Council for this Province. — Matters are so settled, that no Inconvenience can arise by

To The Right Honble. the Earl of Hillsborough by my Absence, which I have Reaſon to believe will not exceed four or five Weeks.—By this Opportunity I have anſwered all the Letters I have had the Honour to receive from your Lordſhip by the May Packet. The June Mail is not yet arrived, and 'tis feared, is either loſt or gone to the Weſt Indies.—

I have the Honor to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
most obedient
& most humble Servant

Wm. Franklin

THOMAS GAGE TO THE EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH

Extract [1]

(N°. 13) *New York Sept: 9th 1768.*

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit your Lordship a List of the Officers, with an Estimate of their Salarys, which Sir William Johnson judges absolutely Necessary for conducting the Affairs of his Department; by which the Expence thereof, will amount to one thousand Pounds, more than the Sum fixed by the Board of Trade. He also mentions, that from our present extensive Alliances, and Connections with the Indians, their own natural Disposition and Prejudices, and from the Proceedings of Artfull and lurking Enemies; it is necessary People should remain in different Quarters, besides the Deputys, to transact Indian Affairs, in order to counteract those Disturbers of the Peace, whether Whites or Indians. That it is certain, they can not be there without Expence, but it should be moderate, arising from the Nature and absolute Necessity of the Service.

It is hoped that the Provinces will be at those Charges, by appointing Commissarys to reside at the Posts and Forts, in the Manner the Superintendant has practiced, without this, Expences will be incurred by the Crown, as long as there are Forts in the Indian Country, The distant Indians accustomed to transact all Business there, will still haunt the Forts, on many Pretences, of Business with the Commanders, whether on the Subjects of Trade or Negotiation, and they are never to be turned away, without some Present. Sir William Johnson will be desired to obviate these Inconveniences as much as in his Power, and when the System which the Provinces shall adopt respecting the Trade shall be known, it seems necessary, that he should form some Plan for the part of the Indian Management committed to his Charge, that shall as much as possible coincide with theirs.

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[1] In Public Record Office. C. O. 5.86. p. 343, London, England.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL

D. S.[1]

[At] a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York, on Friday the Ninth day of September 1768.

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet Captain General &c
Mr. Horsmanden
Mr. Watts
Mr. De Lancey
Mr. Reade
Mr. Smith Junr:
Mr. Cruger.

His Excellency was pleased to observe to the Board, that Mr: Penn Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, was expected in this City, in his Way to the Congress soon to be held with the Indians for the Setlement of a Boundary Line between them and his Majesty's Colonies; and that Mr. Penn he was informed, intends at this general Meeting of the Indians to purchase of them, in Behalf and at the Expence of the Proprietaries of that Province, such part of the Lands to be ceded by the Indians, as may fall within the Province of Pensilvania, [which] Mr. Penn supposes doth extend Northward so [far as to include] the forty third Degree of North[ern Latitude, whereas the] Northern Limits of that Province [are by the Charter expressly confined to] the [Beginning of the forty third Degree, and if extended to the End of the said Degree of Northern Latitude, would not only greatly] contract the Limits of this [Province, but by breaking in] upon many Ancient and valuab[le settlements under] this Government, be productive of great [Dissatisfaction] and Uneasiness among the possessors of the [Soil.]

The Record of the Charter or Letters Patent [from] King Charles the Second in the thirty third Year of his Re[ign] to

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[1] Words burned off are supplied from the *Council Minutes,* 26:125–26.

William Penn Esqr. for the Province of Pensilvania [was] then Read, in which the Lands thereby granted, are described in the Words following:

"All that Tract or Parte of Land in America [with] all the Islands therein contained, as the same is [bounded] on the East by Delaware River from twelve Mile[s distance] Northward of New Castle Towne, unto the three [and fortieth] Degree of Northern Latitude, if the said River [doth extend] soe farr Northwards, But if the said Riv[er shall not] extend so farr Northward, then by the [said River soe farr] as itt doth extend, and from the [Head of the said River] the Easterne Bounds are [to be determined by a] Meridian Line [to be drawne from the Head of the said] River [unto the said three and fortieth Degree, the said Land to extend Westward five Degrees in Longitude to be computed from the said Eastern Bounds, and the said Lands to be] bounded on the North by the Beginning [of the] three and fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and on the South by a Circle drawn at Twelve Miles Distance from New Castle Northwards and Westwards, unto the Beginning of the fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and then by a Streight Line Westwards to the Limitts of Longitude above mentioned."

His Excellency having required the Advice of the Board thereupon; and the Council being of Opinion that such Purchase, if effected, may greatly prejudice the Rights of the Crown; therefore unanimously advise his Excellency to apprize Sir William Johnson of the Information he has received, and strongly to recommend it to him, as his Majesty's Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to interpose and prevent, if attempted, the Purchaseing of any Lands in behalf of the Proprietaries of the province of Pensilvania, to the [Northw]ard of the Beginning of the three and fortieth Degree [of Northern] Latitude, the utmost Extent of that Province; [until his Majesty's] Pleasure shall be known.

Examd By

[ ]

FROM JOHN WATTS

A. L. S.

New York 10th. Septr. 1768

Dear Sir

As no mortal when he begins an intercourse with your Kings Princes & great Men, knows where the Expence will end, I shall take it as a favour (tho I know at the same time the request to be superfluous) if Govr. Penn sho'd want any money you will be so kind as to put him a way to supply his Demands either by Bill on this place or Philada. & I will take care the Money shall be punctually paid agreable to his Draughts, the only Motive for my mentioning this to you is Govr. Penns being an entire Stranger both to the Country he will be in & the Mode of raising Money in it —

I wrote to you a fortnight or more ago about this grand Treaty, but his presence will render any answer to my Letter unnecessary.

I am with great truth —
Dr. Sr.
Yr. Most Humbe.
Servt.
Jno. Watts —

INDORSED: Septbr. 10th. 1768 —
Mr. Watt's Letter
ꝑ Govr. Penn —

FROM FRANCIS WADE

A. L. S.

Philada. 11th Septembr. 1768

[Dear S]ir

I have taken the oporty. of Mr. John [Penn's] going your way to send you some of the [ma]gnola seeds, I am told they'l answer to sow this month or next, however you Can try part this fall & part in the spring the low ground answers best for them —

I have procured some of the plants against next spring which

and as this was generally thought the most convenient
publick Service did not require it should take Place so early. It is
the Governor with the Advice of the Council that a Writ Patent issue under
farther Proroguing the General Assembly of this Province until the twenty
October next.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New
Friday the Ninth day of September 1768.

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Capt. Genl. &c.

Mr. Horsmanden	Mr. Reade
Mr. Watts	Mr. Smith Junr.
Mr. De Lancey	Mr. Cruger.

Sir William Johnson endeavour to prevent the Purchasing any Lands in behalf of the Proprietaries of Pensilvania to the Northward of the Beginning of the 43d the utmost Extent of that Province.

His Excellency was pleased to observe to the Board that Mr. Penn Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensilvania was expected in this City, in his Way to the Congress soon to be held with the Indians for the Settlement of a Boundary Line between them and his Majesty's Colonies; and that Mr. Penn he was informed, intends at this General Meeting of the Indians to purchase of them, in Behalf and at the Expence of the Proprietaries of that Province, such part of the Lands to be ceded by the Indians, as may fall within the Province of Pensilvania, which Mr. Penn supposes doth extend Northward so far as to include the forty third Degree of Northern Latitude, whereas the Northern Limits of that Province are by the Charter expressly confined to the Beginning of the forty third Degree, and if extended to the End of the said Degree of Northern Latitude, would not only greatly contract the Limits of this Province, but by breaking in upon many Ancient and valuable Settlements under this Government, be productive of great Dissatisfaction and Uneasiness among the Possessors of the Soil.

The Record of the Charter or Letters Patent from King Charles the Second in the thirty third Year of his Reign to William Penn Esqr. for the Province of Pensilvania, was then Read, in which the Lands thereby granted, are described in the Words following

"All that Tract or parte of Land in America, with all the Islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River, from twelve Miles distance Northward of New Castle Towne, unto the three and fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude if the said River doth extend soe farr Northwards, But if the said River shall not extend so farr Northward, then by the said River soe farr as it doth extend, and from the Head of the said River the Easterne bounds are to be determined by a Meridian Line to be drawne from the Head of the said River, unto the said three and fortieth Degree, the said Land to extend Westward five Degrees in Longitude

the Beginning of the three and fortieth Degree
of a Circle drawn at Twelve Miles distance from Newcastle
s unto the Beginning of the fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and then by
Line Westwards to the Limitts of Longetude abovementioned."

His Excellency having required the Advice of the Board thereupon; and the cil being of Opinion that such Purchase, if effected, may greatly prejudice the Rights of the Crown; therefore unanimously advise his Excellency to apprize Sir William Johnson of the Information he has received, and strongly to recommend it to him, as his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to interpose and prevent, if attempted, the Purchasing of any Lands in behalf of the Proprietaries of the Province of Pensilvania, to the Northward of the Beginning of the three and fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, the utmost Extent of that Province until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

s on the
r.

The following Warrants having been read were signed by his Excellency the Governor with the Advice of the Council.

September Quarter 1768.

1908	To his Excellency the Governor for his Quarter Salary ending the first Instant	500.0.0
1909	To his Excellency for Firewood and Candles for the Garrison in the City of New York from 1st June last to the 7th Instant	100.0.0
No 1910	To the Chief Justice for his Quarter Salary ending the first Instant	75.0.0
No 1911	To the second Justice - - - ford°	50.0.0
No 1912	To the third Justice - - ford°	50.0.0
No 1913	To the fourth Justice - - ford°	50.0.0
No 1914	To the Secretary - - - ford°	7.10.0
No 1915	To the Clerk of the Council - - ford°	7.10.0
No 1916	To the Doorkeeper of the Council - - ford°	5.10.0
No 1918	To the Gauger for his Quarter Salary ending the 7th Instant	7.10.0
No 1919	To Thomas Hill Land and Tide waiter ford°	12.10.0
No 1920	To Josias Smith Land and Tide waiter ford°	12.10.0

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York,
on Wednesday the twenty eighth day of September 1768

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Capt. Gen. &c.

Mr. Horsmanden } Mr. Reade
Mr. Watts } Mr. Smith Jun.
Mr. De Lancey } Mr. Cruger.

lamation for
scovery of
thors of certain
us Papers.

His Excellency communicated to the Council two Papers which had been fixed up in this City and were taken from thence by the Magistrates and delivered to him by the Mayor, which being read, and appearing to be of a seditious Tendency, calculated to obstruct and impede his Majesty's Service, and to intimidate and deter the Owners

or

ment as the 6 Nations would agree to, I cannot think their presence very necessary.

I am with great Esteem, Sir,
Your Most Obedient &
very Humble Servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed,
The Honourable Lt. Governour Penn.

EARL HILLSBOROUGH TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, 2d Septr. 1768.

Sir,

The King having observed that the Govrs. of His Colonies have, upon several Occasions, taken upon them to communicate to their Councils and Assemblies, either the whole or Parts of Letters which they have received from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. I have it in Command from His Majesty to signify to You, that it is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do not upon any Pretence whatever, communicate either to the Council or Assembly, any Copies or Extracts of such Letters as you shall receive from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, unless you have His Majesty's particular Directions for so doing.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient,
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed,
Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Johnson Hall, Septbr. 12th, 1768.

Sir,

I was favoured last night with your letter of the 3d Inst., and am verry glad to find that I shall have the pleasure of Seeing You at the Congress. From the Reports I have had since my last to You, I was induced to fix upon to-Morrow for proceeding on my Journey, but altho' it is necessary I should be at Fort Stanwix before the

Indians are met, shall postpone my Journey till Thursday the 15th, hoping by that time to have the pleasure of Seeing you and your Company here, if not, Shall give directions for your Accommodation along the Road in ye best Manner the Country Affords.

Your first Day's Journey from Schenectady Should be Mr. Hendrick Fry's, near Conajohare, which is abt 38 Miles; Your next to Shoemaker's at the upper End of the German Flats, would be abt 28 Miles; from thence to Fort Stanwix* is 40, which is best performed by Water; and I shall see to provide a Boat for you at the Flatts that will carry you to Fort Stanwix in 2 Days. I apprehend it will be necessary to take some Bedding with You, and as to Liquors, particularly Wine, You will find but verry indifferent along ye Road. If You can't reach Col. Fry's the first Day's Journey from Schenectady, You may easily come to Major Fondas at Coghnawagey, which is about 26 Miles, & where I shall likewise leave directions for yr entertainment; from hence you can go to Han Nichols Harkemer's house, near the little Falls, within 8 Miles of the German Flatts. This last Rout You will most probably take, in case You should chuse to come in a Carriage.

I heartily wish You, and the Gentlemen with You, a Safe & Speedy Arrival, & remain

with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient
& very humble Servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed,
The Honble Lt. Govr. Penn.

JOHN POWNALL TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Whitehall, 12th October, 1768.

Sir,

Your dispatches to the Earl of Hillsborough, numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, were received at this Office yesterday, & immediately communicated by express to his Lordship, who is in the country at some distance.

I have his Lordship's directions to acquaint you that it will be impossible for him to write to you upon the subject of these dispatches

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* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 554, for purchase of lands made here from Indians; also Smith's Laws, Vol. II. p. 123. The Deeds are at Harrisburg, and on record in Philad., Book I. Vol. IV. p. 488, and D. 3, p. 123.

1768

Sir William Johnſon having in consequence of his Majesties Orders signified to the Governors of the sevd Colonies concerned, the time, and place for the general Congreſs to treat about the Boundary Line, Commiſsioners were appointed to attend the same from Virginia and Pennsylvania, Sir William acting on behalf of New York at the instance of the Governor.

The Commiſsioners from Virginia arrived at Johnson Hall about the beginning of Septemr, and a few days after, Governor Franklin of New Jersey, with other Gentlemen.

Septemr 15th

The Present for the Indians consisting of divers Goods, Ammunition Cash &c. being prepared, and sent forward in 20 Boats to Fort-Stanwix, Sir William departed from Johnſon-Hall Septemr the 15th and proceeded to the place of meeting, accompanied by the Governor of New Jersey, Commiſsrs and Officers of the Department, and several Others sent from the German Flatts. He and his company proceeded in five Boats with Stores &c. and arrived at Fort-Stanwix on Monday the 19th day of September. About the same time a Party of the Oneidas, and Tuscaroras arrived from Conawarohare, and twenty Indians from Oghquagoe, who told Sr William that the Delawares, and others from the Susquehanna were arrived at Oneida, and waited the arrival of the rest.

Monday some Mohawks arrived, and told Sir William that the Mohawk Castles were on their way, and would be here tomorrow with upwards of hundred of the Stockbridge Indians.

Tuesday an Expreſs was diſpatched by Sir William and the Virginia Commiſsioners to Wm Blair President of

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CA

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7. of Virginia, also to Mr. John Stuart Super-Intendant for the Southern District,

st 11- Messrs. Wharton and Trent delivered in Accounts of Traders Losses together with their powers for Obtaining a retribution in Lands from the Indians, and left them for Sir William's perusal, and On the 28th they delivered in a Memorial, praying that Sir William would apply to Mr. Cox to bring in his Claim, and Charge against them, whereupon Colonel Johnson went to him, and desired him so to do, as Sir William would soon be so hurried that he could not attend to them. — Mr. Cox thereupon promised to deliver them in the morning following. —

th 9- Five Delawares from Muskingam arrived at Fort Stanwix and said that they parted the Shawanese &c. at Fort-Pitt, as they were to go different Routs —

30th The Mohawks, and Stock-bridge Indians settled their Boundarys in Sir Wm. Johnson's presence by Articles in writing to their mutual Satisfaction. —

tober 2d Sir Wm. Johnson dismissed the Stock-bridge Indians to the number of Eighty, and gave them an order on Mr. Campbel of Schenectady for Sixty pounds Stg. in Goods, besides Cash to defray their Expences — Same day a number of the Mohawks and Schoharys arrived, as did Mr. Ellis from Detroit, who brought sevl. Letters some of which contained a good deal of intelligence, and Sir William immediately transmitted them to the General. —

th — A Deputation from the several nations here was sent to Sir William's Quarters to acquaint him that they intended waiting on him the next day. —

th Seneca George & Bill Chillaway with a number of Mohickons and Conoys came to visit Sir William —

* vide Page 174. Of Vol. 8.-

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1768 October 5th. P. M. The Mohawks, Conojharees, Senecas, Onondagas Oneidas, Delawares, Nanticokes, Conoys and Munseys came to Sir William's Quarters, and in a very handsome manner performed the ceremony of Condolence on the Death of Anne Claus his Grand-daughter youngest Child of Coll. Claus— Observing that as he had now kindled a fire at Fort Stanwix in order to hold a Congress of great importance, his grieff for the late accident should by all means be removed without delay, so as to enable him to give his attention to the great affairs which he had in hands— 2 Belts & a String

Then with three Strings addressed him saying, that as both he and the Governor and the Gentlemen who came to attend the Congress were probably uneasy at waiting so long, they begg'd that they would not think ill of them on that account but that they would make an Allowance for the many delays and accidents which might have retarded them.— 3 Strings

Same day Messrs Trent and Wharton delivered in a long State of their case in answer to Mr Coxe's Memorial for a retribution of Losses sustained during the late war, by a Cession of Lands—

Octor 8th— Sir William sent off two Mohock Indians as messengers with a Letter to the Interpreters, and a Belt to hurry the Indns to come to the Congress—

14th— Sir William Johnson having shewn Governor Penn and his Council, for their satisfaction, the allegations &c in the affair between Messrs Trent and Coxe.

continues

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Novr. 4th.

concerning the Traders Loſses, and the retribution applied for —

The Governor with his Council Meſsrs. Peters, Chew & Tilghman waited on Sir William this morning, and returned the papers, when Mr. Tilghman on their behalf addreſsed him, saying "that they had perused the whole of the Papers, from all which it appeared clearly to them, that the Traders who had sustained Loſses during the Indian war in 1763 had applied to Sir William to Obtain a retribution from the Indns. for the same, That he had complied with their request at a Congreſs in 1765, and prevailed on the Indns. to promise them a Tract, when the Boundary should be settled, — that no Loſses before that time, appeared to have been applied for, and that it appeared as well from the Memorials, as from the accounts given by Mr. Croghan, that the Traders who applied for Loſses in 1763 were ignorant of any further application at home, since the affair had been set aside in England. — They were therefore entirely of Opinion with Sir William Johnson, that the application now made by Meſsrs. Trent and Wharton was reasonable, and the very same which had been proposed before, and that it was the only one which could be properly laid before the Indians; and that any other application for Loſses sustained during the French war, which had never before been mentioned to the Indians, might be disagreeable to them, and might tend to Obstruct the proceedings, — at the same time they persuaded themselves that Sir William would Join them in the reasonableneſs of their applications home, and proposing to Obtain a retribution for the Old Loſses, as a Seperate, Distinct affair, and that for their parts, they could have nothing further to say about a matter in which they were disinterested, to which Sir William aſsured them that he should have no Objection, and expreſsed his satisfaction at their agreeing with

him

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October
14th } with him in sentiments —

P. M. — A Party of Cayugas arrived with a String of Wampum from the Chiefs of their nation requesting Sir William not to be uneasy at their delay & informing him that all the Indians who were to attend the Congress were arrived at Kanadasega, amounting to a great number, and would set forward from thence immediately, and that if they did not arrive at Cayuga, 10th in 2 days, they, the Cayugas would come without them —

15th, A. M. — Governor Penn with Mr Chew Attorney General, Mr Allen &c. set off for Philadelphia, not being able to wait any longer on account of the business of the Province. — Messrs Peters and Tilghman were left behind as Commissioners on behalf of Pennsylvania —

Same day Lieut. Preston with three Senecas dispatched by their Nation arrived at Fort Stanwix, and said that they parted the main body of the Indians at Cayuga crossing a Ford the 11th Inst. — that they were so numerous, it would take them a day to get over, and six days more to reach this. — that Gaustrax the old Chief of the Senecas had detained them several days, as also the ceremony of Condolance for the chief Onoghkaradawey, who died on their arrival in the Seneca Country —

16th } P. M. About noon Mr Crawford arrived with two of the Mohawk messengers, and reported that the Indians would be in in less than nine days from his leaving Cayuga, as they were numerous, and travelled very slow, that

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8ber
4th that they purposed to stop two nights at Oneida, that there were then assembled at Cayuga, Senecas 397
Cayugas 254
Delawares 27
Tutelos 25
703 in all

Crawford brought sev.l Letters from the Illinois, and Fort Pitt which contained some particulars of the French & Spanish designs, and of a Congress held at the Missisipi to which they had invited all the Indians. — Crawford informed, that had they not been called by Sir William at that time, they would all have gone to attend the congress, to which they had been urged by the Spaniards, and that many of them would afterwards go to it as he believed.

At night the Mohocks came, and told Sir William that one of their people had received Intelligence from a St. Francois Indian who had been to the West-ward, and at the Missisipi for four years past, and was just returned by way of Mitchilimackinac, that the French and Spaniards assured them that they were united firmly against the English, and that they were very busy in bringing them over for that purpose. — That Pondiack thro' the artifices of Bellestre, and other French, was very busy in calling the Indians, and sending Belts amongst them for a general Convention, — and that he had sev.l meetings for that purpose

7th Sir William condoled with the Cayugas of Susquahanna for the death of one of their Warriors some time agoe, and gave two Strings of Wampum, and two black Strouds, for which they returned thanks, and said that they would give an answer the day following —

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1768 Octob.r 18th A.M. Sir William sent an Indian Express with a String of Wampum to Conoghquieson chief of Oneida &c acquainting him that he had been then a month at Fort Stanwix without seeing them, and therefore desired them to come there without delay, as their presence was necessary. — This was done that the upper nations might not be delayed by them in the Oneida Country. —

Sir William also dispatched Col.d Croghan with Mr Crawfort to Canowaroghere, that the Indians might not delay too long there.

Same day an Express arrived from Oneida acquainting Sir William, and the Nations of Indians at Fort Stanwix, that the Cayugas were expected at Canowaroghere the day following, and that the Senecas were at Onondaga, and that on the arrival of the former at said Village they were resolved to condole for the death of Kanaghquaidaaui the Seneca Chief who died lately, for which purpose the Oneida Chiefs sent an express that the several nations then there would join them in performing said Ceremony by sending to them several Belts of Wampum for that purpose. —

Sir William acquainted the Bearer that he had this morning dispatched a Messenger to the Sachems of Oneida, desiring them to attend the Congress without further delay, that he was then sending Col.d Croghan with a white man to hasten the coming of the Canowaroghere Indians, and to acquaint them, that as he had lighted a great Council fire

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fire at this place for the six nations, and their Allies, he consider'd it, that the Ceremony of Condolence ought rather to be performed here in presence of the whole body of Indians, than in any other Village. He further added that he would leave the Indians whom they had sent to for Belts, to act as they had thought proper.

After consulting together, they came, and reported that they had agreed to the request of the Oneidas, and sent them the Belts accordingly.

19th

At a Conference at Fort Stanwix with a Tuscarora Chief called Sagawehe

Present — Sir William Johnson Bart.,
Richard Peters }
James Tilghman } Commissioners of the Province of Pennsylvania
Guy Johnson Esqr. D. Agt. as Secrety.
Fredk. Smith Esqr. Chief Justice of New Jersey

The Tuscarora Chief renewed a Complaint that he had formerly made to Sir William Johnson, and set forth as follows — That in the year 1766 he had conducted above One hundred & thirty Tuscarora Indians from North Carolina to their own nation on the headwaters of the Susquehanna that in traveling through Pennsylvania six Horses were taken from him and his Company by some persons unknown in the night time, and that enquiry & search were made after said Horses to no purpose — that the said six horses were worth fifty pounds. — that he had acquainted Sir Wm. Johnson the first time after he saw him after his return home, and had desired him to write to the Governor of Pennsylvania with a request on behalf of the Tuscaroras, that they might have sd. £50 compensated by the

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Octob.r 18th

That Government. — He further added that if any Sum was allowed the Sufferers, he was empowered by them to receive it. —

Sir William Johnson interpreted the Speech, and declared that he had received information from the said Chief of the Loss above mentioned, which he by Letter had communicated to Govern.r Penn, advising at the same time that a proper satisfaction should be made to the Indians, who were much incensed on account of said Loss. — Sir William further said, that the Governor had consented to make such satisfaction, — and the Value of said horses being settled at Sixteen half Johannes, that Sum was now paid on behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania by the said Commissioners to the said Chief, who gave his receipt for the same in full of all Demands from him & the rest of the Sufferers. —

8ber 19th — P. M. —

Sir William received a letter by an Indian express from Colonel Croghan at Canowaraghere, acquainting him, that the Body of Indians were not yet arrived, that he had dispatched a runner last night to recommend haste to them, and that when they arrived, he would endeavour to get them forward without Condoling at Oneida. — & Sir William immediately wrote to him by the return of the express, that as it would save time & provisions he might rather have the Ceremony of Condolence performed at Oneida.

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Octobr 20th

A number of Tuscaroras, Nanticoks, Conoys, & others living on the Susquahanna met at Sir Wm's Quarters, when Saniqut a Tuscarora Chief their Speaker, addressed Sir William saying, that formerly the English had allowed them a Smith to mend their Arms, Implements of Husbandry &c., but that they had not any such person for some years, & were greatly distressed in the want of one — & that, as they had behaved well during the late war, they begged that they might be allowed to have a Smith amongst them at their own expence, — and that some Goods might be sent amongst them for sale — that they would take good care of any person sent amongst them for that purpose, and protect him in case of a rupture, and give him timely Notice to Depart

Gave a Belt of 7 Rows

Then said that as their Corn Lands had for a long Series of time bore Crops without any Tillage, they were now impoverished, they therefore requested that some white man might be permitted to bring a Plough to them to plough their Lands

Gave three Strings

Sir William answered them, that he would take these matters into Consideration, and give them an Answer —

21st The Tuscaroras, Nanticoks, Conoys &c being assembled, Sir William told them, that as he was sensible of their good behavior during the late war, and since, he would make enquiry for a good man to go amongst them in capacity of a Smith, & expected that they would behave friendly to him.

Returned a Belt

Sir William also agreed to allow any good honest white man to go and Plough up their Grounds, & strongly recommended to

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Octob.r 21 — to them to cultivate their fields properly as the best means of enabling them to support their families —

returned the 3 Strings

About 12 o'the Clock — Mr. Croghan with Montour the Interpreter arrived from Oneida, and reported that the Senecas were on their March, and would be here this evening — Mr. Spencer arrived soon after & informed Sir William that a large Body of the Senecas were close by, and desired to know their Ground for Encampment — Sir William Ordered a proper person to point out a place for that purpose, after which the Chief Warriors came to his Quarters, where he welcomed them, and gave them a strict Charge to keep their young men sober, & in proper Order —

They assured him that they would admonish all their warriors on their return to their Camp, and much approved of Sir Wm's having prohibited the sale of Rum during the Congress, as they were very sensible of the pernicious Effects of Drunkenness — Then Sir William drank their health & ordered them some Tobacco, Pipes & Paint for their young Warriors to dress with. — As it was then too late to issue provisions regularly, he ordered a Bullock to their Camp to supply them that night. — Gun Powd.

October 22d. Sayenqueraghta Chief Warrior of the Senecas with several more came early in the Morning & requested that Sir William would order the Traders at this place to deal honestly with each of them at this Time, and them to [illegible] which he promised to do. — Then a Number of Arms &c. were brought to be repaired, for which Orders were given accordingly to the Smiths —

M

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8ber 22d At 4 P.M. The Chiefs of Conawaroghares waited on Sir William, and paid him the usual Compliments, which he returned, and after ordering them Pipes, Tobacco & a Dram & paint for their Warriors, they withdrew, after which several others did the same.

23. This morning early Bunt Chief of the Onondagas, the Speaker Tiawarunte, Ganaquiesa a Chief of Oneida, Tenughsus and Nicholazera, Abraham Chief of the Mohocks &c assembled at Sir Williams Quarters requesting to join him in the condolence for Onoghcarridaw a Chief of the Senecas who died lately — Sir Wm agreed to it as it would be a means of expediting the affairs of the Congress, and settled matters with them accordingly —

At 10 A.M. Gaudrax with ten of his people brought up the rear, waited immediately on Sir William, and made several appologys for his long delay, such as old age, high Water, the Loss of a Grand Child &c which he hoped would plead his excuse —

Sir William thereupon told him the many inconveniencys which their delay had Occasioned, such as the extraordinary consumption of provisions which must be a heavy expence to the Government, and also the detaining of the several Gentlemen from distant Provinces at this late season of the year &c for which he hoped they would make amends by their prudent and good Conduct at this congress — then ordered him, and his people provisions, some Rum, Tobacco, Pipes & Paint, and then they parted —

P.M. The Cayuga Chiefs waited on Sir William Johnson, and paid him the usual Compliments, and acquainted him that they were 48 in Number now here, and that more of their nation were on their way after them — after Sir Wm's returning the Compliment, & ordering them Pipes, Tobacco, & Paint &c they went to their Encampment —

Adj

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Octobr
24th

Copy

At a Treaty with the Six Nations Shawanese & Delawares, Senecas of Ohio & Dependts held at Fort Stanwix on Monday the 24th day of October

Present

The Honble Sir Wm Johnson Bart Super Intendt
His Excelly Wm Franklin Esqr Govr N. Jersey
Thomas Walker Esqr Commisr from Colony Virginia
The Honble Fredk Smith Ch. Justice of New Jersey
Richd Peters & James Tilghman Esqrs Commissrs from the Province of Pennsylvania

George Croghan } Danl Claus } Esqrs Depy Agts of Indn affairs
Guy Johnson Esqr - Depy Agt as Secretary
with Sundry other Gentn from different Colonies

John Butler Esqr - Mr Andw Montour & Philip Phillips } Interpreters

Indian Chiefs present

Mohawks
Abraham
Kanadagaya
Hendrick
Aroghiadecka
Tovaghora
Orehaoo
with 232 others

Oneidas
Canaghquieson
Nicholarora
Jonughsia
Gayagueta
Saqawaron
Tayehase
Wadou
wth 490 others

Onondagas
The Bunt
Teyawarunt
Diaquanda
Tayashughta
Winthkanoran
Dehokadore
wth 326 others

Cayugas
Tagaaia
Skanarady
Shawaeia
Kingsiaraqual
Tenhutmendantea
with 410 others

Senecas
Gaustrax
Odongot
Sayenquaraghta
Ausquiatahawe
Onoedea
Wanughsisa
wth 470 others

Tuscaroras
Saquarexera
Kanigot
Tyaghawehe
wth 350 others

1768

The Pheasant — wth 16 others —	Benevissica — wth 410 others —	Killbuck & Turtle heart wth 27 Others —	
Nanticokes, Jemmy Nanticock wth 138 others —	Oughwagoes — Adam & Peter wth 270 others —	Canoys — last night wth 96 others	Tuteloes 38 —
Chughnuts — Adaunoungas wth 63 others	Minisink Indns Totl 90 —	Cagnawageys Totl 29 —	

Total of Indns 3102 —

The whole of them being seated Mr. Walker delivered his power as Commissioner from Virginia to Sir Wm. Johnson, which was in the words following

John Blair Esqr. President of his Majesty's Co. & Commissr. in chief from the Colony and Dominion of Virginia

To Thomas Walker Esqr.

By virtue of the power and Authority to me committed as President of his Majesties Council, and Commissioner in chief in and over this Colony and Dominion of Virginia, I do hereby appoint you the said Thomas Walker to be Commissioner of Virginia to settle a Boundary line between this Colony, and the Colonies of Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and the sevl nations of Indians concerned. You are required to attend at the Congress to be held for that purpose under the Direction of Sir Wm. Johnson agreeable to his Majesties Instructions, when you are to pay due regard to the Interest of his Majesty, and such Instructions as you shall receive from me — Given under my hand & the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburgh this 17th day of June, and in the eight year of his Majesties reign — Annoq Dom: 1768 —

John Blair

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Messrs. Tilghman & Peters being likewise being admitted as Commissioners from Pennsylvania.

Sir William, then by Abraham Chief of the Mohawks addressed the Indians as follows —

Brethren —

I take you by the hand, and bid you all welcome to this place, where I have kindled a Council fire on affairs of Importance — The Governor of New Jersey & the Commissioners of Virginia & Pennsylvania do likewise welcome you here. Lieut. Governor Penn came hither to meet you, and waited a considerable time, but was at length by business Obliged to return home, leaving these Gentn. here as Commissioners on behalf of Pennsylvania —

The Governor, and Gentlemen Commissioners as well as myself having waited here a Month began to be impatient, nevertheless you see, that their desire to meet you prevailed over all other Considerations, and induced them to stay. I hope therefore that you are now come fully prepared, & with Hearts well inclined to the good business, for which we are convened, and in order to prepare you the better for that purpose, I do now agreeable to the antient Custom established by our Forefathers, proceed to the Ceremony of Condolence usual on those Occasions —

With this String of Wampum I do on behalf of his Majesty, and all his Subjects, wipe away the tears from yr eyes, which you are constantly shedding for your late deceased Chiefs, and I clear your sight that so you may look chearfully at your Brethren who are come from several of the

Province

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Province to attend this General Congreſs, ordered by his Majesty's to be held by me, in order to Settle some neceſsary points between us,

With this String I clear the paſsage to your hearts, that you may Speak chearfully, and candidly on the several Subjects, which during this Congreſs will be treated of, as well as to remove all Sorrow, and uneaſineſs from your minds.

With this String I wipe away the Blood of your friends from off your Births, that you may on your return rest with peace, and Comfort on them.

Gave three Strings

Brethren

I am greatly concerned for the many Loſses you have sustained in your several Nations, since our last meeting, & sincerely condole with you for them all.

A Belt.

Brethren.

With this Belt I light up anew your several Council fires, that the Chiefs still remaining may upon all Occasions sit comfortably by them, and consult upon the several matters wch may come before them.

A Belt.

Brethren.

As I have by the former Belts kindled up your sevl. Council fires, I do now by this Belt desire that you the Councellors will timely assemble when the affairs of your Nations require it, and then zealously apply yourselves to every means wch. may tend to yr. peace & interest.

A Belt

Brethren,

With this Belt I dispell the darkneſs which for some time past hath overspread your several Countrys by reason of your many and great Loſses, and now heartily wish you may enjoy a serene clear Sky, so that you may be able to see your Brethren from the Sun rising to the Sun setting.

2 Belts

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Brethren

As I would deal with all people in their own way, and that your Ancestors have from the earliest times directed & recommended the Observation of a Set of Rules which they laid down for you to follow, I do now agreable to that Custom take of the clearest Water, and therewith cleanse your Inside from all filth, and every thing which has given you Concern — A Belt

Brethren

I must desire that you Sachems & Councellors, will as Occasions may require, Consult with the Chieftains of your young men, as they are in general men of Sense & experience, and you Chieftains and Warriors to pay a due regard to your Sachems, and Councellors, whose Sage advice will allways tend to your interest — A Belt

Brethren

In performing these Ceremonies, I cannot omitt this necessary part, which is, that as there are but two Council fires for your Confederacy, the one at my House, the other at Onondaga, I must desire that you will allways be ready to attend either of them when called upon, by which means business will, I hope always be attended to and properly carried on for our mutual interest, and this I earnestly recommend to you all — A Belt

Brethren

I must also desire you to be unanimous amongst yourselves, to reside in your respective Countrys, & not to think of Scattering, or Settling amongst Other Nations, as has been too much the practice for some years past, to the great weakening of your Confederacy — A Belt

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Bretheren,

I give you a Pouch with a String of Wampum in it, which you are to make use of when you hear of the Loss of of any of the Confederacy, and rise up on such Occasions without delay in order to Condole for the Same, & remove the concern thereby occasi

3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren,

I now supply you with a Torch or Candle which you are to travel with by night on any extraordinary emergency, such as the approach of an Enemy, in order to communicate the news with the utmost dispatch.

3 Strings

The Nations gave the Yo hah at the proper place, and the Ceremony of Condolence ended.

Adjourned till next Day.

At a Congress with the Several Nations

Octob.r 25 Tuesday 25th October

Present as before

Canaquieson Chief of Oneida stood up & addressing all present, Observed that the several American Governors had Indian Names whereby they were known to the Indians, the Governor of New Jersey excepted, that he therefore thought it necessary to Compliment him with a name, which he did by bestowing his own Name upon him, On which his Excellency Governor Franklin shook him by the hand, and returned him thanks — Then Conoquieson proceeded to answer the Ceremony of Condolence as follows.

Brother

* We Congratulate you the Governor and the rest of the Gentlemen on your safe arrival at this place, where we are heart

ly

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heartily glad of your safe arrival at this place where we are heartily glad to meet you — Then after repeating what Sir William had said on the first Strings yesterday, he said that he did on their parts wipe away the tears, which their Brethren the English were shedding for their losses, as also the blood of their friends, clearing their hearts that they might be able to attend to the important Affairs w^{ch} were to be transacted

Gave three Strings

Then repeated all that Sir W^{m} had said on the Six black Belts given at the Condolence, for all which he returned thanks, and said

Brother

We are much concerned at the Losses you have met with since our last Congress, by this Belt we sincerely Condole with you upon them all —

A Belt of 9 Rows

Brother

We thank you for rekindling our sev^{l} Council fires, whereby we are enabled to proceed to business as formerly, and we shall endeavour to make our meetings usefull to y^{e} publick

A Belt

Brother

We thank you for the advice you give us to assemble duly when the publick affairs require it, and we assure you that we will direct our thoughts to the maintenance of Peace, and good Order —

A Belt

Brother

We are much Obliged to you for dispelling the darkness that surrounded our General Nation on account of our many Losses — This we take very kindly of you, as we are in great darkness for some time past, and all our

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Nations join in thanking you and performing the same on their part — Brother, A Belt

We all express our thanks to you for the remembrance of our antient Ceremonies, — We Consider them as the cement of our Union, and as you have cleansed us with water, we do in like manner take of the clearest running Stream, and wash your inside thoroughly therewith cleansing you from all impurities — A Belt —

Brother. —

We esteem the advice you have given our Chiefs to consult the young men as Occasion may require, and your directions that they may on their parts pay due regard to us, and we shall Observe what you have recommended to us —, A Belt —,

Brother

We are sensible that we have but two great Council fires, the one at your house, the other at Onondaga, — We shall always be ready to attend either for the publick Good, & we hope that you will Continue to be ready to meet us often, as ye general peace requires. A Belt —

Brother

We give you thanks for recommending unanimity to us, — We know that our Living together is necessary to our happiness, and that it gives us Strength: we will follow your advice and we recommend it to the English to be unanimous in all good works — A Belt —

Brother

We are happy to find you so Observant of our antient Customs in giving us a String in a Pouch to make use of when we have Occasion to Communicate our Losses, and condole for them —, We request that you will be equally Observant of these matters, that so, our grief may be timely & properly removed

A Belt —

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October 25th Brother

We also give you many thanks for supplying us with a Torch to travel with on Emergencies. we assure you that we shall make proper use of it, & communicate every necessary Intelligence to you. — All the Six nations, with the Shawanese, Delawares, and all their Dependants as far as to the great Plains of Scioto give you thanks for your good words, which were a Cordial to them, and they all request that you will Continue in the same good Sentiments. —— The Ceremony of Condolence being over, Sir William gave them a short exhortation, after which the Chiefs arose, & shook hands with Govr. Franklin, and Conoquieson addressing him said, that as he had given him his own Name, he hoped that he would endeavour to give as much reputation to it amongst his people, as he had done. — The Governor returned them many thanks — then adjourned till the day following. —

Octr. 26th At a Congress Wednesday Octr 26th

Present as before. —

Brother

We have now regularly performed the ceremony of Condolence, as a proof of the regard we have for the Customs of our Ancestors, and of the Concern we feel for each others Loss; we think it highly necessary in the next place, that we further strengthen the Union between us, and with that view we do therefore by this Belt in the name of your father the great King of England &

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8ber
26th

and in behalf of all his American Subjects, renew & Confirm the Covenant Chain subsisting between us, Strengthning, and rubbing off any rust which it may have contracted, that it may appear bright to all Nations, as a proof of our Love, and friendship; and I hope, that all of you, sensible of the Advantage of this Union, will after the Example of the English, have it allways before you, and keep it fast, that it may remain firm, and unshaken, as long as Graſs shall grow, or Water run

A Belt of the Cov.t Chain 15 rows with human figures at each end

Brethern

I Persuade myself that you are also sensible of the benefits which result from our strict Union, and that having it allways before your eyes, you will be carefull in preserving it. this will protect you from all Dangers, and secure to you the bleſsings of peace, and the advantages of Commerce with a people able to Supply all your wants; and as this is a consideration of much importance, which depends on the friendship subsisting betwean us, and a free, open, and safe communication for all our people to you, I do now by this Belt, clear the Rivers and Paths throughout our respective Countrys of all Obstructions, removing Trees out of our Creeks, and Logs, Briars, and Rubbish out of our Roads, that our Canoes may paſs along without danger, and that our people may travel securely by night, or by day without any risque, or impediment whatsoever. And I recommend it to you all to Contribute to this good Work, and to aſsist in keeping it lasting & firm to the latest Posterity

A Large Belt

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26th

Brethren

Hearken to me who have now good words to speak to you, such as are for the benefit of your whole confederacy, and of your Children unborn —

You all remember, that three years ago I imparted to you his Majestys desire to establish a Boundary Line between his people and yours, and that we then agreed together how some part of that Line should run whenever the same came to be settled —

You all, I am hopeful, still recollect the reasons I then gave you for making such a Boundary, nevertheless I shall again repeat them —

You know, Brethren, that the encroachments on your Lands have been always one of the principal subjects of Complaint, and that so far as it could be done, endeavours have not been wanting for your obtaining redress but it was a difficult task, & generally unsuccessfull. — for although the Provinces have bounds between each other, there are no certain Bounds between them & you, and thereby not only several of our People ignorant in Indian affairs, have advanced too far into your Country, but also many of your own people through the want of such a Line have been deceived in the sales they have made, or in the limits they have set to our respective Claims. — This Brethren, was a case which has frequently given us much trouble, and vexed many of our hearts but it is likely to Continue so, untill some Bounds are agreed to, fixed upon & made publick between us.

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The great, and the good King of England, my Master whose friendship and tender regard for your interests, I wish you may ever hold in remembrance, has amongst other instances of his goodness, after long deliberation on some means for your relief, and for preventing farther disputes concerning Lands, at length resolved upon fixing a Boundary line between his Subjects, and you, and that in such a manner, as shall be most agreeable to you. in Consequence of which I have receiv'd his royal Commands to call you together for the establishment thereof, and after conferring with the Governments interested herein you now see before you, the Governor of the Jerseys, the Commissioners on behalf of Afferegoed, the Governor of Virginia, & Commissioners from Pennsylvania, in order to give you the strongest assurances on behalf of their respective Governments of their resolutions to pay due regard to what shall be now entered into. the presence of so many great men will give a Sanction to the transaction, and cause the same to be known, as far as the English name extends;

His Majesty has directed me to give you a handsome proof of his his generosity, proportioned to the nature, and extent of what lands shall fall to him. —— Upon the whole I hope that your deliberations will be unanimous, and your resolutions such as his Majesty may consider as proofs of your gratitude for all favours.

A fine new Belt

( ) The importance of this affair now before us, requires the most serious attention. — I will not burthen you with any other subject till this is generaly settled, and therefore we shall now adjourn that you may have time to think of it, and come fully prepared to give an agreeable answer.

Then Abraham Chief of the Mohocks after repeating what Sir William had said, addressed him,

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Brother,

We give you thanks for what you have said to us at this time. It is a weighty Affair, and we shall agreeable to your desire take it into our most Serious Consideration. we are glad that so many great men are Assembled to bear witness of the transaction, and we are now resolved to retire and Consult upon a proper answer to be given to all you have said, and so soon as we have agreed upon it, we shall give you notice that we again Assemble, & make it known to you. And we are also much Obliged to you in having directed us to attend to this great affair alone at this time, that our minds might not be burthened, or diverted from it, by attending to any thing else.

Then Conoquieson addressed the whole, & desired that the several Nations might look towards the Onondagas, who would appoint them a time and place for taking the matter into Consideration. After w.ch adjourned.

P.M. Sir William met the Nanticokes, and explain'd to them the affair of the late Purchase, of which they approv'd, as also the Price, which was 666 Dollars 2/3. — M.r Ogden then delivered an account of his expenses &c.a amounting to £100..9..9 so that a Balance of £156..2..3 Curr.y remained due by M.r Ogden to the Indians which he is to pay to the Chief of the Nanticokes as soon as may be, & then they are to impower him to dispose of the remainder of their Land in Mary-Land.

27th. Dequande Chief of the Onondagas with 80 of them arrived, and came immediately to Sir William's Quarters to pay him the usual compliment, which having returned he ordered them Paint, Pipes, Tobacco, Rum, and Entertained them.

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The weather being cold, Sir William clothed the old Cheifs of every Nation, for which they returned many thanks, and told them that he now enabled them to meet and Consider about the great affair before them with pleaſure, and aſsured him that they wd. endea-
to do every thing for the best, and that with the utmost expedition, —they told Sir William, that they were yesterday employed in hearing the news brought by the Shawanese, and receiving their Belts, that this day they would take into Consideration the Boundary Line, and seriously deliberate thereon, as they were determined that it should be binding

At a Congreſs with the several Nations on
Friday the 28th Day of Octobr.

Present as before

The Indians continued in private Council till 4 o'Clk. P.M. when they sent to acquaint Sir William that they wd. be glad to Speak with him — On his answer to them, they aſsembled and being all seated, the Speaker addreſsd him as follows—

Brother

We have been some time deliberating on what you said concerning a Boundary Line between the English, and us, and we are sensible that it would be for our mutual advantage, if it was not transgreſsed, — but daily experience teaches us, that we cant have any great Dependance on the white People, and that they will forget their agreements for the sake of our Lands — however you have said so much upon it, that we are willing to believe more favarably in their Caſe—

Brother.

You remember when we ſpoke last about this Boundary that we did not agree about the way it should run from Owegy,

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This is a point that must now be settled. for what purpose would it be to draw a Line between us, and the Country of Virginia and Pennsylvania whilst the way to our Towns lay open: We would therefore know what you intend to propose as a Boundary to the Northward, that we may take it into Consideration, and we shall be glad that you explain it fully to us, that no mistake may be made on either side. To which Sir William answered.

Brothers,

I have attended to what you have said, and do admit that it is reasonable the Line should be closed, & I persuade myself that his Majesty will approve of it. All these things I had in consideration before, and I recommended the Line you generally at first, according to your own practice as an introduction to the rest; and in order to render the whole clear and plain to you, I have prepared a Map, on which the Country is drawn large and plain, which will enable us both to judge better of these matters. I wou^d therefore recommend it to you to send the Chiefs of each Nation to my Quarters, where I shall lay the Map before them, and Confer with them upon it.

The Speaker then thanked Sir William for what he had said, which they all greatly approved of; in consequence of which the Chiefs of each nation came soon after to Sir William's Quarters, when he laid a Map on the Table, and after explaining to them the nature of his

ideas

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and the desires of Government, He spoke as follows —

Brothers, —

Here is the Map of which I spoke to you, where all that Country which is the Subject of our meeting is faithfully laid down; the Line here described between the Kanhawa river & Owegy, was what we Spoke about three years ago, and as nothing further was then agreed upon, the King has not fixed a particular place to continue it to, it therefore remains for me to Obtain a Continuation of that Line, wch will be Secure to you, and advantagious to us, on which Subject we now meet. — I have likewise to Observe to you, that the piece of Lands in the Forks of Susquehanna is very much desired by the Commissioners from Pennsylvania and would be more advantageous to them than to you, besides as it is, or will will be soon partly surrounded by Settlements, it will be a difficult matter to get any people to goe so far to the northward, and leave such land as it were behind them. — I would therefore propose that the bounds from Fort Pitt be continued up the Ohio to Moghulbughitum and thence up that Creek, and along the eight mile Carrying place to the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence along that river to the Allegany Ridge, thence along that ridge of mountains to the Cayuga branch and down the same to the great East branch of Susquehanna, from thence up that East Branch to Owegy, from whence it can be run to the Delaware river, which is very near it at that place, and for that part of this additional Cession which will fall to Mr. Penn, you will receive a large and handsome Consideration over, and beside his Majesties royal Bounty. — And as to the continuation of that Line from the Delaware so as to close it, I must desire to hear what your selves think, and I expect to hear that your resolutions will be advantageous, and that you will make proper allowance for the encrease of our People, whereby you will recommend yourselves to the King

and

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and become so pleasing to his Subjects, that it will greatly contribute to the due Observance of the Boundary line—

To which the Speaker made the following answer—

Brother—

We have harkned to all that you have said, and we thank you for your advice, which we believe to be well intended, but this is a great Cession of Land, which will require much thought and attention, and therefore we shall defer the consideration of it till tomorrow—

Brother—

Before we answer you about the Continuation of the Line, we must say something to you concerning the extent of it to the Northward, which we find is no further than the Kanhawa river— Now, Brother, You who know all our affairs, must be sensible that our Rights go much further to the Southward, and that we have a very good, and clear Title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee river, which we cannot allow to be the right of any other Indians wth out doing wrong to our Posterity, and acting unworthy those Warriors who fought, and Conquered it; We therefore expect that this our right will be considered—

Brother—

We are now to speak about Continuing the Line as you said from Delaware so as to close it, and you recommended it to us to give you plenty of Land for the People—

Brother—

We were formerly generous, and gave the White People Land in many places, when they were to poor to buy them

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1768 8ber 28th them, — We have often had bad returns, neverthelesſs we would still act generously, and mean to do so as much as we can without ruining our Children —

Brothers —

You know that the Country from Owegy quite to Oſwego is full of Towns, and Villages, and that it is very dear to us, so that we cannot be expected to part with that lyes at our doors, — besides your people are come already too close to us; — We therefore think that the Line should run up the Delaware to the Swamp, & from that run acroſs to the Governors [Cosby's] Land, and then go away to Lake George, which we cannot but think a fair Offer —

To which Sir William Answered

Brothers —

I have heard what you have said, and shall answer it. — In the firſt place, I acknowledge to have heard of your Claim to the Southward before this time. The King does not deny your Claims, — he is not thorougly acquainted with the exact extent of of them, and finding that they may be liable to some disputes with the Southern Indians, he being an enemy to strife, Directed the Line to be run in the manner he thought least liable to it; but of this I shall take farther notice to you, having now to speak to you in answer to the Course you have proposed for continueing the Line from Delaware

Brothers —

I know very well how you are Situated, and it is not his Majeſty's inclination to disturb you therein; at the same time you should consider what is reasonable on your parts, and that the Lands are even patented farther than you propose the Line, and that the more people are confined, the more readily they will tranſgreſs the Bounds; so that I must desire you to think better of it, and

speak

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Speak more favorably at our next meeting, till when I shall propose nothing farther, as I could not consistently propose any other Line than such as would bring us to, or near Lake Ontario —

They then withdrew taking with them a Map in order to consider the affair in private — At night Sir William had a Conference with the Chiefs of the most influence, with whom he made use of every argument to bring matters to an agreeable Issue —

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The Indians continued in Council all the forenoon, the Chiefs having given the Belts to the Warriors for their Opinion concerning the Boundary. Several of the Indians, particularly the Oneidas gave great Obstruction to the business, and Sir Wm heard that the Clergyman sent by Mr Wheelock from New England, who had deliv.d a Memorial on the 14th instant, praying that the Line might not be extended far North, or West but reserved for the purposes of Religion, was very busy amongst the Indians for that purpose — Information was likewise given to Sir William this morning that this Clergyman, had in Conversation with Colonel Fitch Mr Peters Junr and Others, told them that he had done what he could to Oppose the Cession of Territory, and would continue to Obstruct it to the utmost of his power, and that he had Shewed the Indians the folly of giving up their Land, & Cautioned them against it before he left Oneida

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1768 Octo 29th. Sir William this day Clothed Several of the Chiefs with whom he had Conferences. — The Majority of them continued in Counc together to consider farther on the Speeches made them. — In the afternoon the Onondaga, and Mohock Chiefs with severalothers waited on Sir William with a Meſsage from the whole, importing that as it was a very weighty, and intereſting affair, it required Some farther consideration. They therefore requested that he, ~~and~~ and the Gentlemen with him, would wait with patience until Monday morning, when they hoped to be able to give an answer.

Sir William told them that he was become very impatien through the delays which were given to busineſs. — That the secur of their Lands depended on their Dispatch, and the freedom of the Ceſsion; That he would however wait 'till monday, when he hoped to hear from them Something that might make amen for ~~their~~ Delay. —

— At night Several of the Chiefs came to Sir William's quar to let him know the purport of the Intelligence, and Belts receiv from the Shawaness, which was, that according to the old agreem Subsisting between the several Indian Nations. They were all to Unite, and attack the English, ~~to come~~ as the latter became formidable to them — That Several of the Nations to the South, and West greatly alarmed at the power, and encrease of the English, & irritated at the ill treatment they had received, had expreſsed a desire to meet the rest to deliberate on what was to be done. — That the Spaniards & French had for a long time urged them to take up Arms, and given them repeated Aſsurances of a powerfull Aſsistance. — That they had now called them to a Meeting at the Miſsiſsipi near the mouth of Ohio for that purpose. — That they had Sent many Belts amongst the

Indns

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Octobr 29th Indians, a greater part of whom were just ready to set out, when Sir William's message came to them, and that they waited the Event of the Treaty at Fort-Stanwix before they would come to any further resolution... with a variety of other particulars all tending to corroborate the former intelligence received by Sir William.

Octobr 30th

This day the number of Indians present stood as follows —

Mohocks & Conajoharees	196	Conoys	96
Oneidas	480	Chugnuts	65
Tuscaroras of 3 Villages	377	Onoghquagoes	175
Onondagas	320	Tuteloes	38
Cayugas	410	Schohares	36
Senecas	470	Oriscas &c.	87
Shawanese	44		
Delawares	39		497
Caghnawages	37		2511
Nanticokes	130		
	2511	Tot.	3000 persns

In the morning the Indians again met in Council, when the Warriors came, and laid before their Sachems the result of their deliberations the day before, concerning the northern part of the Line, who directed four of their Chiefs viz. Tyarenrunte, Ganaghquieson, Tyarhansera, and Sagawaron, to wait on Sir William, and Communicate the same, which which was, that the Line should run from Oriscany to Tianaderha, and down that river to the Susquehanna thence in a straight line to the Hills, and so to the Delaware

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branch, and down the same to Owegy, thence down the Susquehan to Shamokin, and so along the West branch of that River to Kittanin declaring that they would not part with any Lands to the Westwards of Owegy, or down towards Wioming, or the great Island, as they reserved that part of the Country for their Dependants. — but Sir William finding that some busy persons had been alarming those Nations most immediately affected by the Line, and that many of them could be induced to settle it more advantageously, he in a long, and warm Speech to the Chiefs, Shewed them, that the Line was not proposed to injure them, but that for a handsome consideration, it was intended to Obtain a Cession of as much Land as would give the people more room on the Frontiers, at the same time ascertain the Boundary between them, that with the help of proper Laws, it would not be liable to intrusion. — That the Line proposed at Owegy interfered with a Patent granted above sixty years ago to some Gent. at New York, the Indian Deed for which he had before Shewn them. — That these Gentlemen, and others Concerned, would have reason to blame him for agreeing to Lines so injurious to their rights, and that the continuance of a Line from thence in the manner that they proposed, woul in many places approach so near to our Settlements, as to render its duration very uncertain from the great Encrease of our people; whereas by giving them more room, the Boundary would be well known, an Secured by Laws, before there would be Occasion to invade it. — That people would act with extreme Caution, and rather go to other unsettle parts, than attempt to transgress an agreement so well defended. — That it had been long in agitation, and was now according to their own desires, ordered by his Majesty to be settled, as the Sureights

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8ber 30th } means of putting an end to Land disputes, and that if they rejected this Opportunity now offered them, or drew the Line so as to interfere with Grants, or approach almost to our Settlements, he could not see that anything more effectual could be thereafter proposed for preventing encroachments, and the Crown after being already at an heavy expence on this Occasion, must find its good intentions, and reasonable proposals totaly defeated. —

He therefore recommended it to them to consider the point further, and as his Majesties bounty, and that of the Colonies would be proportioned to the extent of their Cession, a rule which he should observe upon this Occasion, he hoped for a more favorable answer, as it would be more for their immediate Advantage, and would tend to the better Observance of the Line hereafter. — After these and many Other Arguments, and further explaining the several Courses laid down on the Draft, they agreed to take the Map back to their Council Hut for further consideration, promising to use their interest with the rest for a more favorable Line, — then withdrew, Sir William then assuring them that they should be particularly rewarded for their services, and endeavors to shew the Indns the reasonableness of the Requisition.

At night Tagawaron returned with the Map to Sir William, informed him that they were debating on the Subject, but much divided in Opinion, & added that he

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1768 8ber 30th he thought his nation disagreeably circumstanced, the rest having thrown so much of the transaction to the northward on their hands; nevertheless he would do all he could to obtain a more favorable Settlement. After which Sir William had many other private Conferences which Occupied a great part of the night, in particular six Chiefs of the Oneidas came to him at 9 o'the Clock at night and said that they very much doubted the Validity of the Purchase above Owsca, but thro' Sir William's sollicitations, and to shew their good disposition towards compleating the work in hand, they would agree that the Line should run from the Susquehanna across at Fort Newport near Fort-Stanwix where the Boats are Launched, & from thence to the North West corner of the late Purchase of Lord Holland & others. Sir William thanked them for the amendment, but told them that he could not think it would answer, that it did not even include the Carrying place, and therefore desired them again to consider the matter, and that as they could extend it much further to the Westward without any sensible inconvenience, he expected they would do so, for which their Nation over and besides the rest should have 500 Dollars, and a handsome present for each of the Chiefs. They promised to use their best endeavors for that purpose, and withdrew.

Octob 31st At 10. A. M. The Oneidas again returned to Sir William's Quarters, and told him that their People positively refuse to agree to any other Line than they had proposed the last night

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and that as Game began to grow Scarce in that neighbourhood, they had come to a resolution to keep the carrying place to Canada Creek in their hands, as by keeping horses and Carriages there, as they purposed to do for the future to carry over y^e Traders Goods, they might earn somewhat for the Support of their Families. — Sir William answered that he thought it somewhat extraordinary that they should enter into such a resolution on the Sudden - having totally neglected carrying Goods for so many years — that if they gave it up, they still might reap y^e benefits from a high road Open to all, provided they had Horses, and Carriages, as reasonable as other people, but that their keeping it to themselves would Occasion many disputes between them, and the White people, which his Majesty was so desirous of preventing, and had fallen on the Boundary as the means of doing so.. that they should not Stop at what was but a trifle to them, though so advantageous, and necessary to the English, and that he wished they would so act, as to shew their Love, and respect for the King, and their friendship for his Subjects.. that the Governor, and people of New-York, had reason to expect much more from from them, and that they had left it to him to urge these matters to them, as thinking Commissioners unnecessary when he was to conduct the Congress, he hoped that they would be a farther consideration, and desired them to act a part proper on the Occasion. — They thereupon

withdrew

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8ber 31st withdrew to consult further upon it. they shortly after returned, and said that Sir William had been so desirous to have the Bounds farther extended, the last and only thing they would say, was, that, provided they were allowed an equal use of the Carrying place with the English, and Six hundred Dollars paid to the three Tribes over & besides the several Fees to be given in private, they would extend the Line to Canada Creek. — Sir William finding it best not to urge this matter farther, told them that he acquiesced for the present, leaving it to be confirmed, or rejected by his Majesty.

They answered, that they considered, and unanimously resolved that whatever Boundary Line was now agreed to, should be for ever binding, and conclusive on both sides. — that no Province sh.d on any pretence invade the Line, and that whatever transaction might thereafter be necessary, should be with the King, or those directed by him to treat with them. — A Messenger then arrived to call them to attend the Consultation about the rest of the Line

At night Canaghquieson came to inform Sir William, that they had farther considered the General Subject of the Line, and would send a Chief, and Warrior from each Nation with their final resolves which they would deliver in publick the next day. — they accordingly came to Sir William's Quarters, when Sir William told them that he hoped they were come with such an answer as would be pleasing to all parties. — the Map being then laid before them, they observed, that what they had to say, was the final resolves of all the Nations, then said at the same time, tracing it on the Map, that they would, agreeable to their several Claims, begin the Line at the mouth of the Cherokee River, then go along the South East Side of the

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the Ohio to Kittanning, from thence to the head of the West branch of the Susquahanna, thence down the same to Bald Eagle Creek, thence across the River at Tiadaghta Creek below the great Island, thence by a streight Line to Burnetts Hills, and along the same to the mouth of Awandae Creek on the West side of the East branch of Susquahanna, then up the Stream thereof to Owegy, thence Eastward to the Delaware River, thence up the Stream thereof till they come Opposite the mouth of Tianaderah Creek emptying into Susquihanna, thence up the West side of Tianaderah to the head of its Westerly branch, and from thence to the mouth of Canada Creek on Wood Creek.

This they delivered as their final determination, subject to several conditions for the security of their possessions, and engagements entered into, and for that part which would fall within Mr. Penn's Government, they insisted on having 10,000 Dollars. Sir William told them he would take the matter into consideration, and would assemble them all tomorrow, and after parting, conferred with the Commissioners of Pennsylvania concerning the same, who approved of it, and agreed to the Consideration on behalf of the Proprietors.

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Novem^{r} 1st

At a General Congreſs with the sev^{l} nations at Fort-Stanwix Tuesday Novem^{r} 1st 1768

Present as at the former Meetings

Being all Seated, they deſired to know whether Sir W^{m} was prepared to hear them, and on being answered in the affirmative, the Speaker stood up, and Spoke as follows

Brother

We are hopefull that you will not take it amiſs, that we have delayed till now, our publick answer upon the Subject yo recommended to us. this was a great, and weighty matter requiring long Deliberation, and ſhould not be undertaken lightly. — We have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our final resolutions thereon, to which we beg your attention

Brother

We remember, that on our first meeting with you, when you came with your Ships, we kindly received you, entertained you, entred into an alliance with you, though we were then great & numerous, and your people inconsiderable, and weak. — We know that we entred into a Covenant Chain of Bark with you, and fastned your Ship therew^{t}, but being apprehensive the Bark would break, and your Ship be lost, we made one of Iron, and held it fast, that it ſhould not slip from us, perceiving that the former Chain was liable to rust. we made on of Silver to guard against it. then, Brother, you arose, & renewed that chain which began to look dull, and have for many years taken care of our affairs by the command of the great King, and, you by your labours have polished that Chain, so that it has looked bright, and is become known to all Nations, for all which we ſhall ever regard you, and we are thankfull to you in having taken such care of these great affair

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1768 Novem^r the 1st — of which we are allways mindfull, and we do now on our parts renew, and strenghten the Covenant Chain by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it strong, and bright on your part. — A Belt —

Brother —

We are glad that you have Opened the rivers, and Cleared the roads, as it is so necessary to us both. — We were promised, when the War was over, that we Sh^d have Trade in plenty, Goods cheap, and honest men to deal with us, and that we should have proper persons to manage our affairs. — We hope that these promises will never be forgot, but that they will be fully performed, so as that we shall feel the benefits of an Intercourse between us, — y^t the roads, and Waters may be free, and Open to us all to go to the Southward, and to our friends there with whom we are now at peace, to visit us. — We hope that we may have proper persons to manage all our affairs, and smiths amongst us to mend our Arms, and Implements; and in the expectation of all this, we do now on our parts Open the roads, and Waters & promise to Assist in keeping them so. — A Belt

Then after repeating all that had been said to them concerning the Line — Proceeded —

Broth^r —

We have long considered this Proposal for a Boundary between us, and we think it will be of good Consequence, if you on your parts pay due regard to it. and we in —

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consequence thereof have had sundry meetings amongst ourselves, and with you, and from all that you have said to us thereon, we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon, shall be inviolably observed on your parts, as we are determined it shall be on ours, and that no farther attempts will be made on our Lands, but that this Line be considered as final. — And we do now agree to the Line we have marked on your Map now laid before you, on certain conditions on which we have spoken, and shall say more. — And we desire that one Article of this our Agreement be, that none of the Provinces, or their people shall attempt to invade it under colour of any old Deeds, or other pretences whatsoever. for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore disclaim them all. — Which Bounds now agreed to, we begin on the Ohio " at the mouth of the Cherokee River, which is our just right; and from thence, we give up on the South side of Ohio, to Kittanning, above Fort-Pitt; from thence, a direct line to the nearest fork of the West branch of Susquehanna; thence through the Allegany Mountains, along the South side of the said West branch, till we come opposite the mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the West branch, and along the East side of that Creek, and along the ridge of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandae; thence down the same to the East branch of Susquehanna, and across the same, and up the East side of that river to Owegy; from thence Eastward to Delaware river; and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna; thence to Tianaderha, and up the West side thereof, and its West branch to the head thereof; thence by

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Novem.r 1st a strait line to the mouth of Canada Creek, where it emptys itself into Wood-Creek at the end of the long Carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix. And this we declare to be our final resolve, and we expect that the conditions of this our Grant will be observed. A Belt.

Brother,

Now, we have made so large a Cession to the King of such a valuable, and extensive Country, we do expect it as the terms of our agreement, that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable Desires... We do now in this case on behalf, and in the name of all the Warriors of every nation, condition, that our Warriors shall have the liberty of Hunting throughout the Country, as they have no other means of Subsistence, & as your people have not the same Occasions, or inclinations, that they be restricted from Hunting on our side of the Line to prevent contention between us. A Belt.

Brother,

By this Belt we address our selves to the great King of England through you our Super-Intendant in the names, and on behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawanese Delawares, and all other our friends, Allies, and Dependents.

We now tell the King, that we have given to him a great, and Valuable Country, and we know that what we shall now get for it, must be far short of its Value. We

Conditions make it a Condition of this our agreement concerning the Line that his Majesty will not forget, or neglect to shew us his favour, or suffer the Chain to contract rust, but that he

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he will Direct those who have the management of our affairs to be punctual in renewing our antient agreements. — that, as the Mohocks are now within the Line, which we give to the King, and that as these people are the true Old Heads of the united Confederacy, their several Villages, & all the Lands they Occupy unpatented, about them, as also the residen

☞ No 3

of any others of our Confederacy affected by this Cession, shall be conside as their Sole property, and at their Disposal, both now, and so long as the Sun Shines, — and, that all Grants, or Engagements they have now, or lately entred into, shall be considered as independant of this Bounda so that they who have so little left may not lose the benefit of the Sale of it, but that the people with whom they have agreed, may have the Land. — "We likewise farther Condition, on behalf of all the Six Nations, and of all our friends, and Nephews, our Dependants, that, as we have experienced how difficult it is to get Justice, or to make our Complaints known, and that it is not in the power of our Super-Intenda to take care of our affairs in different places without the Kings help, that his Majesty will give him Help, and Strength, to do us Justice, & to manage our affairs in a proper manner. — We all know the want of this, and we make it a point of a great Consequence, on which this our present agreement is to depend, and without which affairs will go wrong, and our Heads be turned. —

Brother.

We likewise desire that, as we have now given up a grea deal of Lands within the bounds that Mr Penn claimed a right of buyin That he may in consequence of the agreement now entred into between us, enjoy what we have given him within them limits, and as we know that Lydius of Albany, did in the name of several Persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvania which we know to be unjust, and that the

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Deeds he pretends a right to, were invalid, We expect that no regard will be paid to them, or any such claims now, or hereafter, as we have fairly sold them to the Proprietors of Pensylvania, to whom alone we shall sell Lands within that Province, and we shall now give them a Deed for that, and other Lands there. — And in order to shew that we love Justice, We expect that the Traders, who have Suffered by some of our Dependants in the War five years agoe, may have a Grant for the Lands we now give them down the Ohio, as a satisfaction for their Losses. — And as our friend Mr. Croghan long ago got a Deed for Lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr. Penn's Land; should it so happen, we request that he may be considered, and get as much from the King somewhere else, as he fairly bought them. — And as we have given enough to shew our love for the King, and make his people easy, in ~~the next~~ the next place we expect that no old Claims which we disavow, or new Encroachments may be allowed. —

Brother. — We have now gone through this matter, & we have shewn ourselves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably Spare. We on our parts express our regards for him, and we hope for his favour in return. — Our Words are strong, and our resolutions firm, and we expect that our requests will be complied with, in asmuch as we have so generously complied with all that has been desired of us, as far as was Consistent with our Existence — A Belt —

Sir William, then thanked them for what they had said, & assured them that it should all be considered, and that he would meet them tomorrow on those other Subjects. — Adjourned

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Novem.r 2d

The day being very rainy the Ind.ns did not meet in Council

Sir William clothed a number of Chiefs & Chieftains of the several Nations, and was this Day busy in preparing the necessary papers for the next meeting.—

3d M.

Sir William met the Mohock, and other Chiefs, & endeavored to persuade ~~to prevail~~ them to extend the Line more favorably to the West of New York, observing, that, as they could not agree to extend it farther down the Wood Creek on the South Side, he expected that they would let it run below the Canada Creek on the north side of Wood Creek, but finding them determined, and that they were for closing it at the point of the last Purchase near the Mohock river, he told them that he would stop at the mouth of Canada creek, and refer the remainder to his Majesties determination.— Sir Wm. then acquainted the Chiefs, that his Excell.cy the Commander in chief purposed to evacuate Fort Ontario, or to put it on the same footing with Fort Stanwix, as a measure that would be agreeable to them, & that as for any Forts which it was necessary still to keep up, they would be no Inconvenience to them.— They answered, that they had nothing to complain of against the keeping up Fort Ontario on the footing it was for some time past, nor would they make any difficulty about the others, whilst they were civilly treated at them, and no encroachments made on their Lands, which Sir William promised them should be duely attended to

Novem.br 3d.

This day was employed, partly ~~[illegible]~~ in preparing the several Speeches, and Deed of Cession.—

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Novr. 3d P.M.

A Deputation from the Aughquissane Indns came to Sir Williams Quarters, accompanied by the Oneida Chiefs, whose interposition with him had been requested to accomodate the unhappy difference which had gone such a length in their Village that their Priest, and many of their people would likely be murdered.

J Bell

Sir William answered them, that he had been extremely concerned to hear of that difference amongst themselves.— that in consequence thereof he had directed Col. Claus the Deputy Agent for that Quarter to enquire into the particulars and to put a stop to it, and that he now had the pleasure to acquaint them, that agreeable to his Orders the whole was happily terminated, before Col. Claus had left Montreal, which account gave them all great satisfaction.—

J Bell

Novr 4th.

At a Congress with the Sevn Nations

Friday November the 4th

Present as at last meeting

The Onondaga Speaker performed the Ceremony of Condolence for a Loss sustained by the Oneidas, after which Sir William addressed the Sevn Nations as follows

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4th

Brothers —

After having duely weighed your Speech, and the agreement you have at length come into, I am pleased to find that you have so far dispatched Busineſs, notwithstanding the severity of the approaching season, and the distance which many of us are from our dwellings, I gave you all the time neceſsary for bringing this weighty affair to a deliberate conclusion. —

Brothers,

I am glad to find that you remember your old agreemts. so particularly, and I wish you may always observe them, and with that view I should have been glad to have heard you confine your answer to my Belt for keeping the roads open as being a matter so highly eſsential to your selves in keeping a free, and safe intercourse between us. —

The promises formerly made you of the happy change which would be produced to you by the Reduction of Canada, you have in many respects experienced as far as it was in the power of his Majesties Servants. — You likewise have had a considerable Number of Traders amongst you, which has so far lowered the price of Goods, that several of them are become Bankrupts, and at many of the Posts, they are to be bought at as low rates, as at our towns, notwithstanding the distance & expence of transportation.

I am now to inform you that it has been Judged adviseable by by the Government, to commit that part of busineſs regarding the the management of the Indian trade to the care and charge of the several Colonies, who I make no doubt will endeavor to do every thing they can for your Interest

A Belt

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Brothers

You have of late made several ~~Complaints~~ Complaints on account of the ill behavior of some people on the frontiers.. those that regarded Pennsylvania, I have reason to think I have finally settled, and gave a handsome portion of the bounty of that Province to you upon the Occasion, and in consequence of the information I gave the Governor of Virginia thereon, his Assembly passed Sevl Votes in your favor, which are now before you whilst the Governor has sent this Assurance of their good faith, and friendship for you, and of their intentions to prevent you from being ill treated

Here shewed, and explained the Resolves of the House of Burgesses, likewise a Paper under the great seal of the Province of Virginia, authorizing Sir William to give them these favorable assurances & then proceeded.

Brothers

I hope all this will Convince you that they are your friends, and as a farther proof of it, the Gentlemen Commissioners from those Provinces, will, at their return, take proper measures for your future good treatment, and for the due Observance of the Boundary Line by proper Laws for these purposes, according to his Majesties desire which I shall recommend to their remembrance..

A Belt

Brothers

I am glad that the Boundary is at length agreed upon, and as I have great reason to think that it will

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be duely Observed by the English. — I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in remembrance, and to explain it fully to those who are absent, and to teach it to your Children. — This Boundary is intended to be lasting; but should it be found necessary by his Majesty's, or y^r. selves to make any future additions, or alterations, he will treat with you by those who have the management of your affairs, — and never permit any private application. This I have received in command to tell you. —

As to the several reservations you make in your Cession to the King, and the other points you recommend, you may be assured that his Majesty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit to him a Copy of our Transactions at this place, and I may venture to assure you that they will meet with all possible regard from a Prince of his Clemency, and Justice, and I now give you this Bell to Strengthen, Ratify, and Confirm the Boundary and all transactions necessary thereto. A Belt

Brothers.

The Speech, which you particularly addressed to his ~~particularly to his~~ Majesty shall be faithfully transmitted to him with the rest of your proceedings. I have attended to the whole of it, and I persuade myself that every reasonable Article will be taken proper notice of, and that he will take such measures as to him shall seem best for your benefit, and for the rendering you Justice. I likewise consider your good intentions towards the Traders who sustained the Losses, and your desire to fullfill all other Engagements, as instances of your integrity. — I wish that you may on your parts, carefully remember, and faithfully

observe

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observe the Engagements which you have now, as well as formerly entred into with the English, and that you may every day grow more sensible how much it is your interest to do so. And I once more exhort you all to be strong, & steadfast, to keep firm Hold of the Covenant Chain, & never to give attention, or Credit to people who under the mask of friendship should come amongst you with Stories, which may tend to weaken your attachment to us, but to keep your eyes steadfastly on those whose business & inclination it is to tell you truth & make your minds easy.

A Belt

Brothers, the Shawanese & Delawares,

I now particularly address you, as you live far to the Southward, and may at some times be disturbed by bad men who taking advantage of your distance from us, the heads of the Confederacy, may by Belts, Messages, or Stories invented to create mischief, impose on many of yr. people, and through their means mislead other Nations. I am not ignorant that this happened, and I have good intelligence, that there are people who have been lately deceiving some of you with Stories of Revolutions in American affairs, and of French Fleets and Armies, with which you have been so often deceived, that I wonder any of your people should credit them. — Be assured Brothers that those who were able to conquer Canada, and drive their Enemies out of this Country, will always have it in their power to defeat their future Projects. Should they be weak enough to make

any

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any future attempts to regain what they have lost. — I do therefore exhort you by this Belt to pay no regard to such Deceivers for the future, but to continue to live peaceably, and let me know who they be, and from whence, who attempt to impose on you. — I likewise desire you to remember all your Engagements with the English: to observe the Treaty of Peace with the Cherokees, to avoid any irregularities on the Frontiers, pay due regard to the Boundary line now made and to make all your people acquainted with it, and to keep the roads, and Waters Open, and free, whereby you will enjoy the benefit of Peace, and Commerce, the esteem of the King of great Brittain and the friendship of all his Subjects. — and I desire that you will remember, and often repeat my words — A Belt —

Brothers, the Indians of Canada —

With this Belt I recommend it to you to remember what has been done at this, and all former Treaties, and to make the same publick amongst all your people on your return to Canada, recommending it to them to continue to promote Peace, to discountenance all Evil reports, and idle Stories, which may be propogated by ignorant, or bad men, and to communicate all usefull intelligence to me from time to time, as a proof of your regard for your engagements, and as means of recommending yourselves to the esteem of the King, and People of England —

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Brethren of the Six Nations here assembled

The Governor of New Jersey being called home by some urgent business, has desired me to inform you that he cannot think of taking leave of his good Brethren the six united Nations without once more expressing the happiness he has received from finding that they entertain such right sentiments of his Justice, and that of the good People under his Government. He has himself the highest sense of the value and importance of the name conferred on him, and doubts not but future Governors, and the Chief men & Inhabitants of New Jersey will be ever carefull to deserve so distinguished a title among the Indn. Nations as that of Sagorihwhioughstha or the great Arbiter, or doer of Justice.

The Governor has likewise requested me to remind you that at a Treaty held at Easton in the year 1758, the Delawares and other Indians who had any pretensions to Land in New Jersey did for a valuable consideration give a general Release for all the Lands in that Province, except such parts as were reserved by Law for the use of those Indns. who chose to live under the protection of the Government. This was done in publick Council in the presence of many of the six nations, & the Governor would therefore be glad that at this Congress, (where are present so many Chiefs of the different Nations belonging to the Confederacy, and when a General Boundary Line between the Subjects of his Brittanic Majesty in America and their Brethren the Indians is to be settled,) you would do the

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Novemr. 4th. the Province of New Jersey the Justice to confirm the said Release, by acknowledging in publick that, that Province is entirely free from all Indian Claims, except as before mentioned. - his reason for this request, is, that this matter may be held in remembrance by all the Nations present, and by that means be more certainly handed down to Posterity.. -

A Belt

Brothers

In consequence of a Belt I just received from the Senecas, which I formerly gave them to bind them together, I do now think it highly necessary with this Belt to bind you all together, recommending it to you all to avoid wandering, and to continue at your several Dwellings after the manner of your Ancestors. - I do this, principally for your own advantage, convinced that you will be weakened by Rambling, and that your Councils & opinions will thereby be disunited.., take therefore my advice, and do not suffer yourselves to be led away with any Imaginary prospects of advantage by Scattering, but, continue by this Belt in your sevl. places of abode, following your Commerce, and all peaceable pursuits -

A large black Belt,

Brothers

The business of the Treaty being so far happily brought to a conclusion, it only remains that you execute the Deeds of Cession to his Majesty, and whatever else is necessary on this occasion, after which I shall deliver over to your People the large Present together with the Sum of money, the amount and value of which I have already explained to you.. - The Governor, and Gentlemen Commissioners from the sevl. Governments are sensible of

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your good Conduct during the Treaty, and I shall recommend what is necessary for them in your presence for its future Security — and on the part of New York I take upon my self to promise you that every thing necessary thereto shall be recommended, and I make no doubt agreed to by the Legislature of that Province, heartily wishing that the same may on your parts be carefully Observed, & that no Dispute may hereafter arise concerning any part of the Cession you have made, or the Engagements you have entred into at this time.

Then addressed the Govern^r of New Jersey and the Commissioners.

Gentlemen

Agreeable to his Majesties intentions signified to me by the Secretary of State and for the satisfaction of the several Nations here assembled, I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to your several Provinces to enact the most effectual Laws for the due Observance of this Line, and the preventing all future Encroachments, as the expectation thereof and the Reliance the Indians have on your Justice from the Assurances I gave them on that head, have proved Great Inducements to the Settlement of the Line now established between the Colonies and them.

To this the Governor, and Commissioners answered that

that

1768 Novr. 4th. that nothing should be wanting on their parts to the Obtaining such Security for the Boundary, as was deemed necessary, on their return to their respective Colonies.

Then Sir William at the Desire of the Gentn. Commissrs. from Pennsylvania, acquainted the Indians, that they the Commissrs. had a Present ready to the amount of 500 Dollars to give in full satisfaction of the Conestoga Lands, which by the death of that people became vested in the Proprietaries. that they freely gave this Sum, as a farther proof of the regard of that Province for them, and of their Concern for their unhappy fate.

Then Sir William told the Indians, that as the Proprietaries did not know whether they would chose money, or Goods for the Addition of Land to Pennsylvania, they were then unprovided, but that Sir William would be answerable for the speedy payment of the Purchase, and would propose to them either to receive it in money to be sent up, on the Commissioners return home, or in Goods, as speedy as possible, or to wait untill next Spring, by which time they could have Goods better, and more for the same money from England, which matter was submitted to their determination.

And as it grew late dismissed the Indns. till the next Day when they were to subscribe to the Deed of Cession & receive the Consideration.

At night the Chiefs came to Sir William's Quarters, and told him that they had considered the Proposal made by the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and that they preferred the receiving of the Purchase money in Cash, as the Speediest payment which was agreed

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Agreed to, and Security was given by Sir William Johnson that the Same should be paid within six weeks —

5th

November the 5th

The Present being placed in publick view around the publick Buildings within the Fort early this morning, the whole Body of Indians assembled in the Area to subscribe to the Deed & receive the Consideration

At a Congress with the Sixe nations, Saturday Novemr 5th

The Speaker after repeating what Sir William had said to them on the first Belt at the last Congress, said

Brother —

We thank you for what you have said, and we are hopefull that you will Observe your engagements, as we mean to do so on our part, but as this will in a great measure depend on the Colonies, we do now desire their Representatives here present to do every thing necessary to the preserving these, and keeping ye People in good Order. —

A Belt

then repeating what was said on the Second Belt said —

Brother —

We thank you for the Advice you have given

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Novr 5th given us not to listen to Evil reports, or Lies. Brother we approve of your Caution, and shall observe it, and we shall from time to time give you the earliest intelligence of any such reports, and from whence they come (A Belt)

Then in answer to Governor Franklin's Speech &c.

Brother

We are glad to see that Governor Franklin is so well pleased with a name bestowed upon him, and are well pleased to hear you promise that he will be always ready to do us Justice. We hope that all future Governors will act the same part. We acknowledge that several of our nations now present were witnesses to the Transaction at Easton, and therefore acquit that Province of any Demand, and we have only to desire of him to follow your example in his Conduct towards us, which will sufficiently recommend him and his people to our esteem. (A Belt)

Brother

The advice you gave us yesterday to continue firm and united, and to live together as formerly, we think very salutary, and intended for our good. We are therefore determined to follow your advice, and shall lodge your Belt at our fire place at Onondaga to the end that all our confederacy may have recourse to it, and act accordingly.

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The Deed to his Majesty, that to the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, with that to the Traders &c. being then laid upon the Table were executed in the presence of the Governor, Commissioners and the rest of the Gentlemen.

After which the Chiefs of each nation received the Cash which was piled on a Table for that purpose, and then proceeded to divide the Goods amongst their People, which occupied the remainder of that Day.

[illegible] 16.

The Governor, and Commissioners took leave, and returned to their respective Provinces, and ~~that~~ that night, Sir William took leave of the Chiefs recommending it to them to remember what had been transacted & cautioning them against committing any Disorders at their departure, but to pack up their Goods & return home in peace & good order.

Novr.
6th. Sunday.

The Indians began to decamp, and Sir William set off on his return to Johnson Hall where he arrived on the ninth of that Month.

At the Ceremony of Condolence Sir William gave 6 New Black Belts to cover the Graves of the following Chiefs viz.

One for Kanadiorah, a Mohock
One for Kadirhoakta an Oneida
One for Kanaghreonge, a Cayuga
One for Onaghkandawi, a Seneca
One for Muquibelahiho a Shawanese
One for Tepiskahawanga a Delaware

Which gave the utmost pleasure to their Connections, and satisfaction to the sevl. Nations Assembled then at Fort Stanwix.

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done thereby, We desire you not to consider it as a Public Act, these Persons being ignorant as yet of this Treaty, and therefore, until they are informed of it, let not any Action of theirs be considered as a Breach of this Treaty, but let it be forgotten.

3 Strings.

Sir William then addressed them as follows:

"Brothers:

"I thank you for all the Unanimity you have shewn at this Congress, and for the desire you seem to express for Peace. I hope it will penetrate your Hearts, and that you will pay due Regard to what is past. I have only to add, that you should be in Readiness to meet me in about 2 months, to Ratify your agreement concerning the Boundary Line, which His Majesty, in his Wisdom, has agreed to for your future Security.

Then dissolved.

Saturday 12th.

Seventy of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived, some of whom were closely Connected with those lately Murdered in Pensilvania. After a Conference, Sir William brought them into the Sentiments of the rest, and gave them a present as a Condolance for their Loss.

The foregoing is a true Extract from the Proceedings at the general Congress therein mentioned, Examined by me.

"G. JOHNSON, D. Agent, as Secretary."

Saturday April the 16th, 1768.

The Governor received from The Reverend Mr. John Steel, John Allison and Christopher Lemes, Esquires, and Captain James Potter, a Letter dated the 2d Instant, containing an Account of their Proceedings at Redstone Creek, &c. in pursuance of the Governor's Instructions of the 24th of February last, and also a Letter of the 11th Instant, from Mr. Steel, which are as follow, viz^{t}:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, April 2d, 1768.

"May it please your Honour:

"Having in our Return reached Fort Cumberland, and being here to part, We concluded it necessary to prepare an Extract from our Journal of what appeared to us most important, which We Ordered to be transmitted to your Honour by Mr. Steel.

"We arrived at the Settlement on Red Stone, on the twenty-third Day of March. The People having heard of our coming had appointed a Meeting among themselves on the twenty-fourth, to consult what Measures they should take. We took the advan-

tage of this Meeting, Read the Act of Assembly, and Proclamation, explaining the Law, and giving the Reasons of it as well as we could, and used our Endeavours to persuade them to comply, alledging to them that it was the most probable Method to entitle them to favour with the Honourable Proprietaries when the Land was purchased. After Lamenting their distressed Condition, they told us the People were not fully collected, but as they expected all would attend on Sabbath following, and then they would give us an Answer. They, however, affirmed that the Indians were very Peaceable, and seemed sorry that they were to be removed, And said they apprehended the English intended to make War upon the Indians, as they were moving off their People from their Neighborhood.

"We laboured to persuade them that they were imposed on by a few straggling Indians, that Sir William Johnson, who had informed our Government, must be better acquainted with the mind of the Six Nations, and that they were displeased with the White People's settling on their unpurchased Lands. On Sabbath, the twenty-seventh day of March, a considerable Number attended, (their Names are Subjoined) and most of them told us they were resolved to move off, and would Petition your Honour for a Preference in obtaining their Improvements when a Purchase was made. While We were conversing we were informed that a number of Indians were come to Indian Peters; We judging it might be subservient to our main design, that the Indians should be present, while We were advising the People to obey the Law, sent for them; They came; and after Sermon delivered a Speech, with a String of Wampum to be transmitted to Your Honour. Their Speech was, "Ye are come, sent by your Great Men, to tell these People to go away from the Land, which Ye say is ours, And We are sent by our Great Men, and are glad We have met here this day. We tell you the White People must Stop, and We stop them 'till the Treaty, and when George Croghan, and our great Men will talk together, we will tell them what to do. The Names of the Indians are subjoined. The Indians were from the Mingo-Town, about Eighty Miles from Red Stone. After this the People were more confirmed that there was no danger of War. They drop't the design of Petitioning, and said they would wait the issue of the Treaty; Some, however, declared they would move off. We had sent a Messenger to Cheat River, and to Stewart's Crossings, of Yougheogenny, with Several Proclamations, requesting them to meet us at Guesse's place, as most Central for both Settlements. On the thirtieth of March about thirty or fourty Men met us there; We proceeded as at Red Stone, reading the Act of Assembly, and a Proclamation, and endeavoured to convince them of the Necessity and Reasonableness of quitting the unpurchased Land, but to no Purpose; They had heard what the Indians had said at Red Stone, and reasoned in the same manner, declaring they had no Apprehensions of a War; that they would attend the Treaty, and take their Measures accordingly. Many severe Things were said of Mr. Croghan, and one Lawrence Harrison treated the Law, and our Government, with, too much disrespect. On the thirty-first of March, We came to the great Crossings of Yougheogenny, and being informed by one Speer, that eight or ten Families lived in a Place called Turkey-Foot, We sent some Proclamations thither by said Speer, as We did to a few Families nigh the Crossings of little Yough, Judging it unnecessary to go amongst them. It is our Opinion that some will move off in Obedience to the Law, that the greatest Part will wait the Treaty, and if they find that the Indians are indeed dissatisfied, We think the whole will be persuaded to Remove. The Indians coming to Red Stone, and delivering their Speech, greatly obstructed our design.

"We are, your Honour's most obedient,
"most humble Servants,
"JOHN STEEL,
"JOHN ALLISON,
"CHRISTOPHER LEMES,
"JAMES POTTER.

"To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c$^{a.}$ in Philadelphia."

The Indians Names who came to Red Stone, Viz$^{t.}$:

Captain Haven,
Captain Hornets,
Captain Mygog Wigo,
Captain Nogowach,
Captain Strikebelt,
Captain Pouch,
Captain Gilly,
Captain Slewbells.

The Names of the Inhabitants near Red Stone:

John Wiseman,
Henry Prisser,
William Linn,
William Colvin,
John Vervalson,
Abraham Tygard,
Thomas Brown,
Richard Rodgers,
John Delong,
Peter Young,
Geo. Martin,
Tho$^{s.}$ Down,
And$^{w.}$ Gudgeon,
Phil. Sute,
Jam$^{s.}$ Crawford,
John Peters,
Henry Swats,
Jos. McCleon,
Jesse Martin,
Adam Hatton,
John Verval, Jun$^{r.}$
Jam$^{s.}$ Waller,
Tho$^{s.}$ Douter,
Cap$^{t.}$ Coburn,
Micheal Hooter,
And$^{w.}$ Linn,
Gabriel Conn,
John Martin,
Hans Cack,
Dan$^{l.}$ McCay,
Josias Crawford,
One —— Provence.

Names of some who met us at Guesses Place:

One —— Blonnfield,
James Lyne,
Eze Johnson,
Thos. Guesse,
Char. Lindsey,
Jams. Wallace,
Richard Harrison,
Phil. Sute,
Jet Johnson,
Henry Burkon,
Lawr. Harrison,
Ralph Hickenbottom,

Names of the People at Turkey-foot:

Henry Abrahams,
Eze. Dewit,
Jams. Spencer,
Benj. Jennings,
Jno. Cooper,
Eze. Hickman,
Jno. Euslow,
Henry Euslow,
Benj. Pursley,

A Letter to the Governor from the Reverend Mr. Steel.

"CARLISLE, April 11th, 1768.

"May it please your Honour:

"Upon my return to Carlisle, the 8th instant, I had the Pleasure to see your Brother Allen, and Secretary Shippen, in their way to Fort Pitt. The Secretary requested a Copy of our Journal, believing it might be of some Use to them, with which they were immediately furnished, and further advised me to wait an Opportunity, rather than hire an Express, to Transmit to your Honour our Papers, which I am favoured with in the present Bearer. Sir, there is one thing which, in preparing the extract of our Journal, happened to be overlooked, viz': The People at Red Stone alledged that the removing of them from the unpurchased Lands, was a Contrivance of the Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia, that they might take Rights for their improvements when a Purchase was made. In confirmation of this, they said that a Gentleman of the Name of Harris, and another called Wallace, with one Friggs, a Pilot, spent a considerable time last August, in viewing the Lands and Creeks thereabouts. We promised to acquaint your Honour with this.

"I am of Opinion, from the appearance the People made, and the best intelligence We could obtain, that there are but about an hundred and fifty Families in the different Settlements of Red Stone, Yougheogeny and Cheat River.

"Sir, our Expences have arisen to a monstrous height, occasioned by the inclemency of the Weather, the Scarcity and dearness of Forage, and the tediousness of our Journey. With this I send the Accompt, with our Vouchers. There are in my hands a few Blankets, &ca., which I believe may bring three or four Pounds, which I have not had Time yet to sell.

"We declined calling to our assistance any other Gentlemen as your Instructions gave allowance, as we judged the Number your Honour had appointed sufficient. Whatever Success our Endeavours may have, I would be glad you would believe we did faithfully what we could.

I am your Honour's most Obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN STEEL.

To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca., in Philadelphia.

Tuesday, 3d of May, 1768.

MEMORANDUM.

Colonel Armstrong, John Miller, and William Lyons, Esquires, having been notified by the Secretary, pursuant to the Governor's Directions, to appear at the Council Board on this Day, His Honour desired them to give their attendance on Friday the 6th instant, as two Members were only present.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday the 6th of May, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

William Logan, Richard Penn, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman, }

Colonel Armstrong, John Miller, and William Lyons, Esquires, appeared at the Board, according to appointment, and were severally examined with respect to their own Conduct in the Detention of Frederick Stump in the Goal at Carlisle, as well as all that they knew in regard to his Rescue from the Hands of Justice. The Board then agreed to take this Matter into further Consideration, and appointed a Meeting of the Council on Thursday the 13th instant, in Order to come to a final Result on the Subject.

Messieurs Miller, Armstrong, and Lyons were therefore directed to attend the Board again on that Day.

The Governor then laid before the Board a Transcript of the Record of Conviction of David Smith at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, holden at Philadelphia for the County of Philadelphia, on the 11th day of April last, before William Allen, John Lawrence, and Thomas Willing, Esquires, Justices of the Supream Court, and of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer for the Province of Pennsylvania, by which Record it appears that the said David Smith was legally tried and convicted of Felony and Burglary, committed in the Dwelling House of William Kemble, in this City, on the 10th of November last, and had received Sentence of Death for the same; But the said Justices having recommended him to the Governor as an Object of Mercy, His Honour, by the Advice of the Board, was pleased to issue a Pardon for the said Criminal.

Monday the 9th of May, 1768.

A Committee of Assembly waited on the Governor, and acquainted him that a Quorum was met pursuant to Adjournment, and requested to know if he had any Business to lay before them, to which His Honour answered that he had none at present to recommend to them.

At a Council held at the Council Chamber, at the State House, on Tuesday the 10th Day of May, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^a.

William Logan, Richard Penn, } Esquires,
Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman, }

and a Number of the reputable Inhabitants of the City.

Colonel Armstrong, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Lyons, attended according to appointment. The former delivered to the Governor a Narrative of the Case relating to the Detention of Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter at Carlisle, which was publickly read, as were also the several Depositions, and other Papers respecting that Transaction. Messieurs Miller and Lyons were then publickly examined, after which the Governor adjourned the Council to the 13th Instant, in order to take the matter into further Consideration.

Wednesday the 11th of May.

A Committee of the Assembly waited on the Governor, and acquainted him that the House were inclined to adjourn to the 12th of September next, to which His Honour replied, that he had no objection thereto.

elapsed since the Boundary was first spoken of, can only be known by those who were Eye Witnesses of it, As the greatest part of the business transacted at private Meetings with the Chiefs of every Nation, where the principal Affairs are resolved upon & adjusted could not be committed to writing or comprissed in any moderate bounds. I have staked my reputation with the Indians that the Several Articles they have made shall be observed, without which, the Charges attending the Assembling them at this time & all other endeavours would have been ineffectual, they have at length relied on my Assurances and I am confident that the regard paid to them will be the only security for the observance of the line, The Indians likewise rely cheifly on his Majesty's Power and Inclination for the performance of these Matters and for their future happiness and Security, they have many apprehensions concerning the Colonies, which I have endeavoured to remove, but I find it a difficult task, for as they have experienced how far private Interests operate here, Are not ignorant that the Colonies are governed by different Maxims and Politicks, and having been often disapointed in Matters where they apprehend they deserved redress, are not apt to repose a confidence a second time, when it has been once abused.

The provisions and other incidental Expences Attending this Treaty were unavoidable from the number of Indians, & the length of time it took up, the amount of the goods, and Cash given on the part of the Crown was the most moderate that could have been offered for so Valuable & Extensive a Cession, Upon the whole I flatter myself that this transaction will be honored with his Majesty's approbation, from a consideration of the difficulties that attended it, And the important advantages to be derived from it if strictly adhered to.

As I am now busyed in giving some necessary Belts & Messages to the Shawanese Delawares & some others from Ohio, who have [taken][1] this Rout back to their Country, and at the same times desirous to Communicate by the earliest opertunity an event of such importance, I must for the present defer saying any thing farther on their Subject, and with a perfect reliance on your Lordships favourable reception of this pacquet, Beg leave to subscribe my-self with all possible Respect,

My Lord Your Lordships Most Obliged & most
faithfull Humble Servant
W. JOHNSON

The Right Hon^{ble}
The Earl of Hillsborough.

Proceedings of Sir William Johnson with the Indians at Fort Stanwix to settle a Boundary Line.

[Plantations General, XXX., Bundle V. 7.]

Proceedings at a Treaty held by Sir William Johnson Baronet with the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas of Ohio and other dependant Tribes, at Fort Stanwix in the months of October & November 1768, for the settlement of a Boundary Line between the Colonies and Indians, pursuant to His Majesty's orders

The Time appointed for the Indians to meet at Fort Stanwix being the 20th of Sept^{r} S^{r} W^{m} Johnson arrived there on the 19th accompanied by the Governor of New Jersey and several

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[1] The words within brackets are supplied from the Despatch in *Johnson's MSS.*, XVI. — ED.

in Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York.
ed. by E. B. O'Callaghan. Vol. VIII. Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company,
Printers, 1857.

other Gentlemen, with 20 Boats loaded with the Goods intended for the Present to be made by the Cession of Lands to the King. The Commissioners from Virginia were already there, and on the 21st arrived Lieut Govr Penn with Commrs from Pensilvania & several other gentlemen, The same day Messrs Wharton & Trent of Pensylvania delivered in an account of the Traders losses in 1763, together with their Powers of Attorney for obtaining a retribution in Lands, pursuant to an article of the Treaty of Peace in 1765

Several Indians came in & informed Sir Wm Johnson that those of Susquehanna were near at hand, and gave him sundry intelligences

On the 29th some Delawares arrived from Muskingham who left the Shawanees at Fort Pitt on their way to Fort Stanwix

30th The Bounds between the Mohawks and Stockbridge Indians were adjusted to mutual Satisfaction, and the latter returned home

At the beginning of October, there were 800 Indians assembled & continued coming in dayly till after the Treaty was opened. The upper Nations still remaining behind thro' evil Reports, and Belts sent amongst them. Sir William dispatched Messengers to hasten them and held several Congresses with those on the spot, antecedent to the Treaty; for adjusting differences and preparing them to enter heartily upon business on the arrival of the rest

On the 15th of Octr Govr Penn urged by the Affairs of his Province set off for Philadelphia leaving behind him as Commissioners Messrs Peters & Tilghman.

By the 22d there were 2200 Indians collected and several large Parties coming in the next day, amongst whom were all the cheifs of the upper Nations, Sir William prepared to open the Congress on the 24th

At a Treaty with the 6 Nations Shawanese Delawares, Senecas of Ohio & Dependants &c. opened at Fort Stanwix on Monday the 24 Oct. 1768.

PRESENT—Honble Sir Wm Johnson Bart Superintdt
His Excellcy Wm Franklin Esqre Govr of New Jersey
Thomas Walker Esqre Commr from Virginia
Honble Fred. Smith[1] Ch. Justice of New Jersey.
Richd Peters & James Tilghman Commrs from the Province of Pensylvania.

Deputy Agents of Indian affairs
George Croghan Esqre Daniel Claus Esqre
Guy Johnson Esqre Dep: Agent as Secretary.
With sundry Gents: from different Colonies

Interpreters John Butler Esqre Mr Andrew Montour Philip Philips

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[1] FREDERICK SMYTH, the last Chief Justice of the Colony of New Jersey, succeeded Chief Justice Read on the bench on the 17th October, 1764, and continued in office until the adoption of the Constitution. In 1772 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to examine into the affairs of the burning of the British schooner Gaspé by the Whigs of Rhode Island. When the Revolution broke out he removed to Philadelphia, where he died. His reputation as a judge was highly respectable, and throughout his career he preserved the character of a firm and consistent Loyalist. *Field's Provincial Courts of New Jersey.* — ED.

Indian Cheifs Present

MOHAWKS

Abraham
Kanadagaya
Kendrick
Aroghiadecka
Kayenqueregoa
Tobarihoga
Onohario
&c &c &c.

ONONDAGAS

The Bunt
Tewawmit
Diaquanda
Tawawshughti
&c. &c.

SENECAS

Guastrax
Odongot
&c &c &c.

ONEIDAS

Ganaghquieson
Nicholasera
Senughsis
Cajuheta
Tagawaron
&c &c &c.

CAJUGAS

Tagaaia
Skanarady
Atrawawna
&c &c &c

TUSCARORAS

Saquarcesera
Kanigot
Tyagawehe
&c &c &c

MINGOS of Ohio

SHAWANESE

Benevissica

DELAWARES

Killbuck
Turtleheart

The whole being seated M^r Walker[1] delivered his Power, as Comm^r from Virginia to Sir William Johnson which was in the words following

"John Blair Esq^re President of His Majesty's Council & Commander in Cheif of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, To Thomas Walker Esq^re"

"By virtue of the Power & Authority to me committed as President of His Matys Council & Commander in Cheif in and over this Colony & Dominion of Virginia, I do hereby appoint you the said Thomas Walker to be Commissioner of Virginia to settle a Boundary Line between this Colony, & the Colonies of Pensylvania and Maryland & the several Nations of Indians concerned. You are required to attend at a Congress to be held for that purpose under the direction of Sir William Johnson agreeable to His Majesty's Instructions when you are to pay due regard to the Interest of His Majesty & such Instructions as you shall receive from me. Given under my hand & Seal of the Colony of Williamsburgh this 17th day of June in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. A. D. 1768."

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[1] Doctor THOMAS WALKER was an early explorer of the Indian country of Western Virginia. In 1748 he crossed Powell's valley and gave the name of "Cumberland" to the lofty range of mountains to the west, and passed a remarkable depression in the chain, which he called the "Cumberland gap," and next named the Shawanee the Cumberland river, all in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. *Monette's Mississippi*, I., 314. In 1760 he again passed the Clinch and Powell rivers into what is now Kentucky, on which occasion, it is supposed, he was accompanied by the celebrated Daniel Boone. *Ramsey's Tennessee*, 65, 66. These circumstances account for his appointment as Commissioner at the present Treaty. — ED.

JOHN BLAIR."

Messrs Peters & Tilghman being likewise admitted as Commrs for Pensilvania, Sir William, then by Abraham Cheif of the Mohawks, addressed the Indians

Bretheren

I take you by the hand and heartily bid you all wellcome to this place where I have kindled a Council Fire for affairs of importance. The Govr of New Jersey and the Commrs of Virginia & Pensilvania do likewise welcome you here. Lieutt Govr Penn came hither to meet you & waited a considerable time, but was at length by business obliged to return home, leaving these Gentlemen as Commrs on behalf of Pensylvania

Both the Govr & Gentlemen Commrs as well as myself, having waited here a month to no purpose began to be impatient never the less you see that their desire to meet you prevailed over every other consideration and induced them to stay. I hope therefore that you are now come fully prepared and with Hearts well inclined to the great business for which we are convened, and in order to prepare you the better for these purposes, I do now, agreeable to the autient custom establishd by our Forefathers, proceed to the ceremony of Condolence usual on these occasions

And first: With this String of Wamp: I do, on behalf of His Majesty & all His subjects wipe away the Tears from your eyes which you are constantly shedding for your late deceased Cheifs, and I clear your sight that so you may look cheerfully at your Bretheren, who are come from Several of the Provinces to attend this General Congress ordered by His Majesty to be held by me; in order to settle some necessary points between him & you

With this String I clear the Passage to your Hearts that you may speak cheerfully and candidly on the several subjects which, during this Congress, will be treated of, as well as to remove all sorrow & uneasiness from you

With this last string I wipe away the blood of your friends from off your Births, that you may on your return rest with Peace and comfort on them Gave the 3 Strings

Brethren

I am greatly concerned for the many losses you have sustained in your several Nations since our last meeting & sincerely condole with you for them all 1. A Belt.

Brethren

With this Belt I light up, anew your several Council Fires, that the Cheifs still remaining may upon all occasions sit comfortably by them and consult on the several matters, which may come before them. 2. A Belt

Brethren

As I have by the former Belt kindled up your several Council Fires, I do now by this Belt desire, that you the Councillors will duly assemble, when the affairs of your nations require it, & then jealously apply yourselves to every measure which may tend to your Peace and Interest. A Belt

Brethren.

With this Belt I dispel the darkness which for some time past hath overspread your several Countries, by reason of your many & great Losses, and now heartily wish you may enjoy a serene clear sky, so that you may be able to see your Brethren from the Sun rising to the Sun setting— 4 A. Belt

Brethren,

As I would deal with all people in their own way, and that your Ancestors have from the earliest time directed and recommended the observation of a Sett of Rules which they laid down for you to follow, I do now, agreeable to that custom, take of the clearest water and therewith cleanse your inside from all Filth and every thing which has given you concern. 5 A Belt

Brethren

I must desire that you Sachems & Councillors will, as occasions may require consult with the Cheiftains of your young men, as they are in general men of sense and experience; and you cheiftains and Warriors to pay a due regard to your Sachems and Councillors whose sage advice will seldom or never be amiss 6 A Belt

Brethren

In performing these ceremonies I can not omit this necessary part, which is, that as there are but two Council Fires for your confederacy, the one at my house and the other at Onondaga, I must desire that you will always be ready to attend either of them, when called upon, by which means business will I hope, always be attended & properly carried on for our mutual Interest, and this I earnestly recommend to you all 7 A Belt

Brethren

I must also advise you to be unanimous amongst yourselves & reside in your respective Countries, and not think of scattering or settling amongst other Nations, as has been too much the Practice for some years past, to the great weakening of your confederacy. 8 A Belt

Brethren

I give you a Pouch with a String of Wampum in it, which you are to make use of when you here of the loss of any of the Confederacy, and rise up on such occasions without delay in order to condole for the same, and remove the concern thereby occasioned 3 Strings of Wampum

Brethren

I now supply you with a torch or candle which you are to travel with by night upon any extraordinary emergency, such as the approach of an enemy, in order to communicate the News with the utmost despatch. 3 Strings

The Nations gave the Yo-hah at the proper places, and the ceremony of Condolence. Adjourned till next day.

At a Congress with the several Nations on Tuesday 25th Octr

PRESENT— as before.

Canaghquieson, Chief of Oneida, stood up & addressing all present, observd that the several American Governors had Indian Names, by which they were known to the Indians, the Governor of New Jersey excepted; that he therefore thought it necessary to compliment him with a name, which he did by bestowing his own name upon him, on which his Excellency

Gov^r^ Franklin shook him by the Hand & returned him thanks. Then Canaghquieson proceeded to answer the ceremony of Condolence as follows

Brother

We congratulate you, the Gov^r^ and the rest of the Gentlemen on your safe arrival at this Place, where we are heartily glad to meet you. Then after repeating what Sir William had said on the first strings, yesterday, he said, they did on their parts wipe away the Tears which their Brothers the English were shedding for their losses as also the blood of their friends from their seats, cleansing their hearts that they may be able to attend the important affairs which were to be transacted Gave 3 Strings

Then repeated all that Sir William had said on the Black Belts given at the Condolence for all which he returned thanks and said

Brother

We are much concerned at the losses you have met with since our last Congress, and we sincerely condole with you upon the occasion for them all. A Belt of 9 Rows

Brother

We thank you for rekindling our several Council Fires, whereby we are enabled to proceed to business as formerly, and we shall endeavour to render our Meetings useful to the Public. A Belt.

Brother

We thank you for the advice you give us, to assemble duly when the publick affairs require it, and we assure you that we will direct our thoughts, to the maintenance of Peace and good order. A Belt

Brother

We are much obliged to you for dispelling the darkness that surround^d^ our several Nations on account of our many losses. This we take very kindly of you, as we were in great heaviness for some time past, and all our Nations join in thanking you and performing the same on their parts. A Belt.

Brother

We all express our thanks to you for the remembrance of our antient ceremonies. We consider them as the cement of our union, and as you have cleansed us with water, we do in like manner take of the clearest running stream & wash your inside thoroughly therewith cleansing you from all impurities A Belt

Brother

We esteem the advice you have given our cheifs to consult the young men as occasion may require, and your directions that they should on their parts pay due regard to us, and we shall observe whatever you have recommended to us A Belt

Brother

We are sensible that we have but two great Council Fires, the one at your house, the other at Onondaga, We shall always be ready to attend at either for the public Good, and we hope that you will continue to be ready to meet us often as the general Peace requires it A Belt

Brother,

We give you thanks for recommending unanimity to us. We know that our living together is necessary to our happiness and that it gives us strength We will follow your advice, and we recommend it to the English to be unanimous in all good works A Belt.

Brother

We are happy to find you so observant of our ancient Customs, that you give us a string in a Pouch to make use of when we have occasion to communicate our losses and condole for them. We request you will be equally observant of these matters, that so our Grief may be timely and properly removed A Belt.

Brother

We also give you many thanks for supplying us with a Torch to travel with on emergencys. We assure that we shall make proper use of it, & communicate every necessary intelligence to you. All the six Nations, with the Shawanese, Delawares, & all their dependants as far as to the great Plains of Sioto, give you thanks for your good words which were a cordial to them, and they all request that you will continue in the same good sentiments. 3 Strings

The Ceremony of condolence being ended Sir William gave them a short exhortat^{n} after which the Cheifs arose and shook hand with Gov^{r} Franklin & Canaghquieson addressing him said, that as he had given him his own name, he hoped that he would endeavour to acquire as much reputation with it amongst the People as he had done The Governor returned them many thanks

Then adjourned till the day following.

At a Congress Wednesday Oct. 26.

PRESENT— as before

Conoghquieson stood up and said that the Six Nations not being satisfied with his having given his own name to Govern^{r} Franklin had met upon it, and in testimony of their sense of his, and his Peoples justice in causing the murtherers of some Indians to be put to death within his Government did now confer upon him the name of Sagorighweyoghsta,[1] or the Great Arbiter or Doer of Justice, wishing that he and the people of his Government might continue to act with the same Justice they had hitherto done. Whereupon Gov^{r} Franklin returned them thanks for the favor and assured them both himself and the people of his Government would upon all occasions manifest their esteem for the Indians and their inclination to do them justice

Then Sir William addressed them

Brethren

We have now mutually p^{r}formed the Ceremony of Condolence as a proof of the regard we have for the Customs of our Ancestors & of the concern we feel for each others losses, I think it highly necessary in the next place that we farther strengthen the Union between us and with that view I do therefore by this Belt in the name of your Father the great King of England, in behalf of all his American Subjects renew & confirm the Covenant Chain subsisting between us, strengthening it, and rubbing off any rust which it may have contracted that it may appear bright to all Nations as a proof of our love and Friendship, & I hope that all of you, sensible of the advantages of this union, will after the example of the English have it always before you, & keep it fast that it may remain firm and unshaken, so long as Grass shall grow or waters run

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[1] From the verb *Garihȣaïeriston*, to do, or render justice; which is compounded of *Garihȣa*, a thing, and, *ȣajeri*, just. By inserting *io*, great, in the middle of the verb, we have *Garih|ȣa|io|ston*, to do great justice; then prefixing *Sa*, Thou, and putting the verb in the present tense, we have, what is above intended for a noun, *Sagarihȣioghsta*, with the strong Mohawk guttural added, signifying, literally, Thou doest great justice, or Thou are a great Doer of Justice. *Bruyas' Iroquois Vocabulary and Grammar.*— ED.

Belt of the Cov^t Chain 15 Rows with human figures at each end.

Bretheren

I persuade myself that you are all sensible of the Benefits which result from our strict Union, & that hav^g it always before your eyes, you will be careful in preserving it. This will protect you from all dangers, & secure to you the blessings of Peace, and the advantages of Commerce with a people able to supply all your wants. And as this is a considerat^n of much importance, which depends on the friendship subsisting between us & a free open and safe Communication for all our people to you, I do now by this Belt clear the Rivers & Paths throughout our respective countries, of all obstructions removing Trees out of our Creeks & Logs Briars & Rubbish out of our Roads, that our Canoes may pass along without danger and that our people may travel freely & securely by night or by day without any risk or impediment whatsoever —And I recommend it to you all to contribute to this good work, & to assist in keeping it free and open to the latest Posterity A Large Belt.

Brethren

Hearken to me who have good words to speak to you, such as are for the benefit of your whole confederacy and of your children yet unborn.

You all remember that three years ago I signified to you His Matys desire to establish a Boundary Line between his people and yours and that we then agreed together how some part of that Line should run, whenever, the same came to be settled

You all, I am hopefull, recollect the Reasons I then gave you for making such a Boundary never the less I shall again repeat them. You know Brethren that the encroachments upon your Lands have been always one of your principal subjects of complaint, and that so far as it could be done endeavors have not been wanting for your obtaining Redress. But it was a difficult Task, and generally unsuccessfull—for altho' the Provinces have bounds between each other, there are no certain Bounds between them & you, And thereby not only several of our people ignorant in Indian Affairs have advanced too far into your country, but also many of your own people through the want of such a Line have been deceived in the Sales they have made or in the limits they have set to our respective claims This, Brethren, is a sad Case, which has frequently given us much trouble, and turned many of your heads; but it is likely to continue so untill some Bounds are agreed to, fixed upon and made public between us. The Great the good King of England my master, whose friendship and tender regard for your Interests I wish you may ever hold in remembrance has amongst other Instances of his Goodness after long deliberation on some means for your releif, and for preventing future disputes concerning Lands, at length resolved upon fixing a general Boundary Line between his subjects and you, and that in such a manner as shall be most agreeable to you, in consequence of which I have received his Royal commands to call you together for the establishment thereof, and after conferring with the Governments interested hereupon, you now see before you the Gov^r of the Jerseys, the Commissioners on behalf of Aseregoa,[1] Gov^r of Virginia & Commissioners from Pensylvania in order to give you the strongest assurances on behalf of the respective Governments of their Resolutions to pay due regard to what shall be now entered into, the presence of so many great men will give a sanction to the transaction and cause the same to be known as far as the English Name extends — His Majesty has directed me to give you a handsome proof of his Generosity proportion^d to the nature and extent of what Lands shall fall to him — Upon the whole I hope that your deliberations will be unanimous & your Resolutions such as His Maty may consider as proofs of your gratitude for all his favors — A fine New Belt.

The Importance of this affair now before us requires the most serious attention. I will not burthen you with any other subject untill this is generally settled, and therefore we shall adjourn, that you may have time to think of it and come fully prepared to give an agreeable answer

Then Abraham Cheif of the Mohawks after repeating what Sir William had said addressed him

Brother

We give you thanks for what you have said to us at this time, it is a weighty affair, and we shall agreeable to your desire take it into our most serious consideration

We are glad that so many great men are assembled to bear witness of the transaction and we are now resolved to retire and consult on a proper answer to be given to all you have said, & so soon as we have agreed upon it, we shall give you notice that we may again assemble, and make it known to you and we are all much obliged to you that you have directed us to attend to this great affair alone at this time that our minds might not be burthened or diverted from it by attending to anything else.

Then Conoghquieson addressed the whole and desired that the several Nations might look towards the Onondagas who would appoint him a time and place for taking the matter into consideration

After which adjourned

P M. Sir William met the Nanticokes with Captain Ogden and explained to them the affair of the Sale of their Lands of which the approved, as well as of the price which [is] 666 Dollars & two thirds — M^r Ogden then delivered an account of his expences which amounted to £100.9.9 Curr^cy so that a balance of 415 Dollars or £166.2.3 Currency remains due by said Ogden which he is to pay to the cheif of the Nanticokes as soon as may be and then they are to impower him to dispose of the remainder of their Land in Maryland

Thursday the 27th Deiaquande Cheiftain of the Onondagas with 86 arrived and came immediately to Sir Williams Quarters to pay him the usual compliments which having returned he ordered them paint, Pipes, Tobacco & a dram around and dismissed them

Friday the 28th — The weather being cold Sir William clothed the old cheifs of every Nation for which they returned many thanks & told them that he now enabled them to meet and consider of the Great affair before them with pleasure, and assured him that they would endeavour to do every thing for the best, and that with the utmost expedition — They told Sir William that they were yesterday employed in hearing news brought them by the Shawanese and receiving the Belts, that this day they would take into consideration the Boundary Line, and seriously deliberate thereon as they were determined to make it binding

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[1] See note 3, IX, 706. — Ed.

At a Congress with the several Nations on Friday the 28th day of October 1768

PRESENT— as before

The Indians continued in private Council till 4 P. M. when they sent to let Sir William know, that they would be glad to speak with him: being all seated the Speaker addressed Sir William

Brother

We have been for some time deliberating on what you said concerning a Line between the English and us, & we are sensible it would be for our mutual advantage if it were not transgressed, but dayly experience teaches us that we cannot have any great dependance on the white People, and that they will forget their agreements for the sake of our Lands— However you have said so much to us upon it that we are willing to beleive more favorably in this case.

Brother

You remember when we spoke last concerning this Boundary, that we did not agree about the way it should run from Oswegy[1]—This is a point that must now be settled for to what purpose could it be to draw a Line between us & the country of Virginia & Pensylvania whilst the way to our Towns lay open We would therefore know what you intend to propose as a Boundary to the Northward that we take it into consideration and we shall be glad that you explain it fully to us, that no mistake may be made on either side.

To which Sir William answered,

Brothers

I have attended to what you say and do admit that it is reasonable the Line should be closed, & I persuade myself that His Maty will approve of it All these things I had in consideration before, & I recommended the Line to you generally at first according to your own practice as an Introduction to the rest and in order to render the whole clear & plain to you, I have prepared a Map on which the Country is drawn large & plain which will enable us both to judge better of these matters. I would therefore recommend it to you to send the cheifs of each Nation to my Quarters where I shall lay the Map before them & confer with them upon it

The Speaker then thanked Sir William for what he had said which they all greatly approved of, in consequence of which the Cheifs of each Nation came soon after to his Quarters when Sir William laid a Map on the Table & after explaining to them the nature of his orders & the desires of Government he spoke as follows

Brothers

Here is the Map of which I spoke to you, where all that Country which is the subject of our meeting is faithfully laid down. The Line here described between the Kanhawa River & Oswegy[1] was what we spoke about—The King has not fixed upon any particular place to continue it to . It therefore remains for me to obtain a continuation of that Line which will be secure to you and advantageous to us on which subject we now meet — I have likewise to observe to you that the piece of Land in the Forks of Susquehanna is very much desired by the Commissioners from Pensylvania and would be more advantageous to them than to you, besides as it is or will be soon partly surrounded by Settlements it will be a very difficult matter to get any people to go far to the Northward, & leave such Land as it were behind them — I would therefore propose, the Bounds from Fort Pitt be continued up to the Ohio to Moghulbughilum Creek,[1] Thence up that Creek & along the eight mile Carrying Place[2] to the West Branch of Susquehanna thence along that River to the Allegany Ridge. Thence along that Ridge of Mountains to the Cayuga Branch & down the same to the Great East Branch of Susquehanna, from thence up that East Branch to Oswegy,[3] from whence it can be run Eastward to the Delaware River, which is very near it at that Place and for that part of this additional Cession which will fall to M^r Penn, you will receive a large & handsome consideration over and besides His Matys Royal Bounty And as to the continuation of that Line from the Delaware so as to close it, I must desire to hear what yourselves think & I expect that your Resolutions will be advantageous to us, & that you will make proper allowance for the increase of our People whereby you will recommend yourselves to the King, and become so pleasing to his subjects that it will greatly contribute to the due observance of the Boundary Line.

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[1] *Sic.* Owegy.—ED.

To which the Speaker made the following answer

Brother

We have hearkened to all that you have said and we thank you for your advice which we beleive is well intended — But this is a great Cession of Land which will require much thought and attention and therefore we shall defer the consideration of it till tomorrow

Brother

Before we answer you about the continuation of the Line we must say something to you concerning the extent of it to the Southward which we find is no further than Kanhawa River. Now Brother, you, who know all our affairs, must be sensible that our Rights go much farther to the Southward and that we have a very good & clear Title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee River which we can not allow to be right of any other Indians without doing wrong to our Posterity and acting unworthy those Warriors who fought & conquered it. We therefore expect this our Right will be considered.

Brother

We are now to speak about continuing the Line as you said from Delaware so as to close it, and you recommend it to us to give you plenty for the people

We were formerly generous & gave the white people in many places Lands when they were too poor to buy them. We have often had bad Returns. Nevertheless we would still act generously and mean to do as much as we can without ruining our Children

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[1] Moghulbuctitum. *Scull's Map of Pennsylvania.* 'Tis a corruption of the Indian name, Mochulbuetison or Mocholpakison, meaning, "where boats are abandoned" (that is, the head of navigation); from *Amokkol*, the Delaware word for Boat. *Bulletin of Pennsylvania Historical Society*, 128. It falls into the Allegany river in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and seems to be called, in modern maps, the Mahoning. — Ed

[2] This carrying place is in the present county of Indiana, Pennsylvania.

[3] *Sic.* Owegy.

Brother.

You know that the country from Oswegy[1] quite to Oswego is full of our Towns & Villages and that it is very dear to us so that we cannot be expected to part with what lies at our Doors, besides your people are come already too close to us. We therefore think that the Line should run up the Delaware to the Swamp & from that run across to the Governors (Cosbys Land) and then go away to Lake George which we can not but think a fair offer

To which Sir W^m^ answered

Brothers

We have heard what you said and shall answer it. In the first place I acknowledge to have heard of your claim to the Southward before this time The King does not deny your claims He is not thoroughly acquainted with the exact extent of them and finding that they may be liable to some dispute with the Southern Indians, he being an enemy to strife directed the Line to be run in the manner he thought least liable to it. But of this I shall take further notice to you having no[w] to speak to you in answer to the course you have proposed for continuing the Line from Delaware

Brothers

I know very well how you are situated and it is not His Majestys inclination to disturb you therein, at the same time you should consider what is reasonable on your parts and that the Lands are even patented further than you propose the Line, and that the more people are confined the more readily will the transgress the bounds so that I must desire you to think the better of it and speak more favorably at our next meeting, till when I shall propose nothing further, as I could not consistently propose any other Line than such as would bring us to or near Lake Ontario.

They then withdrew taking with them a Map in order to consider the affair in private.

At night Sir William had a private conference with the Cheifs of the most Influence with whom he made use of every argument to bring matters to an agreeable issue

Saturday Oct 29th

The Indians continued in Council all the forenoon the Cheifs having given the Belts to the Warriors for their opinion concerning the Boundary; several of the Indians particularly the Oneidas gave great obstruction to the business, and Sir William heard that a clergyman sent by M^r^ Wheelock from New England who had delivered him a memorial on the 14th instant "praying that the Line might not be extended far North or West but the Lands reserved for "the purposes of Religion" was very busy amongst the Indians for that purpose.[2] Information was likewise given to Sir William this morning that this Clergyman had in conversations with Coll Fitch M^r^ Peters junior and others told them that he had done what he could to opose the Cession of Territory, and would continue to obstruct it to the utmost of his Power, and that he had shewed the Indians the folly of giving up their Lands & cautioned them against it before he left Oneida

Sir William this day cloathed several of the Cheifs with whom he had several conferences the Majority of them continued in Council together to consider farther on the speeches made to them in the afternoon the Onondaga & Mohock Cheifs with several others waited on Sir William with a Message from the whole, importing that as it was a very weighty & interesting affair it required some further consideration they therefore requested that he and the Gentlemen with him would wait with patience till monday morning when they hoped to be able to give an answer

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[1] *Sic.* Owegy.

[2] See *New-York Documentary History,* 8vo., IV., 388 – 398, for papers illustrative of the matters here referred to. — Ed.

Sir William told them that he was really become very impatient through the delays which was given to business, that the security of their Lands depended upon their despatch and the freedom of the Cession — That he would however wait till Monday, when he hoped to hear from them some thing that might make up for their delays

At night several of the Cheifs came to Sir Williams Quarters to let him know the purport of Intelligence and Belts received from the Shawanese, which was that according to the old agreement subsisting between the several Indian Nations, they were all to unite and attack the English as soon as the latter became formidable to them That several of the Nations to the South and West greatly alarmed at the Power and increase of the English and irritated at the ill treatment they had met with had expressed a desire to meet the rest to deliberate on what was to be done. That the Spaniards & French had for a long time urged them to take up arms and given them repeated assurances of a powerfull assistance That they had now called them to a meeting at the Mississippi near the mouth of the Ohio for that purpose. That they had sent many Belts among the Indians, a great part of whom were just ready to set out when Sir Williams message came to them, and that they waited the event of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix before they would come to any further resolution with a variety of other particulars all tending to corroberate the former Intelligence received by Sir William Johnson

In the morning the Indians again met in Council, when the Warriors came and laid before their Sachems the result of their deliberations yesterday concerning the Northern part of the Line who directed four of their Sachems viz Tyarunuante, Ganaquieson, Tyeransera,[1] and Tagawaron to wait on Sir William and communicate the same which was, that the Line should run from Oriscany to Tianderhah,[2] and down that River to the Susquehanna, thence in a straight Line to the Hills, and so to the Delaware Branch & down the same to Oswegy;[3] thence down the Susquehanna to Shamokin, and so along the West Branch of that River to Kittanning declaring they would not part with any Lands to the Westward of Oriscany or down towards Wioming or the Great Island, as they reserved that part of the Country for their Dependants.

But Sir William finding that some busy persons had been alarming those Nations most immediately affected by the Line, and that many others could be induced to settle it more advantageously he in a long and warm speech to the Cheifs shewed them that the Line was not proposed to injure them, but that for a handsome consideration it was intended to obtain a Cession of as much Land as would give the people Room on the Frontiers ascertaing the Boundary at the same time between them — that with the help of proper Laws it would not be liable to intrusion — that the Line proposed at Oriscany interfered with a patent granted above sixty years ago now in possession of some Gentlemen at New York the Indian Deed for which, he had before shewn them That these Gentlemen and all others concerned would have reason to blame him for agreeing to lines so injurious to their Rights, and that the continuance of a line from thence in the manner that they proposed would in many places approach so near to our settlements, as to render its duration very uncertain from the great increase of our people, whereas by giving them more room the Boundary would be so well known, and secured by Laws before there would be occasion to invade it, that people would act with extreem caution and rather go to other unsettled parts than attempt to transgress an agreement so well defended—That it had been long in agitation and was now according to their own desires ordered by His Majesty to be settled, as the surest means of putting and end to Land Disputes, and that if they rejected this opportunity now offered them and drew the Line so as to interfere with Grants, or approach allmost to our settlements, he could not see that any thing more effectual could thereafter be proposed for preventing encroachments, and the Crown after being already at a very heavy expence on this occasion must find its good intentions and reasonable proposals totally defeated. He therefore recommended it to them to consider this point farther, and as his Majestys Bounty, or that of the Colonys would be proportioned to the extent of their Cession, a rule which he should observe upon this occasion—That he hoped for a more favorable Answer as it would be more to their immediate advantage and would tend to the better observance of the Line hereafter. After these and many other arguments, & farther explaining the several courses laid down on the draft, they agreed to take the Map back to their Council Hutt for farther consideration, promising to use their Interest with the rest for a more favorable Line then withdrew Sir William assuring them at parting that they should be particularly rewarded for their services or endeavours to shew the Indians the reasonableness of the requisition.

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[1] See note, III, 453.

[2] Now called the *Unadilla*, agreeably to the softer Oneida dialect.

[3] *Sic.* Owegy. — Ed.

At night Tagawaron returned with the Map to Sir William, informed him that they were then debating on the subject but much divided in opinion, and added that he thought his Nation disagreeably circumstanced the rest having thrown so much of the transaction to the Northward on their hands, nevertheless he would do all he could to obtain a more favorable settlement

After which Sir William had many other private conferences which occupied a great part of the night—In particular Six Cheifs of the Oneidas, came to him at nine of the clock at night and they very much doubted the validity of the purchase above Orisca—But through Sr Williams solicitations and to shew their good disposition towards compleating the work in hand, they would agree that the Line should run from the Susquehanna North across at Fort Newport near Fort Stanwix where the Boats are launched, and from thence to the Northwest corner of the late purchase for Lord Holland & others—Sir William thanked them for the Amendments but told them that he could not think it would answer, that it did not even include the carrying place, and therefore desired them again to consider the matter and that as they could extend it much farther to the westward without any sensible inconvenience, he expected they would do so, for which their Nation, over and besides the rest should have five hundred Dollars & a handsome present for each of the cheifs.—They promised to use their best endeavours for that purpose & withdrew

Monday. Oct 31st

At 10 A M. The Oneidas returned to Sir Williams Quarters, and told him that their people possitively refused to agree to any other Line than they had proposed the last night, & that as Game began to grow scarce in their neighbourhood, they had come to a Resolution to keep the carrying Place to the Canada Creek in their hands, as by Keeping Horses and Carriages there as they proposed to do for the future to carry over the Traders Goods, they might earn somewhat for the support of their families. Sir William answered that he thought it somewhat extraordinary that they should enter into such a Resolution on the sudden having totally neglected carrying goods for so many years—That if they gave it up they might still reap benefits from a high road open to all provided they had horses & Carriages as reasonable as other people, but that their keeping it to themselves would occasion many disputes between them and the white people, which His Maty was so very desirous of preventing and had fallen upon the Boundary as the means of doing so. That they should not stop at what was but a Trifle to them, tho' so advantageous & necessary to the English and that he wished they would so act as to shew their love and respect for the King & friendship for his Subjects—That the Governor and People of New York had reason to expect much more from them and that they had left it to him to urge these matters to them as thinking Commissioners unnecessary when he was to conduct the Congress. He hoped that this would be a farther consideration and desired them to act a part proper on the Occasion

The thereupon withdrew to consult further upon it. They shortly after returned and said that Sir William had been so desirous to have the Bounds further extended the last and only thing they could say was, that provided they were allowed an equal use of the carrying Place with the English and to be paid Six Hundred Dollars to the Tribes over and besides the several Fees which were given in private, they should extend the Line to Canada Creek Sir William finding it best not to urge this matter farther told them that he acquiesced for the present leaving it to be confirmed or rejected by His Majesty They answered that they considered and unanimously resolved that whatever Boundary Line was now agreed to should be for ever binding & conclusive on both sides—That no province should on any pretence invade the Line and that whatever transaction might thereafter be necessary should be with the King or those by him directed to treat with them.

A Messenger then arrived to call them to attend the consultation about the rest of the line

At night Canaquieson came to inform Sir William that they had further considered the general subject of the Line & would send a cheif & Warrior from each Nation with their final resolves which they would deliver in public the next day—They accordingly came to Sir Williams Quarters, when Sir William told them, he hoped they were now come with such an answer as would be pleasing to all Parties. The Map being then laid before them, they said, that what they had to say was the final resolves of all the Nations, then said at the same time, tracing it on the Map that they would agreeable to their just Claims begin the Line at the mouth of the Cherokee River, then go along to the South East side of the Ohio to Kittanning, from thence to the Head of the West Branch of Susquehanna thence down the same to Bald Eagle Creek thence across the River at Tiadaghta Creek below the great Island, thence by a straight Line to Burnett's Hills and along the same to the mouth of *Awanda* Creek on the West Side of the East Branch of Susquehanna, thence up the stream thereof to Oswegy,[1] thence Eastward to the Delaware River, thence up the stream thereof till they come opposite to the mouth of Tianaderah Creek emptying into Susquehanna, thence up the West side of Tianaderrah to the head of its Westerly Branch, and from thence to the mouth of Canada Creek on Wood Creek.

This they delivered as their final determinations subject to several conditions for the security of their possessions and engagements entered into, and for that part which would fall within Mr Penns Govt they insisted on having 10,000 Dollars Sir William told them he would take the matter into consideration and would assemble them all tomorrow and after parting conferred with the Commissioners of Pensilvania concerning the same who approvd it, and agreed to the consideration on behalf of the Proprietors.

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[1] *Sic.* Owegy. — Ed.

At a General Congress with the several Nations at Fort Stanwix Tuesday Nov 1st 1768

PRESENT— as at the former Meetings

Being all seated they desired to know whether Sir William was prepared to hear them, and on being answered in the affirmative, the speaker stood up and spoke as follows

Brother
We are hopefull that you will not take it amiss that we have delayed till now our public answer on the subject you recommended to us, This was a great and weighty matter requiring long deliberation, and should not be undertaken lightly—We have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our final resolutions thereon, to which we beg your attention

Brother
We remember that on our first Meeting with you, when you came with your ship we kindly received you, entertained you, entered into an alliance with you, though we were then great & numerous and your people inconsiderable and week and we know that we entered into a Covenant Chain with you and fastened your ship therewith, but being apprehensive the Bark would break and your ship be lost we made one of iron, and held it fast that it should not slip from us, but perceiving the former chain was liable to rust; We made a silver chain to guard against it. Then, Brother, you arose, renewed that chain which began to look dull, and have for many years taken care of our affairs by the command of the Great King, & you by your labors have polished that chain so that it has looked bright and is become known to all Nations, for all which we shall ever regard you and we are thankfull to you in that you have taken such care of these great affairs of which we are allways mindfull, and we do now on our parts renew and strengthen the Covenant Chain by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it strong & bright on your part. A Belt.

Brother
We are glad that you have opened the River and cleared the Roads as it is so necessary to us both. We were promisd that when the war was over, we should have Trade in plenty, Goods cheap and honest men to deal with us and that we should have proper persons to manage all this. We hope that these promises will never be forgot but that they will be fully performed that we shall feel the benefits of an intercourse between us—that the Roads and waters may be free and open to us all to go to the Southward, or for our friends from thence with whom we are now at peace to visit us, that we may have proper persons in our Countrys to manage affairs and smiths to mend our arms and implements—and in the expectation of this, we do, now on our parts open the Roads and waters, and promise to assist in keeping them so. A Belt.

Then after repeating all that had been said concerning the Line proceeded

Brother

We have long considered this proposal for a Boundary between us, and we think it will be of good consequence if you on your parts pay due regard to it, and we in consequence thereof have had sundry Meetings amongst ourselves and with you and from all that you have said to us thereon, we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon shall be inviolably observed on your parts as we are determined it shall be on ours and that no further attempts shall be made on our Lands but that this Line, be considered as final and we do now agree to the Line we have marked upon your Map, now before you on certain conditions on which we have spoken and shall say more and we desire that one Article of this our agreement be, that none of the Provinces or their People shall attempt to invade it under color of any old Deeds, or other pretences what soever for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore we disclaim them all, which Bounds now agreed to we begin on the Ohio at the mouth of the Cherokee River[1] which is now our just right, and from thence we give up on the South side of Ohio to Kittanning above Fort Pitt, from thence a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the West Branch of Susquehanna thence through the Allegany Mountains along the south side of the said West Branch till we come opposite to the mouth of the Creek called Tiadaghton thence across the West Branch & along the East side of that Creek and along the ridge of Burnets Hills to a Creek called Awandae thence down the same to the East Branch of the Susquehanna, and across the same and up the East side of that River to Oswegy, from thence Eastward to Delaware River, and up that River to opposite where Trinaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Trienaderha and up the West side thereof and its West Branches to the Head thereof thence by a straight Line to the mouth of Canada Creek where it emptys itself into Wood Creek at the end of the long carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix, and this we declare to be our final Resolves and we expect that the conditions of this our Grant will be observed A Belt.

Brother

Now as we have made so large a Cession to the King of such a valuable and Extensive Country, We do expect it as the Terms of our Agreement that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable desires — We do now on this on behalf and in the name of all our Warriors of every Nation, condition that all our Warriors shall have the liberty of hunting throughout the Country as they have no other means of subsistance and as your people have not the same occasions or inclinations — That the White people be restricted from hunting on our side of the Line to prevent contensions between us A Belt.

Brother

By this Belt we address ourselves to the Great King of England through You our superintendant in the Name and in behalf of all the Six Nations Shawanese, Delawares and all other our Friends, Allies, & Dependants, We now tell the King that we have given to him a great and valuable Country, and we know that what we shall now get for it must be far short of its value — We make it a condition of this our Agreem^t concerning the Line that His Majesty will not forget or neglect to shew us His favor or suffer the Chain to contract Rust, but that he will direct those who have the management of our affairs to be punctual in renewing our antient agreements. That as the Mohocks are now within the Line which we give to the

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[1] Now called the Tennessee. *Ramsey.* — Ed.

King, and that these people are the true old Heads of the whole confederacy their several villages and all the Land they occupy unpatented, about them as also the Residences of any others in our confederacy affected by this Cession shall be considered as their sole property and at their disposal both now, and so long as the sun shines, and that all grants or engagements they have now or lately entered into, shall be considered as independant of this Boundary so that they who have so little left may not lose the benefit of the sale of it, but that the people, with whom they have agreed, may have the Land — We likewise further condition on behalf of all the Six Nations and of all our allies, friends & Nephews our Dependants that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get justice or to make our complaints known and that it is not in the power of our Superintendant to take care of our affairs in different Places without the Kings help that His Majesty will give him help & strength to do us justice and to manage our affairs in a proper manner. We all know the want of this, and we make it a point of great consequence on which this our present Agreement is to depend and without which Affairs will go wrong and our heads may be turned.

Brother

We likewise desire that as we have now given up a great deal of Lands within the Bounds that Mr Penn claimed a right of buying that he may in consequence of the agreement now entered into between us, enjoy what we have given within them Limits. And as we know that Lydius of Albany did in the name of several persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be unjust, and that the Deeds he pretends a right to were invalid, We expect that no regard will be paid to them or any such claims now or hereafter, as we have fairly sold them to the proprietors of Pensylvania to whom alone we shall sell Lands within that Province, and we shall now give them a Deed for that & other Lands there. And in order to shew that we love justice, we expect the Traders who suffered by some of our dependants in the wars five years ago, may have a grant for the Lands we now give them down Ohio, as a satisfaction for their losses, and as our friend Mr Croghan[1] long ago got a Deed for Lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr Penns Lands, should it so happen, we request that it may be considered and get as much from the King somewhere else, as he fairly bought it.— And as we have given enough to shew our Love for the King and make his people easy, in the next place we expect that no old claims which we disavow or new encroachments may be allowed of.

Brother,

We have now gone through this matter and we have shewn ourselves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably spare. We on our parts express our regard for him and we hope for His favor in return.— Our words are strong and our resolutions firm & we expect that our request will be complied with in so much as we have so generously complied with all that has been desired as far as was consistent with our Existence A Belt.

Sir William then thanked them for what they had said, and assured them that it should all be considered, and that he would meet them to-morrow on these and other subjects. Then adjourned

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[1] See note, VII, 982. — Ed.

Wednesday November the 2d

The day being very rainy the Indians did not meet in Council.

Sir William cloathed a number of cheifs and Cheiftains of several Nations and was this day busy in preparing the necessary Papers for the Next Meeting.

P. M. Sir William met the Mohocks and other cheifs and endeavoured to persuade them to extend the Line more favorably to the West of New York observg that they could not agree to extend it further down the Wood Creek on the South side that he expected they would let it run below the Canada Creek, on the North side of Wood Creek, but finding them determined and that they were for closing it at the point of the last purchase near the Mohock River, he told them he would stop at the Mouth of Canada Creek & refer the remainder to His Matys consideration

Sir William then acquainted the Cheifs that his Excellency the Commander in cheif purposed to evacuate Fort Ontario, or to put it on the same footing with Fort Stanwix, as a measure that would be agreeable to them, and that as for any Forts, which it was necessary still to keep up, they could be no inconvenience to them They answered that they had nothing to complain of against the keeping up Ontario, on the footing it was for some time past nor would they make any difficulty about the others whilst they were civilly treated at them, and no encroachments made on their Lands which Sir William promisd should be duly attended to.

Thursday November the 3d

This day was partly employed in preparg the several Speeches & the Deed of Cession

P. M. A Deputation from the Aghquessaine Indians came to Sir Williams Quarters accompanied by the Oneida chiefs whose interposition with him had been requested in order to accommodate the unhappy difference which had gone such lengths in their village that their Preist and many of their people would likely be murthered A Belt.

Sir William answered them that he had been extreemly concerned to hear of that difference amongst themselves that in consequence thereof he had directed Coll Claus the Deputy Agent for that Quarter to enquire into the particulars & to put a stop to it, and that he now had the pleasure to acquaint them that agreeable to His orders the whole was happily determined before Coll Claus left Montreal which account gave them all great satisfaction

A Belt.

At a Congress with the several Nations Friday November 4th

Present— as at the last Meeting

The Onondaga Speaker performed the Ceremony of Condolence, for a loss sustained by the Oneidas after which Sir William addressed the several Nations

Brothers.

After having duly considered your speech and the Agreement you have at length come into, I am pleased to find that you have so far dispatched business Notwithstanding the severity of the approachg season, and the distance which many of us are from our dwellings. I gave you all the time necessary for bringing this weighty affair to a deliberate conclusion

Brother

I am glad to find that you remember your old agreements so particularly and I wish you may always observe them, and with that view I should have been glad to have heard you confine your answer to my Belt for keeping the Roads open, to that subject alone, as a free and safe intercourse between us is so necessary to you

The promises formerly made you of the happy change which would be produced by the Reduction of Canada you have in many respects experienced as far as it was in the power of His Majestys Servants you likewise have had a considerable number of Traders amongst you which has so far lowered the Prices of Goods that several of them are become Bankrupts and at many of the Posts they are to be bought at as low rates as at our Towns Notwithstanding the distance and expence of Transportation. I am to inform you that it has been judged adviseable by the Government to commit that part of business regarding the management of the Indian Trade to the care & charge of the several Colonies who I make no doubt will endeavour to do every thing they can for your Interest A Belt.

You have of late made several complaints on account of the ill behaviour of some people on the Frontiers; those that regarded Pennsylvania, I have reason to think I finally settled and gave a handsome portion of their bounty upon the occasion, and in consequence of the information I gave the Governor of Virginia thereon, his Assembly passed several Votes in your favour, which are now before me, whilst the Governor sent this assurance of their good faith and friendship for you and of their intentions to prevent you from being ill treated

Here shewed and explained the Resolves of the House of Burgesses likewise a paper under the Great Seal of the Province of Virginia authorizing Sir William to give to them those favorable assurances. and proceeds

Brothers

I hope all this will convince you that they are your friends and as further proof of it the Gentlemen Comm^{rs} from those Provinces will at their return take proper measures for your future good treatment & for the due observance of the Boundary Line by proper Laws for these purposes, according his Matys desires which I shall recommend to their remembrance

A Belt.

Brothers

I am glad the Boundary is at length agreed upon, & as I have great reason to think it will be duly observed by the English. I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in remembrance to explain it fully to those that are absent and to teach it to your children. This Boundary is intended to be lasting but should it be found necessary by His Majesty or yourselves to make any future additions or alterations he will treat with you by those who have the management of your affairs. And never permit any private application this I have received in command to tell you

As to the several reservations you make in your Cession to the King and the other points you recommend you may be assured that His Maty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit to him a copy of our transactions at this place & I may venture to assure you that they will meet with all possible regard from a Prince of His clemency & Justice & I now give you this Belt to strengthen ratify and confirm the Boundary to all transactions necessary thereto. A Belt.

Brothers

The speech which you addressed particularly to His Mâty shall be faithfully transmitted to him with the rest of your proceedings. I have attended to the whole of it & I persuade myself that every reasonable article will be taken proper notice of & that he will take such measures as to him shall seem best for your benefit and for the rendering you justice — I likewise consider your good intentions towards the Traders who sustained the losses & your desire to fulfill all your other engagements as instances of your integrity. I wish that you may on your parts carefully remember & faithfully observe the Engagements you have now as well as formerly entered into with the English, and that you may every day grow more sensible how much it is your Interest to do so And I once more exhort you all to be strong and stedfast to keep firm hold of the Covenant Chain & never to give attention or credit to People who under the Masque of friendship should come amongst you with stories which may tend to weaken your attachment to us, but to keep your eye stedfastly on those whose business & inclination it is to tell you truth & make your minds easy

A Belt.

Brothers the Shawanese & Delawares

I now particularly address you, in that you live far to the Southward, & may at some times be disturbed by bad men who taking advantage of your distance from us & the Heads of the Confederacy may by Belts Messages or Stories invented to create mischeif impose on many of your people & through their means mislead other Nations I am not ignorant that this has happened & I have good intelligence that there are people who have been lately deceiving some of you with stories of Revolutions in American affairs & of French Fleets & armies, with which you have been so often deceived that I wonder any of your people should credit them — Be assured, Brothers, that those who were able to conquer Canada, & drive their enemies out of their country, will always have it in their power to defeat their future projects should they be weak enough to make any future attempts to regain what they lost. I do therefore exhort you by this Belt to pay no regard to such deceivers for the future, but continue to live peaceably & let me know who they are, & from whence that attempt to impose upon you. I likewise desire you to remember all your engagements with the English to observe the treaty of Peace with the Cherokees, to avoid any irregularities on the Frontiers & pay due regard to the Boundary Line now made, & to make all your People acquainted with it, & to keep the Roads & Waters open and free whereby you will enjoy the benefits of Peace & Commerce, the esteem of the King of Great Britain & the friendship of all his subjects & I desire you will remember & often repeat my words

A Belt,

Brothers the Indians of Canada

With this Belt I recommend it to you to remember what has been done at this & all former Treaties and to make the same public among all your people on your return to Canada recommending it to them to continue to promote peace and to discountenance all evil reports & idle Stories which may be propagated by ignorant or bad men & to communicate all usefull intelligence to me from time to time as a proof of your regard for your engagements & a means of recommending yourselves to the esteem of the King and people of England.

A Belt.

Brothers of the sev^{l} Nations here Assembled

The Gov^{r} of New Jersey being called hence by some urgent business has desired me to inform you that he can not think of taking leave of His Brethren the Six Nations without once more expressing the Happiness he has received from finding that they entertain such right sentiments of his justice, & that of the good people under his Government He has himself the highest sense of the value & importance of the name conferred on him & doubts not but that future Governors & the cheif men & inhabitants of New Jersey will be ever carefull to deserve so distinguished a Title among the Indian Nations as that of Sagorrihwhioughstha.[1] Doer of Justice

The Governor has likewise requested me to remind you that at a Treaty held at Easton in the year 1758 the Delawares and other Indians who had any pretensions to Land in New Jersey, did for a valuable consideration give a general release for all the Lands in that Province except such parts as were reserved by Law for the use of those Indians who chose to live under the protection of that Governm^t^. This was done in public Council in the presence of many of the Six Nations and the Governor would therefore be glad, that at this Congress (where are present so many cheifs of the different Nations belonging to the Confederacy & when a general Boundary Line between the subjects of His Brittannic Majesty in America & their Bretheren the Indians is to be settled) you would do the Province of New Jersey the justice to confirm the said Release by acknowledging in public that that Province is entirely free from all Indian Claims, except as before ment^{d} His Reason for this request is that this matter may held in remembrance by all the nations present & by that means be more surely handed down to their Posterity A Belt.

Brothers

In consequence of a Belt I have just received from the Senecas which I formerly gave them to bind them together I do now think it highly necessary with this Belt to bind you all together recommend^{g} it to you all to avoid wandering and to continue at your several villages after the manner of your ancestors, I do this principally for your own advantage, convinced that you will be weakened by rambling and that your Councils and opinions will be thereby disunited —Take therefore my advice and do not suffer yourselves to be lead away with any imaginary prospects of advantage by scattering, but continue by this Belt in your several places of abode following your commerce and all peaceable pursuits A Large Black Belt

Brothers

The business of the Treaty being so far happily brought to a conclusion it only remains that you execute a deed of Cession to His Majesty & whatever else is necessary on this occasion, after which I shall deliver over to your People the large Present, together with the Sum of Money the amount and value of which I have already explained to you—The Gov^{rs} and Gentlemen Comm^{rs} from the sev^{l} Governm^{ts} are sensible of your good conduct during the Treaty, and I shall recommend what is necessary to them in your presence for its further security & on the part of New York I take upon myself to promise you that every thing necessary thereto shall be recommended and I make no doubt agreed to by the Legislature of this Province, heartily wishing that the same may on your parts be as carefully observed & that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning any part of the Cession you have made or the engagements you have entered into at this time.

Then Sir William addressed the Gov^{r} of New Jersey & the Commissioners

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[1] See note, *supra*, p. 117. — Ed.

Gentlemen

Agreeable to His Matys intentions signified to me by the secretary of State and for the satisfaction of the several Nations here assembled I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to your several Provinces to enact the most effectual Laws for the due observance of this Line & the preventing all future intrusions, as the expectations thereof and the reliance the Indians have on your Justice from the Assurances I gave them on that head have proved great inducements to the settlement of the Line now established between the Colonies and them

To this the Governors & Commissioners answered that nothing should be wanting on their parts to the obtaining such security for the Boundary as was deemed necessary on their return to their respective Colonies.

Then Sir William at the desire of the Gentlemen Commissioners from Pensylvania acquainted the Indians, that they the Commissioners had a present ready to the amount of 500 Dollars to give in full satisfaction of the Conostoga Lands, which by the death of that People became vested in the Proprietaries—That they freely gave this sum as a farther Proof of the regard of that Province for them and of their concern for the unhappy fate of the Conostogas. Then Sir William told the Indians, that as the proprietaries did not know whether they would chuse money or Goods for the addition of Land to Pensylvania they were then unprovided, but that Sir William Johnson would be answerable for the speedy payment of the purchase, & would propose to them either to receive it in money to be sent on the Com^{rs} return or in goods speedy as possible or to wait till the next spring by which time they could have goods better & more for the same money from England which was submitted to their determination

As it grew late Sir William dismissed the Indians till the next day when they were to subscribe to the Deed of Cession & receive the consideration

At night the cheifs came to Sir William told him that they had considered the proposals made by the Commissioners of Pensylvania, & preferred the receiving the purchase in Cash, as the speediest payment which was agreed to & security given that the same should be paid in Six Weeks

Nov^{r} 5th

The Present being placed in public view around the Buildings within the Fort early this morning the whole assembled in the Area, to subscribe to the Deed & receive the consideration

At a Congress with the several Nations Saturday Nov 5

PRESENT— as before.

The Speaker after repeating what Sir had said to them on the first Belt at the last Congress said

Brother

We thank you for what you have said & we are hopeful that you will observe your engagements as we mean to do on our parts; but as this will in a great measure depend upon the Colonies, We now desire their Representatives here present to do every thing for preserving those engagem^{ts} and keeping their people in good order A Belt.

Then repeating what was said on the second Belt, said

Brother

We thank you for the advice you have given us not to listen to evil reports or lies.

Brother

We approve of your caution and shall observe it, and we shall from time to time give us[1] the the earliest intelligence of any such Reports & from whence they come A Belt.

Then in answer to Gov^r^ Francklin's Speech

Brother

We are glad to see that Governor Francklin is so well pleased with our having bestowed one of our own names upon him & are well pleased [to] hear you promise that he will always be ready to do us justice We hope that all future Governors will act the same part. We acknowledge that several of our Nations now present were witnesses to the transaction at Easton & therefore acquit that Province of any demand and we have only to desire of him to follow your example in his future Conduct towards us, which will sufficiently recommend him and his people to our esteem A Belt

Brother. The advice you gave us yesterday to continue firm and united and to live together as formerly we think it very salutary and intended for our Good. We are therefore intended to follow your advice shall lodge your Belt at our Fire place at Onondaga to the end that all our confederacy may have recourse to it & act accordingly

The Deed to His Majesty, that to the Proprietors of Pensylvania, with that to the Traders being then laid on the Table were executed in the presence of the Gov^r^ Commissioners, & the rest of the Gentlemen

After which the Cheifs of each Nation received the Cash which was piled on a Table for that purpose and then proceeded to divide the Goods amongst their People which occupied the remainder of that day

P M The Governor & Commissioners took leave and returned to their respive Provinces and that night Sir William took leave of the Cheifs recommending it to them to remember what had been then transacted & cautioning them against committing any Disorders at their Departure but to pack up their Goods & return home in peace & Good Order

Sunday Nov 6^th^

The Indians began to decamp & Sir William sett off on his return for Johnston Hall where he arrived on the ninth of that Month

A True Copy examined by

G Johnson Deputy Agent as Secretary.

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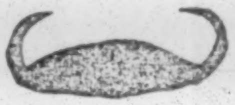
[1] *Sic.* — Ed.

Deed determining the Boundary Line between the Whites and Indians.

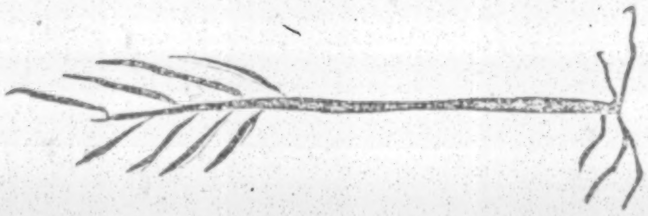
[Plantations General, Vol. 30. V. 8.]

To all to whom, These presents shall come or may concern. We the Sachems & Cheifs of the Six confederate Nations, and of the Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio and other Dependant Tribes on behalf of our selves and of the rest of our Several Nations the Cheifs & Warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majestys Superintendant of our affairs send GREETING. WHEREAS His Majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty five that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the English & us to ascertain & establish our Limitts and prevent those intrusions & encroachments of which we had so long and loudly complained and to put a stop to the many fraudulent advantages which had been so often taken of us in Land affairs which Boundary appearing to us a wise and good measure we did then agree to a part of a Line and promised to settle the whole finally when soever Sir William Johnson should be fully empowered to treat with us for that purpose AND WHEREAS His said Majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson orders to compleat the said Boundary Line between the Provinces and Indians in conformity to which orders Sir William Johnson has convened the Cheifs & Warriors of our respective Nations who are the true and absolute Proprietors of the Lands in question and who are here now to a very considerable Number. AND WHEREAS many uneasinesses and doubts have arisen amongst us which have given rise to an apprehension that the Line may not be strictly observed on the part of the English in which case matters may be worse than before which apprehension together with the dependant state of some of our Tribes and other circumstances which retarded the Settlement and became the subject of some Debate Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon as to induce us to come to an agreement concerning the Line which is now brought to a conclusion the whole being fully explained to us in a large Assembly of our People before Sir William Johnson and in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey the Commissioners from the Provinces of Virginia and Pensilvania and sundry other Gentlemen by which Line so agreed upon a considerable Tract of Country along several Provinces is by us ceded to His said Majesty which we are induced to and do hereby ratify & confirm to His said Majesty from the expectation and confidence we place in His royal Goodness that he will graciously comply with our humble requests as the same are expressed in the speech of the several Nations addressed to His Majesty through Sir William Johnson on Tuesday the first of the Present Month of November wherein we have declared our expectation of the continuance of His Majestys Favour and our desire that our ancient Engagements be observed and our affairs attended to by the officer who has the management thereof enabling him to discharge all these matters properly for our Interest. That the Lands occupied by the Mohocks around their villages as well as by any other Nation affected by this our Cession may effectually remain to them and to their Posterity and that any engagements regarding Property which they may now be under may be prosecuted and our present Grants deemed valid on our parts with the several other humble requests contained in our said Speech AND WHEREAS at the settling of the said Line it appeared that the Line described by His Majestys order was not extended to the Northward of Oswegy or to the Southward of Great Kanhawa river We have agreed to and continued the Line to the Northward on a supposition that it was omitted by reason of our not having come to any determination concerning its course at the Congress held in one thousand seven hundred and sixty five and in as much as the Line to the Northward became the most necessary of any for preventing encroachments at our very Towns & Residences We have given the Line more favorably to Pensylvania for the reasons & considerations mentioned in the Treaty, we have likewise continued it South to Cherokee River because the same is and we do declare it to be our true Bounds with the Southern Indians and that we have an undoubted right to the Country as far South as that River which makes our Cession to His Majesty much more advantageous than that proposed, Now THEREFORE KNOW YE that we the Sachems and Cheifs aforementioned Native Indians and Proprietors of the Lands herein after described for and in behalf of ourselves and the whole of our Confederacy for the considerations herein before mentioned and also for and in consideration of a valuable Present of the several articles in use amongst Indians which together with a large sum of money amounts in the whole to the sum of Ten thousand four Hundred and Sixty pounds seven shillings and three pence sterling to us now delivered and paid by Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majestys sole Agent and superintendant of Indian affairs for the Northern department of America in the Name and on behalf of our Soverreign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge WE the said Indians HAVE for us and our Heirs and Successors granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents DO Grant bargain sell release and confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third, ALL that Tract of Land situate in North America at the Back of the British Settlements bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon and do hereby establish as the Boundary between us and the British Colonies in America beginning at the Mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege River where it emptys into the River Ohio and running from thence upwards along the South side of said River to Kittaning which is above Fort Pitt from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the west branch of Susquehanna thence through the Allegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch untill it comes opposite to the mouth of a Creek callek Tiadaghton thence across the West Branch and along the South Side of that Creek and along the North Side of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandäe thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the East side of that River to Oswegy from thence East to Delawar River and up that River to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna thence to Tianaderha and up the West side of its West Branch to the head thereof and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek where it emptys into the wood Creek at the West of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix and extending Eastward from every part of the said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased so as to comprehend the whole of the Lands between the said Line and the purchased Lands or settlements, except what is within the Province of Pensilvania, together with all the Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining in the fullest & most ample manner and all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Possession Benefit claim and Demand either in Law or Equity of each & every of us of in or to the same or any part thereof To HAVE AND TO HOLD the whole Lands and Premises hereby granted bargained sold released and confirmed as aforesaid with the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging under the reservations made in the Treaty unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third his Heirs & Successors to and for his and their own proper use and behoof for ever In Witness whereof We the Cheifs of the Confederacy have hereunto set our marks and Seals at Fort Stanwix the fifth day of November one Thousand seven hundred and sixty eight in the ninth year of His Majestys Reign

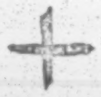
for the Mohocks

Tyorhansere als Abraham  [L. S]

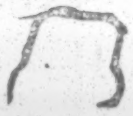
for the Oneidas

Canaghquieson  [L. S]

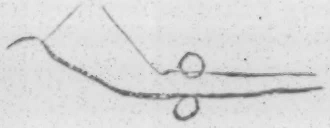
for the Tuscaroras

Sequarusera  [L. S]

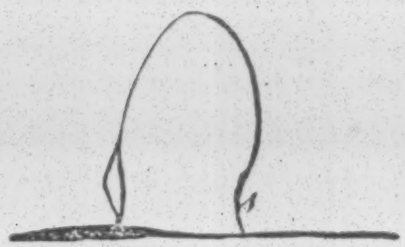
for the Onondagas

Otsinoghiyata als Bunt  [L. S.]

for the Cayugas

Tegaaia  [L. S]

for the Senecas

Guastrax  [L. S]

Sealed and delivered and the consideration paid in the presence of
Wm Franklin Governor of New Jersey
Fre. Smyth Cheif Justice of New Jersey
Thomas Walker Commissioner for Virginia
Richard Peters } of the Council of Pensylvania
James Tilghman }

The above Deed was executed in my presence at Fort Stanwix the day and year above Written

W Johnson

TO HENRY MOORE

L. S.[1]

Fort Stanwix Sept^r. 20^th. 1768.

Sir

I am very Glad to find that your Excellencys Letter of the 27th. ult°. explains the hints you gave in a former Letter of dissatisfaction at the Transactions at my House during my Absence, the Rather as it is in my Power to shew you wherein you have been deceived, and induced to Express your Self so Very unfavourably both of men and measures.

In the first place what seems to introduce the Subject in your Letter of the 27th. ult°. is a Resentment unjustly entertained from a Misconstruction or misaplication of some words in the late minutes, where the Indians speak of a seeming Confusion that arose from different Opinions and proposals, I do not know how Gentlemen unacquainted with the Indian Idioms and the manner of drawing their inferences may Conceive them, but I do assure you, I did not View them in that Light, nor can I think that they Reflected in the least upon you, they the Indians have indeed sinse Observed to me that they took notice of much heat on Both sides, and as some of them understand a Little English, and that they were never Accustomed to see any degree of warmth on subjects of that nature in publick meeting they were induced to Call it a Confusion; 'tho I am perswaded they did not mean by that any Reflection on you Sir, but I spoke Generally as to the disagreement of Opinion on the Subject;— I do not apprehend there will be Occasion to appeal to any of the By standers regarding the Affair if there is I am under no apprehensions of any thing they can say to my prejudice nor (by all that I can understand) to that of my Officers. but waving this,

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[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 22679, fo. 46, London, England. A draft in Johnson's handwriting, considerably injured by fire, is in the State Library.

I Shall procede to State the proceedings from your Excellencys setting out for my House and doubt not that on Cool Reflection you will be satisfied with my Explanation of these matters unless prejudiced in a manner I Cannot suppose.

On Receiving the Certain Account of your intentions to leave York Col Johnson agreable to my Instructions sent a string of wampum and a message to the Indians of Oghgaugey to Call them immediately here and to the Conajoharras to Remain at home in readiness to attend on the first Summons, the like directions were given personally to the Mohawks all this was formerlly and Regularly done as can (if occasion required) be proved, to have brought them down before you arrived would have been attended with much trouble and unnecessary Expence which the Crown does not approve, neither I beleive would the province incline to defray it besides it was needless as it plainly and fully appears that the several tribes could and actually did attend in due time and in regular succession, the one arriving as the Bussiness with the other was nearly terminated, so that in this Col°. Johnson acted very Judiciously.

On Arriving at his House you appointed a time to meet him at my house and proceeded to the little falls, the day following he Received an Account that you had not Reached the Stage you proposed and Consequently Could not be back at the time appointed notwithstanding which he set out the day fixed on (altho he had much Bussiness to do did not Expect to meet you) and arrived at the Hall within about half an hour after yourself as the Gentlemen who Accompanied you informed him had he been much later what I have asserted which I believe is the truth might have apologised for it he had the day before sent orders to my Butler to prepare for your Reception, which I am told he did your entertainment indeed might have (from the Circumstances of the Country and our distance from Market) fallen short of your Expectations and my inclynations but this I should immagine you would Excuse

Col Johnson was too well acquainted with the forms of the Indians to bring them to meet you immediately on your arrival, had he brought them they would have told you that they declined doing bussiness on the day of your Arrival, and you then agreed to meet them the next morning which was according done, it hurt me much to find your Exeellency Observe that you was an unexpected guest at my House I hope that what I have related will shew that you were neither an unwelcome or an unexpected guest there, and that you met with no unnecessary or Other delay when there, on the Contrary every thing was Conducted with Rather too much rapidity on which head I must Remarke that whosoever has any affairs to transact with Indians, must know their forms and in some measure comply with them, and to our Ignorance, negligence and Hauteur in these points we must attribute the little esteem they have for us. I beg Sir that you will not so far misunderstand me as to imagine this a Reflection upon any Part of your Conduct which was very Excusable as you Could not be acquainted with these matters and I think Col°. Johnson was to blame in not telling you more freely how you should have acted tho I am fully Perswaded that his Respect for your Character Checked him too much throughout the whole proceedings, this Sir every impartial bystander took particular notice of, my Reason for mentioning this is to Explain the Pecular Turn of Indians, who on not finding what they say committed word for word to writing then Read before the Chief &ca with the omission of other little forms might induce them to say since that they were now met in a Proper manner, tho for my Part I only conceive them to be words of Course often made use of as a Compliment to me their Superintendant without any intention of Reflecting upon the character or Conduct of others.

As to the proposal of a line to Fort Miller it had been made by Col. Johnson himself before your Arrival but the Indians Objected to it you had been calculating the Quantity of land within these bounds and Observed that there were Gentlemen ready to purchaise the Remainder when the Indians withdrew to a Room upstairs in my house to Consult on an answer to Remsens proposial, you desired Col Johnson to go & Recomend that line to them adding that you declined proposing it in publick meeting till you knew whether they would agree to it or not Col Schyler was likewise sent upstairs to him to desire the proposal to be made which he did fairly and litterally according to your desire by M^{r} Butler the Interpreter all which Can be proved upon oath, as well as that the Indians would not agree to it for Very sensible reasons which they then gave, all which Coll Johnson reported to you on his coming into the Council Room, and notwithstanding the light in which the proposing it twice within a few minutes would have been Viewed, it would have been again Repeated had not M^{r} Remsen declared positively that he would not accept of it a Circumstance which I daresay you Recolect and here I Cannot help Expressing my Concern for the unjust Suspicions you Expressed both at my house before several Persons, at new York and now in your letter concerning the Honesty of my Officers, which notwithstanding any insinnuations to the Contrary will appear unimpeachable. I am Perswaded that M^{r}. Butler acted as a faithfull interpreter he is a Sworn Officer of my department, a man of a Very fair Character, and of as much Integrity as any Person at New York; The Affair of Klock I shall Speak of hereafter, but in this place I have only farther to Explain the two points that seem so disagreable to your Excellency, and first as to the Confusion the Indians Spoke of which you say "Occasioned none whilst you was with the Indians" I must here observe, that had it created ever so much they would not have told you of it they would have acted accordingly, and Remarked it afterwards, such is their disposition, but I have already assured your Excellency and I again Repeat it that I did not neither do I imagine it as a Reflection upon any Part of your Conduct or good Intentions, but arising from their Observation of the warmth and difference of Opinion produced on their behalf and on that of the Patentees.

As to the words that they were now Called in a proper manner I have to add in Answer that they Could not mean to find fault with your having desired the Conajoharees to come down, as they had been long advised to hold themselves in readiness and more I have already shewn would have been improper, and at last when they came it was in consequence of a message sent to them by two Indian Messengers Sent by Col Johnson during the time you were engaged about Kayadarosseras and I have before Observed and again assure you that I have heard such things said before and Conseder them as words of Compliment which it is natural Enough for them to pay their Superintendants Summons, thus have I as far as time and my present hurry will permit answer'd these points and I hope Satisfactorily Shewn that your Excellency has been under Some Error with Regard to your Reception at my House and that you met with no unnecessary delays there, that the words in the Records did not bear the Explanation you hinted at and that the Conduct of my Officers was unimpeachable and I flatter my Self that my Character and behavour has been always such as to entitle me to belief, and that my Assertions are well founded and will meet with a favourable reception from your Excellency it only Remains for me to say something generally as to the Affair of Kayadarosseras and Klock, as to the first the Indians always say they were overreached and wronged by that patent and they made several Complaints of it at deferent times but tho often Represented here and at home, nothing was done in it Neither was there any Probability of it from my letters and best accounts. the Indians spoke of it to your Excellency when here in 1766 with a Veiw to your pusshing the Proceedings at Law in this case — the like they did in that of Klock there was no Other manner in which you could have served them otherwise perswade my Self they might have relied on speedy relief, His Majestys Ministers (as your Excellency informs me) were doubtless pleased with your Espousing their interests and recommended it to you. In the mean time the Patentees applied to me for the Amicable settlement of the affair, which I thought it my duty to promote, sensible it would be most agreable to the Crown and accordingly wrote the Secretary of State to that effect acquainting him with my intention from whome I have sence received answer declaring his Majestys Royal approbation of all my Measures.

Mr Klocks affair was in the attorney Generals Hands and His Majestys Minister informed me that you would receive orders to push the Suit. Last autumn your Excellencey could not come up to perfect the several Sales of lands as you intended a Circumstance you regreted in your letters and promised to be up for that purpose the Ensueing Spring, Early in which I Received a Letter from the Committee of Kayadarosseras informing me that they would send up Mr Remsen fully impower'd as their agent, I promised him all my assistance and instructed my Deputy accordingly and as to Klocks affair I had not the least Reason to suppose that your Excellency would have had it in your power at a meeting at my house to have brought him to the punishment due to his repeated Villainys, and Consequently that nothing would be done therein.

I Cannot Conclude without Expressing my great concern at finding that you have thro mistake fallen into an Error of which you are desireous of accusing me or my Officers, the Rather as Col Johnson found himself under the Necessity of explaning several of these particulars to you when at my House at which time you assured him, (as he says) you were undeceived. I am not Conscious how or why a difference of Opinion should have arisen since.

If your Excellencey has preserved a Copy of your letter of the 27th ulto. and will Consult the two last pages you may from what I have asserted and from what can be proved by the Testimony of Sundry Persons Conceive how much it hurt me to find you besides your other charges to insist on the impropriety and indecencey of your treatment.

Some Prejudice founded on a Misconstruction of words or Actions on your first arrival at my House must have occasioned your Judging so unfavourably and lead you in the End of your letter to suppose me Ignorant of Duty of Office, which I wish Every Officer of the Crown had Equally at Heart, and took Equal pains to discharge as they ought.

I know the Extent of a Governors Authority[1] and wish all men paid equal Regard to it I know at the Same time that the Superintendancy over the Indians was created and designed to be in Indian affairs independant thereof, and for this I can produce good Authority for which good reasons were assigned — Nevertheless should the Service require the attendance of the Indians at any Place on the Continent and that the province will defray their Expences I shall recomend it to them to attend and I hope my Conduct is and has been such that no man can be so weak as to suppose me capable of Creating a Disaffection amongst the Indians nor should I suffer it to pass with impunity from any Subject; I am still unwilling to apply that part of your letter to my Self, tho I think the words made use of require an Explanation beyond any thing of which you have Complained. However Sir you may be assured notwithstanding the severity of your letter the Concern it has given me shall never operate to the prejudice of the publick Service, but that with a thorough reliance on his Majestys protection and the Expectations of your more Favourable Opinion I Remain

Sir
Your Excellencys most
Obedient and
Most Humble Serv^t^.

W JOHNSON

His Excellency
S^R.^ HENRY MOORE Bar^t^.

INDORSED: S^r^. W. Johnson Sep^t^. 20
1768.

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[1] Sir Henry Moore's jealousy of encroachments on his authority is illustrated in a letter of March 5, 1768 to the Earl of Shelburne, *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 8:16–17.

FROM THOMAS MOFFATT

A. L. S.

New London Sep^{tr}. 21st 1768

Sir

If in so considerable a space of time as since You left N London I could have thought myself capable of communicating any thing material agreable pertinent or useful I would not surely have been so long in acknowledging the very great pleasure I enjoyd while You was here nor of expressing the desire I have of knowing that your visit upon the Sea Coast has been useful to Your Health so useful that it may induce You to return next July which is the prime season for drinking and bathing in the Sea. Here is nothing moving or engaging but the circumstances of the Province and Town of Boston which really seem now to be brought to a point or the alternative of Resistance or Submission the first would be Phrenzy and the latter after so much bluster would blot the Escutcheon of their Illustrious and very Valorous Attchievments. Every hour brings new rumours and Surmises not worth repeating to You. By a letter of last post Mr Harrison the Collector informs me [that] in consequence of the Distractions there His [ ] Family embarks for London as Sunday last [ ] two Reg^{ts}. with a Company and train of [artillery are] every instant expected there from Halifax [ ] friday at Newport I see a letter from [ ] that Gov^{r} Bernard had receivd [ ] orders to come to London with [ ] and the Choice of [ ] returning to Boston or of being otherwise [ ] and that He would embark early in October [ ] be at home soon after the meeting of [Parliament] Since this there are Ships of late Passages at [ ] from London which agree in the adoption of [ ] vigorous and serious measures — L^{d} Howe [ ] two Ships of the Line frigates and

Fort Stanwix Sept^r. 20^th. 1768

Sir

I am very Glad to find that your Excellencys Letter of the 27^th ult^o. explains the hints you gave in a former Letter of your diſsatisfaction at the Tranſactions at my House during my Absence, the Rather as it is in my Power to Shew you wherein you have been deceived, and induced to Expreſs your Self so Very unfavourably both of men and meaſures.

In the first place what ſeems to introduce the ſubject in your Letter of the 27^th ult^o. is a Resentment unjustly entertained from a miſconſtruction or misapplication of Some words in the late minutes, where the Indians ſpeak of a ſeeming Confusion that arose from differ^t. Opinions and proposals, I do not know how Gentlemen unacquainted with the Indian ſtile and the manner of drawing their inferences may Conceive them, but I do aſsure you, I did not View them in that light, nor can I think that they Reflected in the least upon you, they the Indians have indeed ſince Observed to me that they took notice of much heat on Both ſides, and as ſome of them underſtand a little English, and that they were never Accustomed to ſee any degree of warmth on ſubjects of that nature in publick meeting: &c. they were induced to Call it a Confusion; tho I am perſwaded they did not mean by that any Reflection on you Sir, but ſpoke Generally as to the disagreement of Opinion on the ſubject; — I do not apprehend there will be Occaſion to appeal to any of the By ſtanders regarding the affair if there is I am under no apprehenſions of any thing they can say to my prejudice nor (by all that I can underſtand) to that of my Officers. but waving this, I ſhall proceed to ſtate the proceedings from your Excellency's ſetting out for my House and doubt not that on Cool Reflection you will be ſatisfied with my Explanation of these matters unleſs prejudiced in a manner I Cannot Suppose.

On Receiving the Certain Account of your intentions to leave York Col Johnson agreable to my Inſtructions ſent a String of wampum and a meſsage to the Indians of Oghquagey to Call them immediately here and to the Conajoharees to Remain at home in readineſs to attend on the firſt Summons, the like directions were given perſonally to the mohawks all this was perfectly and Regularly done as can (if occa-ſion required) be proved, to have brought them down before you arrived would have been attended with much trouble and unneceſsary Expence which the Crown does not approve, neither I believe would the province incline to defray it beſides it was needleſs as it plainly and fully appears that the ſeveral tribes could and actually did attend in due time and in regular ſucceſsion, the one arriving as the Buſineſs with the other was nearly terminated, so that in this Colᵒ Johnson acted Very Judiciously.

On arriving at his House you appointed a time to meet him at my house and proceeded to the little falls the day following he Received an Account that you had not Reached the Stage you proposed and Consequently Could not be back at the time appointed notwithſtanding which he ſet out the day fixed on (altho he had much Buſineſs to do. did not Expect to meet you) and arrived at the Hall within about half an hour after yourself as the Gentlemen who Accompanied you informed him had he been much later what I have aſserted which

I belive is the truth might have apologised for it. he had the day before Sent orders to my Butler to prepare for your Reception, which I am told he did your entertainment indeed might have / from the Circumſtances of the Country and our distance from market / fallen Short of your Expectations and my inclynations but this I Should immagine you would excuse

Col. Johnson was too well acquainted with the forms of the Indians to bring them to meet you immediately on your arrival, had he brought them they would have told you that they declined doing buſineſs on the day of your Arrival. and you then agreed to meet them the next morning which was accordingly done, it hurt me much to find your Excellency Obſerve that you was an unexpected guest at my House I hope that what I have related will Shew that you were neither an unwelcome or an unexpected guest there, and that you met with no unneceſsary or other delay when there, on the Contrary every thing was Conducted with Rather too much rapidity on which head I must Remarke that whosoever has any affairs to transact with Indians, must know their Forms and in some measure comply with them, and to our Ignorance, negligence and Hauteur in these points we must attribute, the little esteem they have for us, I beg Sir that you will not so far miſunderſtand me as to imagine this a Reflection upon any Part of your Conduct which was very Excusable as you Could not be acquainted with these matters and I think Colo. Johnson was to blame in not telling you more fully how you should have acted tho I am fully Perswaded that his Respect for your Character Checked him too much throughout the whole proceedings, this Sir every impartial by ſtander took particular notice of, my Reason for mentioning this is to Explain the Peculiar Turn of Indians, who on not finding what they say committed word for word to writing then

Read before the Chiefs &ca with the omission of other little forms might induce them to say, Since that they were now met in a Proper manner, tho for my Part I only conceive them to be words of Course often made use of as a Compliment to me their Superintendant without any intention of Reflecting upon the character or Conduct of others.

As to the proposal of a line to Fort miller it had been made by Col Johnson himself before your Arrival but the Indians Objected to it you had been calculating the Quantity of land within these bounds and Observed that there were Gentlemen ready to purchase the Remainder when the Indians withdrew to a Room upstairs in my house to Consult on an answer to Remsens proposal, you desired Col Johnson to go & Recomend that line to them adding that you declined proposing it in publick meeting till you knew whether they would agree to it or not Col Schuyler was likewise sent upstairs to him to desire the proposal to be made which he did fairly and litterally according to your desire by Mr Butler the Interpreter all which Can be proved upon oath, as well as that the Indians would not agree to it for Very sensible reasons which they then gave, all which Coll Johnson reported to you on his coming into the Council Room, and notwithstanding the light in which the proposing it twice within a few minutes would have been Viewed it would have been again Repeated had not Mr Remsen declared positively that he would not accept of it a Circumstance which I daresay you Recolect and here I Cannot help Expressing my Concern for the unjust Suspicions you Expressed both at my house before Several Persons, at new York and now in your letter concerning the Honesty of my Officers, which notwithstanding any insinuations to the Contrary will appear unimpeachable I am Perswaded that Mr Butler acted as a faithfull interpreter he is a Sworn Officer of my department, a man of a Very fair Character, and of as much Integrity as any

Person at new york; The Affair of Klock I shall Speak of hereafter, but in this place I have only farther to Explain the two points that seem so disagreable to your Excellency, and first as to the Confusion the Indians Spoke of which you say "occasioned none whilst you was with the Indians" I must here observe, that had it — created ever so much they would not have told you of it they would have acted accordingly, and Remarked it afterwards, such is their disposition, but I have already assured your Excellency and I again Repeat it that I did not neither do I Imagine it as a Reflection upon any part of your Conduct or good intentions, but arising from their observation of the warmth and difference of Opinion produced on their behalf and on that of the Patentees.

As to the words that they were now Called in a proper manner I have to add in Answer that they Could not mean to find fault with your having desired the Canajoharees to come down, as they had been long advised to hold themselves in readiness and more I have already shewn would have been improper, and at last when they came it was in consequence of a message sent to them by two Indian Messengers sent by Col. Johnson during the time you were engaged about Kayadarosseras and I have before Observed and again assure you that I have heard such things Said before and Consider them as words of Compliment which it is natural Enough for them to pay their Superintendants Summons, thus have I as far as time and my present hurry will permit answered these points an I hope Satisfactorily shewn that your Excellency has been under Some Error with Regard to your Reception at my House and that you met with no unnecessary delays there, that the words in the Records did not bear the Explanation you hinted at and that the Conduct of my Officers was unimpeachable and I flatter my self that my Character and behaviour

has been always such as to entitle me to belief, and
that my assertions are well founded and will meet
with a favourable reception from your Excellency
it only Remains for me to say Something generally
as to the affair of Kayadarosseras and Klock, as to the
first the Indians always say they were overreached
and wronged by that patent and they made several
Complaints of it at different times but tho often –
Represented here and at home, nothing was done in it,
neither was there any Probability of it from my
letters and best accounts. the Indians spoke of it to
your Excellency when here in 1766 with a View to
your pressing the Proceedings at Law in this case –
the like they did in that of Klock there was no
other manner in which you could have served them
otherwise persuade my self they might have relied
on speedy relief, His Majestys Ministers (as your
Excellency informs me) were doubtless pleased with your
Espousing their interests and recommended it to you.
In the mean time the Patentees applied to me for the
amicable settlement of the affair, which I thought
it my duty to promote sensible it would be most
agreable to the Crown and accordingly wrote the Secretary
of State to that effect acquainting him with my intention
from whome I have since received answers declaring
his majestys Royal approbation of all my measures.

Mr Klocks affair was in the attorney
Generals Hands and His Majestys minister informed
me that you would receive orders to push the suit.
Last autumn your Excellency could not come up to
perfect the several Sales of lands as you intended a
Circumstance you regreted in your letters and promised
to be up for that purpose the Ensuing Spring, early in
which I Received a Letter from the Committee of Kayadarosseras informing me that they would send up Mr Remsen
fully impowerd as their agent, I promised him all my

aſsistance and instructed my Deputy accordingly and as to Klocks affair I had not the least Reason to suppose that your Excellency would have have had it in your Power at a meeting at my house to have brought him to the punishment due to his repeated Villainys, and Consequently that nothing would be done therein.

I cannot Conclude without Expreſsing my great concern at finding that you have thro mistake fallen into an Error of which you are deſirous of accusing me or my Officers, the Rather as Col Johnson found himself under the Neceſsity of explaining several of these particulars to you when at my House at which time you aſsured him (as he says) you were undeceived. I am not Conscious how or why a difference of Opinion should have arisen since.

If your Excellency has preserved a Copy of your letter of the 27th ulto and will Consult the two last pages you may from what I have aſserted and from what can be proved by the Testimony of sundry Persons conceive how much it hurt me to find you besides your other charges to insist on the impropriety and indecency of your treatment.

Some prejudice founded on a Misconstruction of words or Actions on your first arrival at my House must have occasioned your Judging so unfavourably and lead you in the End of your letter to suppose me Ignorant of Duty of Office, which I wish every Officer of the Crown had Equally at Heart, and took Equal pains to discharge as they ought.

I know the Extent of a Governors Authority and with all men paid equal Regard to it I know at the same time that the Superintendancy over the Indians was created and designed to be in Indian affairs independant thereof, and for this I can produce good Authority for which good reasons were aſsigned neverthleſs should the service require the attendance of the Indians at any Place on the Continent and that

the province will defray their Expences I shall recommend
it to them to attend and I hope my Conduct is and
has been such that no man can be so weak as to suppose
me capable of Creating a Disaffection amongst the Indians
nor should I suffer it to pass with impunity from any
Subject, I am still unwilling to apply that part of
your letter to my Self, tho I think the words made
use of require an Explanation beyond any thing of
which you have Complained, However Sir you may
be assured notwithstanding the Severity of your letter the
Concern it has given me shall never operate to the
prejudice of the publick Service, but that with a
thorough reliance on his majestys protection and the
Expectations of your more favourable opinion I Remain

Sir

Your Excellencys most
Obedient and
most Humble Servt.
W Johnson

Sr. W. Johnson Sepr. 22 1768

His Excellency
Sr. Henry Moore Bart.

One in favour of Wilhelmus Vandenberg, - -	£1:13:0
One Dº for Hendrick Van Arnum, - - -	1: 0:0
One Dº for Andrew Abeels, - - - - - -	1: 9:0
One Dº for Robert Lansing, - - - - -	5: 4:0
	£8:17:0

Resolved by this Board that the Treasurar sell all the City wheat at 4s. 6d ℔ Schipple.

Resolved by this Board that Henry I. Bogert, John R. Bleecker, Abraham Ten Broock and John N. Bleecker be appointed a Committee to settle the dispute between this Corporation and Abraham E. Wendell, and that they with Mr. Wendell appoint a Surveyor.

Resolved by this Board that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurar in favour of Anthony Hensbergh for three Schipple of wheat and charge the same to his Account.

At a Common Council held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on Monday the 12th day of September, 1768.

Resolved by this Board that the Mayor execute the following deeds to the following Persons in behalf of the Corporation, viz: to Barent Bratt, Jellis De Garmo, David & John Groesbeck, Harmon Hun & Isaac Lansing, Rutger Bleeker, Abraham Lansingh, Adam Yates, Rutger Bleeker, Cathalina Grooesbeeck, Johannis Pruyn, Peter Bogert, William Rogers, Volkert Vandenbergh, Daniel Winne, Jacobus Bleecker, Wouter Knickerbacker, Hendrick Quackenboss & Maria Hansen, for Grounds lying on the south side of Foxes Creek and that the City Seal be affixed thereto.

Resolved by this Board that the above Persons shall hold their Tan Pitts now in their Possession lying in Foxes Creek untill such time they shall become useless.

Resolved by this Board that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurar in favour of Stephen Van Schaack, John Price and William Hogen for the sum of £260 New York Currency, being for cutting the timber & making the dock down by the City Hall, first deducting the several Payments already made.

Resolved by this Board that a deed be given unto Jonathan Brook for Ground lying to the west of his house for the Consideration of New York currency, and that the Mayor sign the same in behalf of this Board & that the City seal be affixed thereto.

Resolved by this Board that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurar in favour of John Readcliff for 3 Schipple of wheat & charge the same to his Accᵗ.

At a Common Council held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on Thursday the 22d day of September, 1768.

Whereas certain Lands by deed in the County of Albany at a place called Ticonderoga on the Mohawk River was by the native Indians of the Mohawk Castle granted to this Corporation the day of 17 ; And whereas the said deed was on the day of 17 destroyed by means of Governor Cosby, & this Board being informed that some person or persons are about obtaining a deed or Grant of the said Lands; Resolved by this Board that the Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen Bleecker & Ten Broock are hereby appointed a Committee to examine into the merits &

destruction of the above mentioned deed in order to perpetuate the Evidence respecting the same, and that they employ William Smith, Esquire, William Livingston and John Morine Scott, Esq^{r}, as Council.

Resolved by this Board that the following accounts be allowed and that the Clerk give orders on the Treasurar for the same.

One in favour of Simon Solomon for £1:5:0.

Resolved by this Board that John Ten Broock, John N. Bleeker are appoint a Committee to agree with the Tanners in Foxes Creek for the Ground lying between their Lotts and a street lying to the south of the said Lotts and that they deliver the deeds when agreed.

Resolved by this Board that there is wanted four persons to keep the night watch of this City.

Resolved by this Board that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurar in favour of Thomas Seeger for three Schipple of wheat and charge the same to his Account,

At a Common Council held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on Thursday the 29th Sep^{r}, 1768—Present, the Mayor, Recorder, Peter Lansingh, Ab^{m} Yates, Ju^{r}, Ab^{m} Ten Brook, Henry I. Bogert, John N. Bleecker, John Van Alen, Dirk B. V. Schoonhoven, John Fryer, John Ten Broeck, Naning Visgher.

This being the day appointed by Charter for electing of Aldermen, Common Council and Constables, &c^{a}, for the City of Albany, the following is the order in which they were elected and returned, &c^{r}.

First Ward—Peter Lansingh & John Rooreback, Aldermen; John Fryer & Peter Ryckman, Common Council; Thomas Seeger & Linda Cortney, Constables.

Second Ward—John R. Bleeker & Jacob Lansing, Aldermen; Naning Visger & John N. Bleeker, Common Council; Will^{m} Regle & Peter Montgomerie, Constables.

Third Ward—Abr^{m} Yates, Ju^{r}, & Ab^{m} Ten Brook, Aldermen; John Ten Brook & John G. Lansing, Common Council; W^{m} Donbar & Samuel Williamson, Constables.

Henry Bleecker, Jun^{r} appointed City Chamberlain, John Seeger appointed Marsell, W^{m} Regle appointed High Constable.

Alderman Bogert moves to have a Secretary on the Pole returned this day. Resolved by this Board that the same be held on Monday the third day of Oct^{r} next, and that Mr. Rooreback be served with a Copy hereof.

Resolved that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurar in favour of Hend^{k} Van Ness for £[illegible]:12:0.

At a Common Council held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on the 14th day of October, 1768.

The following officers were this day sworn and qualified in their several offices:

First Ward—Peter Lansing & John Rooreback, Aldermen; Peter Ryckman, Assistant; Van o Linda Cortney & Thomas Seeger, Constables.

Second Ward—Jacob J. Lansing, Alderman; John N. Bleecker & Naning Vischer, Assistants; Peter Montgomerie & W^{m} Reegle, Constables.

Third Ward—Abr^{m} Yates, Ju^{r}. & Abr^{m} Ten Broock, Aldermen; John Ten Broock, Assistant & Sam^{l} Williamson, Constable.

1769.

Copy of Agreement between the Mohocks & Stockbridge Indians made in the Presence of Sir William Johnson Bart. at Fort Stanwix September the 30th. 1768.

We the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Mohocks assembled this day at Fort Stanwix together with the Indians of Stockbridge in the Presence of Sir William Johnson Bart. his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs &c. at the desire of the Stockbridge Indians, and in consequence of a former Promise made them in publick Meeting Now Declare, and make known to all People that we do fairly, and Unanimously Yield up, and Quit Claim any they may have had to Lands on the East Side of Hudson's River, or to any Pretensions they the Stockbridge Indians may have along the East bounds of our Just and true Claim which is bounded by Hudson's River upwards to Fort Edward thence to Wood Creek, and from thence along the same to Lake Champlain, and down the same to the Mouth of Otter Creek, the Country to the Westward of which that has not been fairly disposed of by us or our Ancestors, remaining ours, as the rest formerly did. All which the Stockbridge Indians do Acknowledge. Neither are they ever after to dispute any Sales of Lands formerly made to the Eastward of Hudson's River, by the Mohocks. —— At the same time We the Mohocks do acknowledge the Title of the Scaticook Indians to the Lands East of our Bounds. And We the Mohocks & Stockbridge Indians do declare the foregoing Bounds to be Just and true & Mutually Covenant to Abide by the Same for ever, And we desire that this our Agreement may be Entered in the Superintendent's Office that it may more effectually be Preserved. In Testimony whereof we the Chiefs of the Mohocks, and Stockbridge Indians have hereunto Affixed our Marks at Fort Stanwix the 30th day of September 1768.

o Abraham }
o John } Chiefs of the
o Hendrick } Mohocks

Jacob }
John } Stockbridge
Solomon } Chiefs

Johnson

Negotiations at Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1768. See post. ff. 678-705.

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Goods cheap, and honest men to deal with us — that we should have proper persons to manage all this. We hope that these promises will never be forgot, but that they will be fully performed that we shall feel the benefits of an an intercourse between us — that the Roads and Waters may be free and open to us all to go to the Southwards, as for our friends from thence with whom we are now at Peace, to visit us, that we may have proper Persons in our Countries to manage affairs, & Smiths to mend our Arms and Implements —

And in the expectation of this, we do now on our parts open the Roads & Waters and promise to exert in keeping them so.

A Bell

Brother,

We have long considered the proposal for a Boundary between us, and we think it will be of good consequence if you, on your parts, pay a due regard to it, and we in consequence thereof have had sundry meetings amongst ourselves and with you, and from all that you have said to us thereon, we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon will be inviolably observed on your parts as we are determined it

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it shall be on ours; and that no further attempt will be made on our Lands. but that this Line we have marked upon the Map, now before you, on Certain conditions, on which we have spoken and shall say more, and we desire, that one article of this our Agreement be, that none of the Provinces or their People shall attempt to Invade it under coulor of any old Deeds, or other pretences whatever; for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore we disclaim them all — Which Boundary now agreed to we begin on the Ohio at the Mouth of the Cherokee River, which is now our just right, and from thence we give up on the South side of Ohio to Kittanning above Fort Pitt, from thence a direct line to the nearest fork of the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence through the Alagany Mountains along the South side of the sd West Branch, till we come opposite to the Mouth of the Creek called Tiadaghton, thence across the West Branch and along the East side of that Creek, and along the Ridge of Burnets Hills to a Creek called Awandae-thence down the ſame to the East Branch of Suſquehanna and acroſs the ſame and up the East side of that River to Owegy, from thence Eastward to Delaware River, and up that River to opposite where a Tianaderha falls in to Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha and up the West side thereof and its West Branch to the Head thereof, thence by a Straight Line to the Mouth of Canada Creek where it emptys itself in to Wood Creek at the end of the long Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and this we declare to be our final Resolves, and we expect that the Conditions of this our Grant will be observed

A Belt —

Proviso

Now as we have made so large a Ceſsion to the King of ſuch a valuable and extensive Country, We do expect it, as the Terms of our agreement, that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable desires. We do now on this Case on behalf and in the Name of all our Warriors of every Nation, on Condition that our Warriors ſhall have the liberty of Hunting throughout the Country, as they have no other means of Subsistance, and

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And as our People have not the ſame Occaſions or inclinations, that the White People be restricted from Hunting on our side of the Line to prevent contention between us ——

A Belt

Brother,

By this belt we addreſs ourselves to the Great King of England —— through you our Superintendant in the Name and on behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, and all others our friends Allies and dependants. We now tell the King, that we have given to him a great and Valueable Country, and we know, that what we ſhall now get for it must be far Short of its Value. We make it a Condition of this our agreement concerning the Line, that His Majesty will not forget, or neglect to shew us his favor, or ſuffer the Chain to contract rust, but that he will direct those who have the management of our affairs to be punctual in renewing our antient agreements — That, as the Mohawks are now within the Line which we give to the King, and that these People

are

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are the true old Heads of this whole Confederacy, their several Villages and all the Land they Occupy unpatented about them, as also the Residence of many others of our Confederacy affected by this Cession shall be considered as their sole property and at their disposal both now and so long as the Sun Shines: and that all Grants or Engagements they have now or lately entered in to, shall be considered as independent of this Boundary; so that they who have so little left may not loose the benefit of the Sale of it. but that the People, with whom they have agreed, may have the Land. we likewise further condition on behalf of all the Six Nations & of all our Allies, friends, and Nephews, our dependants, that as we have experienced how hard it is to get justice or to make our Complaints known, and that it is not in the power of our Superintendants to take care of our affairs in different places without the Kings help. that his Majesty will give him help and strength to do us justice & to manage our affairs in a proper Manner.

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We

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we all know the want of this, and we make it a point of great consequence, on which our present agreement is to depend, and without which things will go wrong, and our Heads may be turned —

Brother,

We likewise desire, that as we have given up a great deal of Lands within the Bounds that Mr. Penn claimed as right of buying, that he may, in consequence of the agreement now entered in to between us, enjoy what we have given within them Limits. And as we know that Lydius of Albany, did in the name of several persons lay Claim to Lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be unjust, and that the Deeds he pretends a right to were, maled; we expect that no regard will be paid to them, or any such claims now or hereafter, as we have fairly Sold them to the Proprietors of Pennsylva., to whom alone we Shall Sell Lands within that Province, and we shall now give them a Deed for that and other Lands there. And in order to show that we love justice, we expect the Traders who suffered by some of our dependents in the War five Years ago, may have a Grant for the Lands, we now give them on the Ohio, as a satisfaction for their Losses. And as our friend Mr. Croghan, long ago, got a Deed for Lands from us, which may now be taken in to Mr. Penns Lands, should it so happen, we request, that it may be considered, and he may get as much from the King, somewhere else as he fairly Bought it. And as we have given enough to shew our Love for the King, and make his People easy, in the next place we expect, that no old Claims which we disavow, or new Claims may be allowed of —

Brother:

We have now gone through this Matter, and we have shewn ourselves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably spare; we on our parts express our regard for him, & we hope for his favor in return — Our Words are strong and resolutions firm, and we expect that our requests will be complied with; in so much as we have generally complied with all that has been desired, as far as was consistant with our Existance —

A Belt

Sir —

644 Sir William then thanked them for what they had said, and assured them, that it should all be considered, and that he would meet them Tomorrow on these and other Subjects—

Then adjourned——

Wednesday Nov. ye 2d

The Day being very Rainey the Indians did not meet in Council—

Sir William Clothed a number of Chiefs and Chieftains of several Nations, and was this Day busy in preparing the Necessary Papers for the next Meeting——

P.M.

Sir William met the Mohawks and other Chiefs and endeavoured to persuade them to extend the Line more favourably to the West of New York, observing, that they could not agree to extend it further down the Wood Creek on the South side; that he expected they would let it run below the Canada Creek, on the North side of Wood Creek: but finding them determined, and that they were for closing it at the point of the last Purchase near the Mohock River, he told them he would stop at the mouth of—

Canada Creek and refer the remainder to His Majesties consideration.

Sir William then acquainted the Chiefs, that His Excellency the Comm^dr in Chief purposed to evacuate Fort Ontario, or to put it on the same footing with Fort Stanwix, as a Measure that would be agreeable to them, and, that as far any Forts ~~that~~ which it was necessary still to keep up, they could be no inconvenience to them.— They answered that they had nothing to complain of against the keeping up Ontario on the footing it was for some time past, nor would they make any difficulty about the others. Whilst they were civilly treated at them, and no encroachments made on their Lands: which Sir William promised should be duly attended to.—

Thursday Nov^r 3^d.

This day was partly employed in preparing the several Speeches, and the Deed of Cession—

P.M.—

A Deputation from the Aghquesaine Indians came to Sir William's quarters, accompanied by the Oneida Chiefs, whose interposition had been requested in order to accomodate the unhappy difference

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difference, which had gone such lengths in their Village, that their Priest and many of their People would be Murthered.—

A Belt—

Sir William answered them.

that he had been extreamly concerned to hear of that difference amongst themselves, that in consequence thereof he had directed Colonel Claus. the Deputy Agent for that quarter to inquire in to the particulars and to put a Stop to it— and that he now had the pleasure to inform them that agreeable to his Orders. the whole was happily determined before Colo. Claus. had left Montreal, which account gave them all great Satisfaction.

— A Belt—

Friday Nov. 4th—

At a Congress with the several ~~Indian~~ Nations present at ~~before~~ the last meeting

The Onondaga Speaker performed the ceremony of condolance for a loss sustained by the Oneidas, after which Sir William addressed the Several Nations—

Brothers,

after having duly considered your Speech and the agreement you have at length come into, I am pleased to find that you have so far dispatched business — Notwithstanding the severity of the approaching Season, and the distance which ~~some~~ many of us are from our Dwellings, I gave you all the time necessary to bring this weighty affair to a deliberate conclusion ——

Brothers, I am glad to find that you remember your old agreements so particularly, and I wish you may always observe them; and with that view, I should have been glad to have heard you confine your answer to my Belt for keeping the Roads open, to that subject alone, as a free intercourse between us is so necessary to you —

The promises formerly made you, of the happy change which would be produced by the Reduction of Canada, you have in many instances experienced, as far as it was in the power of his Majesties Servants; you likewise have had a considerable number of Traders amongst you, which has so far lowered the Prices of Goods, that several of them are become Bankrupts, & at many of the Posts, they are to be bought at as low rates as at our Town, notwithstanding the distance ~~that~~ and expence of Transportation. I am to inform you, that it has been judged adviseable by the Government to commit that part of Business, regarding the management of the Indian Trade, to the care and charge of the several Colonies, who, I make no doubt, will endeavour to do every thing they can for your Interest ——

—A Belt—

You have of late made several complaints on account of the ill behavior of some People on the Frontiers, those that regarded Pennsylvania I have reason to think I finally settled, and gave a handsome portion of their Bounty upon the Occasion: and in consequence of the information I gave the Governor of Virginia thereon, this Assembly passed several Votes, in your favor, which are now before me, whilst the Governor sent their assurance of their good faith and friendship for you, and of their intentions to prevent you from being ill treated ——

Here shewed and explained the Resolv of the House of Burgesses, likewise a Paper under the great Seal of the Province of Virginia, ~~[illegible]~~ Authorizing Sir William to give them these favorab assurances — and Proceeds ——

Brothers,

I hope all this will convince you that they are yo friends, and as further proof of it, the Gentlemen Commissioners from these Provinces, will on their return, take proper measures for your future good treatment, and for the due observance of the Boundary Line, by proper Laws for this purpose according to His Majesty's desire which I shall recommend to their remembrance.

A Belt

Brothers,

I am glad the Boundary is at length agreed upon; and as I have great reason to think it will be duly observed by the English, I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in your remembrance, to explain it fully to those that are absent, and to teach it to your Children.

This Boundary is intended to be lasting, but should it be found necessary by His Majesty or yourselves, to make any future additions or alterations, He will treat with you, by those who have the management of your affairs, and never permit any private applications: this I have received in command to tell you.

As to the several reservations you make in your Cessions to the King, and the other points you recommend, you may be assured, that His Majesty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit to him a Copy of our transactions at this place; and I may venture to assure you, that they will meet with all possible regard from a Prince of His Clemency and justice. and I now give you this Belt to strengthen, ratify and confirm the Boundary & all transactions necessary thereto.

A Belt

Brother,

The Speech which you addressed particularly to His Majesty shall be faithfully transmitted to Him, with the rest of your Proceedings. I have attended to the whole of it, and I persuad my-self that every reasonable article will be taken proper notice of, and that He will take such measures as ~~will~~ to Him, shall seem best for your benefit and for the rendering you justice. I likewise consider your good intentions towards the Traders who sustained the Losses, & your ~~own~~ desire to fulfill all your other engagements, as instances of your integrity. I wish that you may, on your parts, carefully remember and faithfully observe the Engagements you have now, as well as formerly, entered into with the English; and that you may every Day grow more sensible how much it is your Interest to do so. And I once more exhort you all to be strong and stedfast, to keep firm hold of the Covenant Chain, and never to give attention or credit to People, who, under the mask of friendship should come amongst you with stories that may tend to weaken your attachment to us, but to keep your Eyes stedfastly on those whose business ~~it is~~ and inclination it is to tell you Truth and make your minds easy.—

—A Belt—

Brothers the Shawanese and Delawares,

I now particularly address you, in that you live far to the Southward, and may at some times be disturbed by bad Men, who, taking advantage of your distance from us and the Heads of the Confederacy, may by Belts, Messages or stories invented to create mischief, impose on many of your People, and through their means mislead other Nations. I am not ignorant that this has happened, and I have good Intelligence that there are People who have been lately deceiving some of you with stories ~~and~~ of Revolutions in American affairs, and of French Fleets and Armies with which you have been so often deceived, that I wonder any of your People should credit them— Be assured, Brothers, that those who were able to Conquer Canada, and drive their Enemies out of their Country, will always have it in their Power to defeat their future projects.

ſhould they be weak enough to make any future attempts to regain what they lost I do therefore exhort you by this Belt, to pay no regard to ſuch deceivers in future, but continue to live peaceably, and let me know who they are, and from whence that attempt to impoſe upon you. I likewise desire you to remember all your engagements with the English, to observe the Treaty of Peace with the Cherokees, to ~~prevent~~ avoid any Irregularities on the frontiers, and pay due regard to the Boundary Line now made and to make all your People acquainted with it, and to keep the Roads & Waters open and free; whereby you will enjoy the benefits of Peace and Commerce, the esteem of the King of Great Britain and the friendship of all his Subjects; and I desire you will remember & often repeat my Words —

A Belt —

Brothers, the Indians of Canada.

With this Belt I recommend it to you to remember what has been done. - - — —

at all former Treaties, and to make the Same Public amongst all your People, on your Return to Canada: recommending it to them to continue to promote Peace, and to discountenance all evil reports and idle Stories which may be propagated by ignorant or bad men. and to communicate all usefull Intelligence to me from time to time, as a Proof of your regard for your Engagements. and a means of recommending yourselves to the esteem of the King and People of England. —— A Belt-

Brothers of the Several Nations assembled:

The Governor of New Jersey being called home by some urgent business, has desired me to inform you, that he cannot think of takeing leave of his Brethren, the Six Nations, without once more expressing the Happiness he has received from finding that they entertain such right sentiments of his Justice and that of the good People under his Government. He has the highest sense of the Value of the Name conferred on him, and doubts not but that future Governors and the Chief Men and Inhabitan of New Jersey will carefull to deserve so distinguished a Title among the Indian Nations as that of Sagorrihwhioughstha.

Doer of Justice—

The Governer has likewise requested me to remind you, that at a Treaty held at Easton in the Year 1758, the Delawares and other Indians who had any pretentions to Lands in New-Jersey, did, for a Valuable consideration, give a general Release for all the Lands in that Province, except such parts as were reserved by Law for the use of Indians who choose to live under the Protection of that Government. This was done in public Council in the presen of many of the Six Nations, and the Governor would therefo be glad, that at this Congress, (where are present so many Chiefs of the different Nations belonging to the Confederacy, and when a General Boundary line, between the Subjects of his Britannic Majesty in North America, & their Brethren the Indians, is to be settled) you would do the Province of New Jersey the Justice to ~~release~~ confirm the said release, by acknowledging in Public, that that Province, is entirely free from all Indian Claims, except as before mentioned. His Reason for this request is, that this ~~Letter~~ matter may be held in remembrance by all the Nations present, and by that means be more surely handed down to their posterity

A Belt.

Brothers

In Consequence of a belt I have just received from the Senecas, which I formerly gave them to bind them together, I do now think it highly necessary, with this Belt, to bind you all together — Recommending it to you all to avoid wandering, and to continue at your Several Villages, after the manner of your Ancestors — I do this principally for your own advantage, convinced that you will be weakend by Rambling, and that your Councils and Opinions, will be thereby disunited. Take therefore my advice, and do not suffer yourselves to be led away with imagenary Prospects of advantage by scattering, but continue by this belt in your several places of abode, following your commerce, and all Peaceable persuits —

A large black belt.

Brothers

The business of the Treaty being so far happily concluded it only Remains that you execute a deed of Ceſsion to his Majesty, and whatever else is neceſsary on this Occasion; after which, I shall deliver over to your People the large Presents together with the sum of Money the Amount, and value of which I have already explained to you. The Governors & Gentlemen Commiſsioners from the several governments are sensible of your good Conduct during the Treaty and I shall Recommend, what is neceſsary to them in your presence for its future security, and on the part of New York. I take upon myself to promise you that every thing neceſsary thereto, shall be recommended, and I make no doubt, agreed to by the Legislature of this Province, heartily wishing that the same, may on your parts be as Carefully observed, and that no disputes may hereafter arise. — concerning any part of the Ceſsion you have made or the Engagements you have entered into at this Time

Then

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Then Sir William addressed the Governor of New Jersey & the Commissioners

Gentlemen

Agreeable to his Majesty's intentions signified to me by the Secretary of State, and for the satisfaction of the several Nations here present. I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to your several Provinces to enact the most effectual laws for the due Observance of this Line, and the preventing all future intrusions, as the Acceptance thereof, and the reliance the Indians have on your Justice from the Assurances I gave them, on that head, have proved great Inducements to the settlement of the Line now Established, between the Colonies and them.

To this the Governor & Commissioners, answered, that nothing should be wanting on their parts to the obtaining such Security for the Boundary as was deemed necessary, on their return to their Respective Colonies —

Then Sir William at the desire of the Gentlemen Commissioners from Pensylvania, acquainted the Indians that they the Commissioners had a present ready to the amount of Two hundred Dollars to give in full Satisfaction of the Conestoga Lands which by the Death of that People, became vested in the Proprietors. That they freely gave that sum^t. as a proof of the Regard of that Province for them, and of their concern for the unhappy Fate of the Conestogas. Then Sir William told the Indians that as the Proprietaries did not know, whether they would chuse Money or goods for the addition of Land to Pensylvania, they were then unprovided, but that Sir William Johnson would be answerable for the speedy payment of the purchase; and would propose it to them either to be sent in Money on the Commissioners return, or in goods as speedy as possible, or to wait till the next Spring, by which time they could have goods better, and more for the same Money from England — which was submitted to their determination —

As it grew late Sir William dismissed the Indians till the next day, when they were to subscribe to the Deed of Cession and receive the Consideration

At night the Chiefs came to Sir William, and told him, that they had considered the Proposal, made by the Commissioners of Pensylvania, and preferred the receiving the purchase in Cash, as the speediest payment, which was agreed to, and Security given that the same should be paid in six weeks.

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six Weeks–

November 5th

The Present being placed in public view around the Buildings within the Fort early this Morning. the whole aſsembled in the Area to subscribe to the Deed, and Receive the Consideration.—

At a Congreſs with the Several Nations

Saturday November 5th

Present as before

The Speaker after repeating, what Sir William had said to them on the first Belt at the last Congreſs, said,

Brothers

We thank you for what you have said and we are hopefull that you will Observe your engagements as we mean to do, on our parts, but as this will in a great measure depend upon the Colonies. We now desire their Representatives here present. to do every thing for preserving these engagements, and keeping their People in good Order

A Belt.

Then Repeating what was said on the second belt. said

Brother

We thank you for the good advice you have given us, not to Listen to evil Reports or Lies—

Brother

We approve of your Caution, and we shall Observe it, and we shall from Time to Time give you the Earliest intelligence of any such report, and from—whence they come.

Then in Answer to Governor Franklin's Speech

A Belt.

Brother

We are glad to see that Governor Franklin is pleased, with our having bestowed, one of our own Names upon him, and are well pleased to hear you promised that he will be ready to do us Justice— We hope that all Future Governors will act the same part. We acknowledge that several of our Nations were witnesses to the Transaction at Easton and therefore Acquit that Province of any Demand, and we have only to desire him to follow your Example in his Conduct towards us, which will sufficiently recommend him, and his People to our Esteem—

A Belt.

Brother

The advice you gave us Yesterday to continue firm and united, and to live together as formerly, We think very Salutary and intended for our good. We are therefore determined to follow your advice, and shall lodge your Belt, at our Fire place at Onondaga to the end that all our Confederacy, may have recourse to it, and Act accordingly.

The Deed to his Majesty, That to the Proprietors of Pensylvania, with that to the Traders, being then laid on the Table, were executed in the Presence of the Governor Commissioners and the Rest of the Gentlemen

After which the Chiefs of each nation received the Cash which was piled on a Table for that purpose, and then proceeded to divide their goods amongst their People, which Occupied the Remainder of that day.

P. M. The Governor and Commissioners took leave and returned to their Respective provinces, and that Night Sir William took leave of the Chiefs recommending it to them to remember what had been then Transacted — and cautioning them against Committing any disorders at their De-

(parture

but to pack up their Goods and return home in peace and good order

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Sunday November the 6th

The Indians began to decamp, and Sir William set off on his return for Johnston Hall, where he arrived on the Ninth of that Month

(Signed) A True Copy examined by
G Johnson Deputy agent
as Secretary

Copy-

Proceedings at a Treaty held by Sir William Johnson Baronet, with the six nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas of Ohio, and other Dependent Tribes at Fort Stanwix in the Month of October and November 1768, for the Setlement of a Boundary Line between the Colonies and Indians pursuant to his Majesty's Orders.—

The time Appointed for the Indians to meet at Fort Stanwix being the 20th of September, Sir William Johnson Arrived there on the 19th accompanied by the Governor of new Jersey and several other Gentlemen, with 20 Boats loaded with the Goods intended for the presents to be made for the Cession of Lands to the King. The Commissioners from Virginia were Already there, and on the 25th arrived Lieut. Gov. Penn with Commissioners from Pennsylvania, & several other Gentlemen. The same day Messrs Wharton and Trent of Pennsylvania delivered in an Account of the Traders Losses in 1763, together with their powers of Attorney for Obtaining a Retribution in Lands, pursuant to an Article of the treaty of Peace in 1765.—

Several Indians came in, and Informed Sir William Johnson, that those of Susquehanna were near at hand, and gave him Sundry Intelligences.

On the 29th some Delawares Arrived from Muskingham, who left the Shawanese at Fort Pitt on their way to Fort Stanwix.

30th The Bounds between the Mohawks and Stockbridge Indians were Adjusted to Mutual Satisfaction, and the latter Returned home.

369 At the Beginning of October, there were 800 Indians Assembled, and Continued coming in daily, till after the treaty was Opened, the upper Nations still Remaining behind tho' evil Reports.

and Belts sent amongst them, Sir William dispatched messengers to hasten them, and held several Congresses with those on the Spot, antecedent to the treaty for Adjusting Differences and preparing them to enter heartily upon Business on the Arrival of the rest.

On the 15th of October Govr Penn urged by the Affairs of his Province, set off for Philadelphia, leaving Behind as Commissioners Richd Peters and Tilghman—

By the 22d there were 2,200 Indians Collected, and several large Parties coming in the next day, amongst whom were all the Chiefs of the upper Nations; Sir William Johnson Prepared to open the Congress on the 24th:

At a treaty held with the six Nations, Shawanese Delawares, Senecas of Ohio & Dependents &c. opened at Fort Stanwix on Monday the 24th of October 1768 —

Present

Hon Sir William Johnson Bart Superintendant
His Excy Wm Franklin Esqr Govr of New Jersey
Thomas Walker Esqr Commr from the Colony of Virginia
Hon Fredk Smith Ch: Justice of New Jersey
Richd Peters & James Tilghman Commrs from the Province of Penna
George Croghan } Esqrs Dep. Agents of Indian Affairs
Daniel Claus }
Guy Johnson Esqr Dep. Agent, as Secretary.
with Sundry Gentlemen from different Colonies
John Butler Esqr }
Mr Andrew Montour } Interpreters
Philip Philips }

Indian Chiefs Present

Mohawks	Onondagas	Senecas
Abraham	The Bunt	Gaustrax
Kanadagaya	Tewaniet	Odengot
Hendrick	Diaquanda	&c. &c. &c.
Aroghiadecka	Teiwashughkti	
Tayenquerigoa	&c. &c. &c. &c.	
Tobarihoga		
Onohario &c. &c. &c.		

Oneidas
Ganaghquieson
Nicholasera
Tenoghsis
Gajuhota
Tagawaron
&c. &c. &c.

Cajugas
Tagaaia
Skanarady
Atrawawana
&c. &c. &c.

Shawanese
Benevissica

Tuscaroras
Saquaresera
Kanigot
Tyagawehe
&c. &c. &c.

Delewares
Kilbuck
Turtleheart

Mingoes of Ohio

The whole being setled, Mr Walker delivered his Power, as Commrn from Virginia, to Sir William Johnson, which was in the words following—

John Blair Esqr President of his Majestys Council & Commander in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virginia, to Thos Walker Esqr

By virtue of the Power and Authority to me Committed as President of his Majestys Council & Commander in Chief in and over this Colony and Dominion of Virginia, I do hereby Appoint you, the said Thomas Walker to be Commissioner of Virginia, to Settle a Boundary Line between this Colony, and the Colonies of Pennsylvania & Maryland and the Several Nations of Indians concerned. You are Required to Attend at a Congress to be held for that purpose under the Direction of Sir William Johnson, agreable to his Majestys Instructions, when you are to pay due Regard to the Interest of his Majesty and such Instructions as you shall receive from me. Given under my hand & Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg this 17th of June & in the 8th Year of his Majestys Reign, A D. 1768.

John Blair—

Messrs Peters & Tilghman being likewise Admitted as Commrs for Pennsylvania, Sir William then by Abraham, Chief of the Mohawks addressed the Indians as Follows.—

Brethren

I take you by the hand and heartily bid you all welcome to this place, where I have kindled a Council Fire for affairs of importance. The Governr of New Jersey. and the Commandrs of Virginia and Pennsa do likewise welcome you here. Lieut Govr Penn came hither to meet you, and waited a considerable time, but was at length by business obliged to return home, leaving these Gentn here as Commissrs on behalf of Pennsya—

Both the Govern.rs and Gentlemen Commissioners as well as myself having waited here a Month to no purpose, began to be impatient; nevertheless, you see, that their desire to meet you prevailed over all other considerations, and induced them to stay. I hope therefore, that you are now come fully prepared, and with hearts well inclined to the great business for which ~~you~~ we have convened; and in order to prepare you the better for this purpose, I do now, agreeable to the ancient custom established by our forefathers, proceed to the ceremony of condolence usual on these Occasions. ———

And first: With this string of Wampum I do, on behalf of his Majesty and all his Subjects, wipe away the Tears from your Eyes which you are constantly shedding for your late dead Chiefs and restore your sight that so you may look chearfully at your Brethren, who are come from several of the Provinces to attend this general Congress ordered by his Majesty to be held by me in order to settle some necessary points between them and you. With this String I clear the passage to your Hearts, that you may think peacefully and candidly on the several Subjects which during this Congress will be treated of as well as to remove all sorrow and uneasiness from you.

With this last String I wipe away the Blood of your Friends from all your Beds, that you may on your return rest with Peace and comfort on them — Gave the 3 Strings ———

Brethren,

I am greatly concerned for the many losses you have sustained in your several Nations since our last meeting, and sincerely condole with you for them all — 3, a Belt —

Brethren

With this Belt I light up anew your several Council fires, that the Smoke still ascending may upon all Occasions let com [illegible] of them and consult on the several matters which may come before them — 2 a Belt ———

Brethren

As I have by the former Belt kindled up your

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several Council Fires, I do now by this Belt desire, that you the Sachems & Councillors will duly assemble, when the affairs of your Nations require it, and ~~that~~ then zealously apply your selves to every measure, which may tend to your Peace and Interest —

— 3 a Belt —

Brethren —

With this Belt I dispell the darkness which for some time past hath overspread your several Countries, by reason of your many and great losses, and now heartily wish you may enjoy a serene clear Sky, so that you may be able to see your Brethren from the Sun rising to the Sun setting —

— 4. a Belt —

Brethren,

As I would deal with all people in their own way, and that your Ancestors have from the earliest time directed, and recommended the observation of a sett of Rules, which they laid down for you to follow; I do now agreeable to that custom take of the clearest Water, and therewith cleanse your insides from all filth and every thing which has given you concern —

— 5. a Belt —

Brethren,

I must desire that your Sachems and Councillors will as occasions may require consult with the Chieftains of your young Men, as they are in general Men of Sense and experience, & your Chieftains and Warriors to pay a due regard to your Sachems and Councillors, whose sage advice will seldom or never be amiss — 6 a Belt —

Brethren. In performing this ceremoney I cannot omit this necessary part, which is, that as there is but two Council Fires for your Confederacy the one at my House, the other at Onandaga, I must desire you will always be ready to attend one of them when called upon, by which means business will, I hope, always be attended and properly carried on for our mutual Interest, and this I earnestly recommend to you all —

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7. a Belt.

Brethern,

I must also advise you to be unanimous amongst yourselves & Reside in your Respective Countries, & not think of Scattering or Settling amongst other Nations, as has been too much the practice for some years past to the great weakening of your Confederacy,

2. a Belt.

Brethern

I give you a Pouch with a String of Wampum in it which you are to make use of, when you hear of the loss of any of the Confederacy and use up on such Occasions without Delay, in order to Condole for the same, & remove the Concern thereby occasioned. —

3 Strings of Wampum

Brethern.

I now Supply you with a Torch or Candle, which you are to travel with by Night, upon any extraordinary Emergency, such as the Approach of an Enemy, in order to Communicate the News with the utmost Despatch.

3 Strings —

The Nations gave the Yo-hah at the Proper Place and the Ceremony of Condolence ended, Adjourned till next day. —

At a Congress with the several Nations on Tuesday the 25th of October. —

— Present as Before —

Canaghquieson, Chief of Oneida Stood up, and Addressing all present, Observed, that the several American Governors had Indian Names, by which they were known to the Indians, the Govr. of New Jersey excepted, That he therefore thought it Necessary to Compliment him with a Name, which he did by bestowing his own Name upon him, on which his Excy Governor Franklin shook him by the hand, and Returned him thanks. Then Canaghquieson proceeded to answer the Ceremony of Condolence as follows. —

Brother. —

We Congratulate you the Governor and the rest of the Gentlemen, on your safe Arrival at this Place, where we are heartily Glad to meet you, Then, after Repeating what Sr. William had said on the first

String

Strings yesterday, he said, that they did on their parts wipe away the tears which their Brethren the English were Shedding for their Loſses, as also the Blood of their Friends from their Seats, Cleansing their hearts, that they might be able to Attend the Important Affairs which were to be Transacted.—

Gave 3 Strings.—

Then Repeated all that Sir William had said on the six black belts given at the Condolence, for all which he returned thanks, and said.—

Brother.

We are much Concerned at the Loſses you have met with since our last Congreſs, & we sincerely Condole with you upon the occasion of them all.

A Belt of 9 Rows.

Brother

We thank you for Rekindling our several Council-Fires, whereby we are Enabled to Proceed to Buſineſs as Formerly, and we shall endeavour to render our Meetings usefull to the publick.

A Belt.—

Brother

We thank you for the advice you give us to Aſsemble duly when the Public Affairs Require it, & Aſsure you, that we will direct our Thoughts to the Maintenance of Peace and Good order.—

A Belt.—

Brother.—

We are much obliged to you for dispelling the darkneſs that Surrounded our Several Nations on Account of our Many Loſses. This we take very kindly of you, as we were in great heavineſs for some time past, and all our Nations Join in thanking you, and performing the same on their parts.—

A Belt—

Brother

We all expreſs our thanks to you for the Remembrance of our Antient Ceremonies. We Consider them as the Cement of our Union, And as you have Cleansed us with Water, we do in like manner take of the Clearest running Stream, & wash your Inside thoroughly therewith, cleansing you from all Impurities.—

A Belt.—

Brother.—

We Esteem the Advice you have given our Chiefs to consult the Young Men, as occasion may Require, and your Directions, that they should on their parts pay due Regard to us, & we shall observe whatever you have Recommended to us.

A Belt.—

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Brother

We are Sensible, that we have but two great Council-Fires the one at your house the other at Onondaga, We shall always be ready to attend at either for the Public Good, and we hope, that you will continue to be ready to meet us often, as the General Peace Requires it.—

A Belt.—

Brother

We give you thanks for Recommending Unanimity to us. We know, that our living together is necessary to our Happiness, and that it gives us Strength. We will follow your Advice, and we Recommend it to the English to be unanimous in all good Works.

A Belt.—

Brother.—

We are happy to find you so observant of our Antient Customs that you give us a String in a Pouch to make use of, when we have occasion to communicate our Losses, and Condole for them. We Request you will be equally observant of these Matters, that so our Grief may be timely and Properly Removed.

A Belt

Brother.—

We also give you many thanks for Supplying us with a Torch to travel with on Emergencies. We Assure you, that we shall make Proper use of it, & Communicate every necessary Intelligence to you. All the six Nations with the Shawanese, Delawares & all their Dependants as far as the Great Plains of Sioto give thanks for your Good Words, which were a Cordial to them, and they all Request you will continue in the same Good Sentiments.—

3 Strings.—

The Ceremony of Condolence being Ended, Sir William gave them a Short Exhortation, after which the Chiefs arose, and Shook hands with Governor Franklin, and Canaghquieson addressing him said, that as he had given him his own Name, he hoped that he would endeavour to acquire as much Reputation with it amongst the People as he had done. The Governor Returned them many Thanks.

— Then Adjourned till the day Following.—

At a Congress — Wednesday October 26th.—

Present — as before —

Canaghquieson Stood up and said that the six Nations, not being satisfied with his having given his own Name to Governor Franklin, had met upon it and in testimony of their Sense of him and his Peoples Justice in Causing the Murtherers of some Indians to be put to death within his Government, did now Confer upon him the Name of Sagorighwiyoghsta, or the great Arbiter or Door of Justice, wishing that he and the People of his Government might Continue to act with the same Justice they had hitherto done. Whereupon Governor Franklin returned them thanks for the Favour, and Aſsured them, both himself and the People of his Government would upon all occasions manifest their Esteem for the Indians, & their Inclination to do them Justice.

Then Sir William Addreſsed them —

Brethren

We have now Mutually performed the Ceremony of Condolence, as a Proof of the regard we have for the Customs of our Ancestors, and of the Concern we feel for each others Loſses. I think it highly neceſsary in the next Place, that we farther Strengthen the Union between us, and with that view, I do therefore by this Belt, in the Name of your Father the great King of England, and in Behalf of all his American Subjects, renew and Confirm the Covenant-Chain Subsisting between us, Strengthening it, and Rubbing off any rust which it may have Contracted, that it may Appear bright to all Nations, as a Proof of our love and Friendship; and I hope, that all of you, sensible of the Advantage of this Union, will, after the Example of the English, have it always before you, & keep it fast, that it may Remain firm and unshaken so long as Graſs shall grow or Waters run.

Belt of the Covenant Chain 15 Rows, with human Figures at each End

Brethren —

I Persuade myself, that you are all sensible of the Benefits which Result from our Strict union, & that having it always before your Eyes, you will be carefull in Preserving it. This will Protect you from all Dangers, & Secure to you the Bleſsings of Peace, & the Advantages of Commerce with a People able to Supply all your Wants, And as this is a Consideration of much Importance which depends on the Friendship Subsisting between us, & a free, open, & safe Communication for all our People to you, I do now by this belt clear the Rivers and Paths throughout our Respective Countries of all Obstructions, Removing Trees out of our Creeks, & Log Briars, and Rubbish out of our Roads, that our Canoes may paſs along without danger, & that our People may travel freely and Securely by night or by day without any risk or Impediment whatsoever; And I Recommend it to yo all to Contribute to this Good Work, and to Aſsist in keeping it free and ope to the latest Posterity.

A Large Belt. —

Brethern

Harken to me, who have good words to Speak to you, such as are for the Benefit of your whole Confederacy, & of your Children yet unborn—

You all remember, that three years ago I signified to you His Majesty's Desire to Establish a Boundary Line between his People and Yours, & that we then agreed together, how some part of that Line should run, whenever the same came to be settled—

You all I am hopefull, recollect the reasons I then gave you for making such a Boundary; nevertheless I shall again Repeat them. You know, Brethern that the Encroachments upon your Lands have been always one of your principal ~~Complaints~~ Subjects of Complaint, & that so far as it could be done Endeavours have not been wanting for your obtaining Redress. But it was a difficult Task, & generally unsuccessfull, for Altho' the Provinces have bounds between each other, there are no certain Bounds between them and you, and thereby not only several of our People Ignorant in Indian Affairs have Advanced too far into your Country, but also many of your own people through the want of such a Line have been deceived in the Sales they have made, or in the Limits they have set to our Respective Claims.— This, Brethern is a sad Case, which has frequently given us much Trouble, and turned many of your heads; but it is likely to Continue so, untill some Bounds are agreed to, fixed upon, and made public between us.— The great- the Good King of England, my Master whose Friendship and tender Regard for your Interests I wish you may ever hold in Remembrance, has, amongst other Instances of his Goodness, after long Deliberation, on some Means for your Relief, and for Preventing further disputes concerning Lands, at length resolved upon fixing a General Boundary Line, between his Subjects and you, and that, in such a Manner as shall be most agreeable to you; in Consequence of which I have Received his Royal Commands to call you together for the establishment thereof, & after Conferring with the Governments interested hereupon, you now see before you the Governor of the Jerseys, the Commissioners ~~of Virginia~~ on behalf of Assaregoa, Governor of Virginia, and Commrs. from Pennsylvania, in order to give you the Strongest Assurances on behalf of their respective Governments

&

of their Resolutions to pay due Regard to what shall be now Entered into; the Presence of so many great men will give a Sanction to the Transactio and cause the same to be known as far as the English name extends. — His Majesty has directed me to give you a handsome Proof of his Generosity Proportioned to the Nature and extent of what Lands shall fall to him. — Upon the whole I hope, that your Deliberations will be unanimous, and your Resolutions such as his Majesty may consider as Proofs of your Gratitude for all his Favours. —

A fine new Belt. —

The Importance of this Affair now before us requires the most Serious Attention; I will not Burthen you with any other Subject untill this is generally Settled; and therefore we shall adjourn, that you may have time to think of it, and come fully Prepared to give an agreeable Answer. —

Then Abraham, Chief of the Mohawks after Repeating what Sir William had said, Addreſsed him,

Brother.

We give you thanks for what you have said to us at this time, it is a Weighty Affair, and we shall agreeable to your desire, take it into our most serious Consideration. We are Glad, that so many Great Men are Aſsembled to bear Witneſs of the Transaction: And we are now Resolved to Retire and Consult on a proper Answer to be given to all you have said, and, so soon as we have Agreed upon it, We shall give you notice, that we may again Aſsemble and make it known to you; And we are all much Obliged to you, that you have directed us to Attend to this great Affair alone at this time, that our minds might not be burthened or diverted from it by Attending to any thing else —

Then Canaghquieson addreſsed the whole, and desired, that the several Nations might look towards the Onondagas, who would Appoint them a time & place for taking the Matter into Consideration. — after which Adjourned. —

P. M.

Sir William Met the Nanticokes with Capt Ogden. And

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and Explained to them the Affair of the sale of their Lands, of which they Approved, as well as the price which was 666 Dollars and two thirds. Mr. Ogden then Delivered an Account of his Expences, which Amounted to £100.9.9. Currency, so that a Ballance of 415 Dollars, or £166.2.3 Currency remains due by said Ogden; which he is to pay to the Chief of the Nanticokes, as soon as may be; and then they are to Empower him to dispose of the Remainder of their Land in Maryland. —

Thursday 27th

Delaquande, Chieftan of the Onondagas, with 80 Arrived and came immediately to Sir William's Quarters to pay him the usual Compliments, which having Returned, he ordered them paint, pipes, Tobacco, and a Dram Around, and dismissed them —

Friday 28th

The Weather being Cold, Sir William cloathed the old Chiefs of every Nation, for which they Returned many thanks and told them that he now Enabled them to meet and consider of the great affair before them with pleasure, and Assured him, that they would indeavour to do every thing for the best, and that with the utmost expedition. They told Sir William, that they were Yesterday Employed in hearing News brought them from the Shawanese, and Receiving their Belts; that this day they would take into Consideration the Boundary Line, and seriously deliberate thereon, as they were determined to make it binding. —

At a Congress with the several Nations
on Friday the 28th day of October 1768. —

— Present as before. —

The Indians Continued in Private Council till 4 P.M. when they sent to let Sir Wm know, that they would be Glad to speak with him, — being all seated, — the Speaker Addressed Sir William —

Brother

We have been for some time deliberating on what you said concerning a Line between the English and us, and we are sensible it would be for our mutual advantage, if it were not transgressed, but daily Experience teaches us, that we cannot have any great Dependance on the white people, and that they will Forget their Agreement for the sake of our Lands. — However you have said so much to us upon it that we are willing to believe more Favourably in this case. —

Brother —

You remember, when we Spoke last concerning this Boundary Line, that we did not agree about the way it should run from Owegy. — This is a Point, that must now be settled; for to what Purpose would it be to draw a Line between us and the Country of Virginia and Pennsylvania, whilst the way to our towns lay open. — We would therefore know, what you intend to Propose as a Boundary to the Northward, that we take it into Consideration, and we shall be Glad that you explain it fully to us, that no mistake may be made on either side. — To which Sir William Answered,

Brothers,

I have Attended to what you say, and do admitt, that it is reasonable the Line should be closed, and I Persuade myself that his Majesty will Approve of it.

All these things I had in Consideration before, and I recommended the Line to you Generally at first according to your own Practice as an Introduction to the rest, and in order to render the whole clear and Plain to you, I have prepared a Map on which the Country is drawn Large and plain, which will enable us both to Judge better of these Matters. I would therefore recommend it to you to send the Chiefs of each Nation to my Quarters, where I shall lay the Map before them and Confer with them upon it. —

The Speaker then thanked Sir William for what he had said, which they all greatly Approved of; in Consequence of which the Chiefs of each Nation came soon after to his Quarters, when Sir William laid a Map on the Table, and, after explaining to them the Nature 375 of his orders and the desires of Government, he Spoke as Follows. —

Brothers

Here is the Map of which I spoke to you, where all that

Country which is the Subject of our Meeting, is faithfully laid down — The Line here described, between the Kanhawa River and Owegy was what we Spoke about — The King has not fixed upon any particular place to Continue it to. — It therefore remains for me to obtain a Continuation of that Line, which will be secure to you and advantageous to us, on which Subject we now met. — I have likewise to observe to you, that the piece of Land in the Forks of Susquehanna is very much desired by the Commissioners from Pennsylvania, and would be more Advantageous to them to you, Besides, as it is or will be soon partly Surrounded by Settlements it will be a difficult Matter to get any people to go far to the Northward, and leave such Land as it were behind them —

I would therefore Propose the Bounds from Fort Pitt be Continued up to the Ohio to Moghulbughkitum Creek, thence up that Creek, and along the eight Mile carrying Place to the West branch of Susquehanna, thence along that River to the Allegany Ridge, thence along that Ridge of Mountains to the Cayuga Branch, and down the same to the great East Branch of Susquehanna; from thence up that east Branch to Owegy, from whence it can run eastward to the Delaware River, which is very near it at that place; And for that part of this Additional Cession, which will fall to Mr. Penn, You will receive a Large and handsome Consideration over and Besides His Majesty's Royal Bounty. — And as to the Continuation of that Line from the Delaware so as to close it, I must desire to hear what Yourselves think, and I expect your Resolutions will be Advantageous to us, and that you will make Proper Allowance for the Increase of our People, whereby you will Recommend Yourselves to the King, and become so Pleasing to his Subjects, that it will greatly Contribute to the due Observance of the Boundary Line. —

To which the Speaker made the following Answer.

Brother.

We have hearkened to all that you said and we thank you for your advice which we believe is well intended — But this is a great Cession of Land which will require much care and Consideration, and therefore we shall defer the consideration of it till Tomorrow —

Brother.

Before we answer you about the continuation of the line, we must say something concerning to you about the extent of it to the Southward, which we find is no farther than the Kanhawa River — Now Brother, you, who know all our affairs, must be sensible that our Rights go much further to the Southward, and that we have a very good and clear Title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee River, which we cannot allow to be the Right of any other Indians without doing ~~our~~ wrong to our Posterity, and acting unworthy those Warriors who fought and Conquered it — We therefore expect this our Right will be confirmed —

Brother,

We are now to Speak about continuing the Line as you said from Delaware, so as to close it, and recommend it to us to give you plenty for the People — We were formerly generous and gave the white-People in many places Lands when they were too poor to Buy them. We have of late had bad returns. Never theless we would still act generously and mean to do as much as we can without ruining our Children —

Brother. You know that the Country from Owegy quite to Oswego is full of our Towns and Villages, and that it is very dear to us, so that we can't be expected to part with what lies at our Doors. — Besides, your People are come already too close to us. We therefore think that the line should run up the Delaware to the Swamp, and from that run across to the Governors (Cosby's) Land, and then go away to Lake George, which we cannot but think a fair Offer —

To which Sir William Answer'd

Brother,

I have heard what you said, and shall answer it. In the first place I acknowledge to have heard of your claim to the Southward before this time. The King does not deny your Claims —

Claims —

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He is not thoroughly acquainted with the exact extent of them, and finding that they may be liable to ſome diſpute with the Southern Indians, he, being an Enemy to ſtrife, he directed the Line to be run in the manner he thought least liable to it. But of this I ſhall take further notice to you, having now to Speak to you in answer to the Course you have proposed for continuing the Line from Delaware.

Brothers I know very well how you are situated, and it is not his Majesty's intention to disturb you therein, at the ſame-time you ſhould consider what is reasonable on your parts, and that the Lands are even Patented farther than you propose the Line, and that the more People are confined, the more readily will they transgress the Bounds, so that I must desire you to think better of it, and Speak more favourably at our next meeting, till when I ſhall propose nothing farther, as I could not consistently propose any other Line than ſuch as would bring to or near Lake Ontario. ——

They then withdrew taking a Map with them in order to consider the affair in private ——

At night Sir William had a private conference with the Chiefs of the most influence, with whom he made use of every argument to bring matters to a favourable Iſsue.

Saturday October the 29th

The Indians continued in Council all the forenoon, the Chiefs having given the Belts to the Warriors for their opinion concerning the Boundary, ſeveral of the Indians, particularly the Oneidas, gave great obstruction to the buſineſs, and Sir William heard, that a Clergyman sent by Mr. Wheelock from New England, who had delivered him a Memorial on the Eleventh instant. "praying that the Line might not be extended far North or West; but the Lands reserved for the purposes of Religion" was very busy amongst the Indians for that purpose. Information was likewise given to Sir William this morning, that this Clergyman, had, in conversation with Col.o Fitch, M.r Peters Jun.r and others, told them, that he had done what he could to oppose the Cession of Territory and would continue to obstruct it to the utmost of his power, and that he had shew'd the Indians the folly of giving up their Lands, and cautioned them against it before he left Oneida. ——

Sir William this Day Cloathed several of the Chiefs, with whom he had several conferences; the majority of them continued in Council together to consider farther on the Speeches made to them; in the afternoon the Onondaga and Mohock Chiefs with several others waited on Sir William with a Meſsage from the whole, importing, that as it was a very weighty and interesting affair, it required ſome farther consideration. They therefore requested, that he and the Gentlemen with him would wait with patience untill monday morning, when they hop'd to be able to give an Answer —— Sir William told them, that he was realy become very impatient through the delays which had been given to buſineſs, that the security of their Lands depended upon their dispatch, and the freedom of the Ceſsion — That he would however wait till Monday; when he hoped to hear from them, ſome thing that might make up for their delays —

At night several of the Chiefs came to Sir William's Quarters to let him know the purport of Intelligence and Belts rec.d from the Shawanese, which was, that, according to the old agreement subsisting between the several Indian Nations, the were all to unite & attack the English so soon as the latter became formidable to them; that several of the Nations to the South and West, greatly alarm'd at the power and encrease of the English, and irritated at the ill-treatment they had met with, had express'd a desire to meet the rest to deliberate on what was to be done. That the Spaniards and French had for a long time urged them to take up arms, and given them repeated assurances of a powerfull assistance. That they had now called them to a meeting at the Missisipi, near the mouth of the Ohio, for that purpose. That they had sent many Belts among the Indians, a great part of whom were just ready to setout when Sr. William's Message came to them; and that the waited the event of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix before they would come to any farther Resolutions, with a variety of other particulars all tending to corroborate the former Intelligence rec.d by Sr. William Johnston.

In the Morning the Indians again met in Council, when the Warriors came and laid before their Sachims the result of their deliberations yesterday concerning the northern part of the line, who directed four of their Sachims Viz.t Tyarawante — Ganaquieson — Tieransera & Togawason to wait on Sr. William, and communicate the same, which was, that the Line should run from Oriscanny to

Tiendarhari

Tianderhah, and down that River to the Susquehana, thence in a streight line to the Hills and so to the Delaware Branch, and down the same to Owegy, thence down the Susquehana to Shamokin, and so along the West Branch of that River to Kittaning, declaring they would not part with any Lands to the Westward of Ouicany or down towards Wioming or the great Island, as they reserved that part of the Country for their dependents ——

But Sr William finding, that some busy persons had been alarming those Nations most immediately affected by the Line, and that many others could be induced to settle it more advantageously, he in a long and warm Speech to the Chiefs, shewed them, that the line was not proposed to injure them, but that for a handsome consideration it was intended to obtain a Cession of as much Lands as would give the People room on the frontiers, ascertaining the Boundary at the same time between them that by the help of proper Laws it would not be liable to intrusion — That the Line proposed at Ouicany interfered with a Patent granted above Sixty Years ago, now in possession of some Gentlemen at New York, the Indian Deed for which, he had before shewn them. That these Gentlemen, and all others concerned, would have reason to blame him for agreeing to Lines so injurious to their Rights — and that the continuance of a Line from thence, in the Manner that they proposed would in many places approach so near to our Settlements, as to render its duration very uncertain from the great ~~[illegible]~~ increase of our People. whereas, by giving them more room, the Boundary would be so well known and secured by Laws, before there would be occasion to Invade it. that People would act with extream caution and rather go to unsettled parts than attempt to transgress an agreement so well defended — That it had been long in agitation, and was now according to their own desire ordered by his Majesty to be settled, as the surest means of putting an end to Land disputes, and that if they rejected this Opportunity now offered them, or drew the Line so as to interfere with Grants, or approach almost to our settlements, he could not see that anything more effectual could thereafter be proposed for preventing Encroachments and the Crown after being already at a very heavy Expence on this Occasion, must find its good intentions and reasonable proposals totally defeated. He therefore recommended it to them to consider this point farther, and as his Majesties Bounty, or that of the Colonys would be proportioned to the extent of their Cession — a Rule which he should observe upon this Occasion — He hoped for a more favourable answer, as it would be more for their immediate advantage, and would tend to the better observance of the Line hereafter. ——

After these and many other arguments and fair explaining the several Courses laid down on the Draft, they agreed to take the Map back to their Council Hall for farther consideration, promising to use their Interest with the others for a more favourable Line, then withdrew — Sr William assuring them at parting, that they should be particularly rewarded for their services, or endeavours to shew the Indians the reasonableness of the requisition — At Night Tagawaron returned with the Map to Sr William, inform'd him, that they were then debating on the Subject, but much divided in oppinion, and added that he thought his Nation disagreeably circumstanced, the rest having thrown so much of the transaction to the Northward on their Hands, nevertheless he would ~~[illegible]~~ do all he Could to obtain a more favorable Settlement.

After which Sr Wm had many other Private conferences [illegible] which Occupied a great Part of the Night. In particular, Six Chiefs of the Oneidas came to him at Nine of the Clock at Night, said, they very much doubted the validity of the Purchase above recited; but through Sr Williams Solicitations, and to shew their good disposition towards compleating the work in hand. they would agree that the line should run from the Susquehanna North across at Fort Newport near Fort Stanwix — where the Boats are ~~Building~~ Launched & from thence to the Northwest corner of the Purchase made for Lord Holland & others — Sir William thank'd them for the amendments, but told them that he could not think it would answer, that it did not even include the carrying Place, and therefore desired them again to consider the matter, and that if they could extend it much farther up to the Westward without any sensible inconvenience, he expected they would do so, for which their trouble over and besides the rest, should have five Hundred Dollars and a handsome present for each of the Chiefs — They promised to use their best endeavours for that purpose and withdrew ——

Monday October 31st

At 10 A.M. The Oneidas again returned to Sir William's Quarters and told him that their People positively refused to agree to any other Line than they had proposed the last Night, and that as game began to grow scarce in their Neighbourhood, they had come to a Resolution to keep the carrying place to the Canada Creek in their Hands, as by keeping Horses & Carriages there as they proposed to do in future, to carry over the Traders goods, they might earn something for the support of their Families. — Sir William Answered, that he thought somewhat extraordinary that they should enter into such a Resolution on the sudden, having totally neglected carrying Goods for so many Years. That if they gave it up, they might still Reap benefits from a free Road open to all, providing they had Horses and Carriages as reasonable as other People, but that their keeping it to themselves would occasion many Disputes between them and the white people, which his Majesty was so very desirous of preventing, and had fallen upon the Boundary as the means of doing so. —

that they should not stop at what was but a trifle to them, though so advantageous and necessary to the English, and that he wished they would act so to shew their love and respect for the King and their friendship for his subjects — That the Governor and People of New York had reason to expect much more from them, and that they had left it to him to urge these matters to them, as thinking ~~Sending~~ Commissioners unnecessary when he was to conduct the Congress. He hoped that this would be a farther consideration, and desired them to act a part proper on the Occasion.

They thereupon withdrew to consult further upon it. — They shortly after returned and said, that Sir William had been so desirous to have the Bounds farther extended, the last and only thing they could say was, that, provided they were allowed an equal share of the carrying Place with the English, and to be paid Six hundred Dollars to the Tribes, over and above the several Fees which were given in private, they should extend this Line to Canada Creek, Sir William finding it best not to urge this matter farther, told them that he acquiesced for the present, leaving it to be confirmed or rejected by His Majesty — They answered that they conceded and unanimously resolved that whatever Boundary line was now agreed to should be forever binding and conclusive on both sides — that no Province should on any pretence invade the Line, and that whatever transaction might thereafter be necessary should be with the King, or those by him directed to Treat with them —

A Messenger then arrived to call them to attend the consultation about the rest of the Line —

At night Canaquieson came to inform Sir William that they had further considered the general Subject of the Line, and would send a Chief and Warrior from each Nation with their final Resolves which they would deliver in Public the next day. They accordingly came to Sir William's quarters, when Sir William told them, he hoped they were now come with such an Answer as would be pleasing to all Parties — The Map being then laid before them, they said, that what they had now to say was the final Resolution of all the Nations; then said, at the same time tracing it on the Map, that they would, agreeable to their just Claims, begin the Line at the Mouth of the Cherokee River then go along to the South East ſide of the Ohio, to Kittanning, from thence to the head of the West Branch of the Suſquehanna, thence down the ſame to Bald Eagle Creek, thence acroſs the River at Cradeghto Creek below the great Iſland; thence by a Straight line to Burnets Hills, along the ſame to the Mouth of awanda Creek. on the West side of the East Branch of Suſquehanna then up the Stream thereof to Owegy, thence Eastward to the Delaware River, thence up the Stream thereof till they come oppoſite to the Mouth of Tianaderah Creek, emptying in to Suſquehanna, thence up the West ſide of Tianaderah to the head of its Westerly Branch and from thence to the Mouth of Canada Creek on Wood Creek — this they delivered as their final determination, ſubject to ſeveral conditions for the securing of their Poſseſsions and Engagements entered into; and for that part which would fall in to Mr Penns Government, they insisted on having 10.000 Dollars — Sir William told them he would take the Matter in to consideration, and would aſsemble all Tomorrow, ——

and when they parted, conferred with the Commissioners of Pennsylvania concerning the same, who approved it and agreed to the consideration on behalf of the Proprietors.

At a general Congress with the several Nations at Fort Stanwix Tuesday November the 1st 1768 —

Present as at the former Meetings —

Being all seated, they desired to know whether Sir William was prepared to hear them and on being answered in the Affirmative, the Speaker stood up and spoke as follows —

Brother,

We remember that on our first meeting with you, when you came with your Ship, we kindly received you, entertained you, entered into an Alliance with you; though we were then great and numerous, and your People inconsiderable and weak; and we know that we entered into a Covenant Chain of Bark with you and fastened your Ship therewith, but being apprehensive the Bark would break, and your Ship be lost, we made one of Iron and held it fast that it ſhould not ſlip from us; but perceiving the former Chain was liable to rust, we made a Silver Chain to guard against it. Then, Brother, you arose, renewed that Chain which began to look dull, and have for many Years taken care of our Affairs by the Command of the great King, and you, by your Labours, have polished that Chain, so that it has looked bright and has become known to all Nations; for all which we ſhall ever regard you, and we are thankfull to you, in that you have taken such care of these great Affairs, of which are allways mindful and we do now on our parts renew and Strengthen the Covenant Chain, by which we will abide so long as you ſhall preſerve it strong and bright on your parts—

— A Belt—

Brother,

We are glad that you have opened the Rivers and cleared the Roads, as it is so neceſsary for us both. We were promised, that when the War was over we ſhould have Trade in plenty.

Goods

See continuation ff. 637-673.

J. McKitting

Proceedings
at a
Treaty
held by Sir Wm Johnson Baronet

With the "Six Nations"
at
Fort Stanwix

October & November
1768.

For the settlement of a Boundary line
between the Colonies & Indians
pursuant to His Majesty's
Orders

(Copy)

Proceedings at a Treaty held by Sir William Johnson, Baronet, with the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas of Ohio, and other dependent Tribes at Fort Stanwix in the Months of October and November 1768 for the Settlement of a Boundary Line between the Colonies and Indians pursuant to His Majesty's Orders.

The Time appointed for the India to meet at Fort Stanwix being the 20th of Sep Sir Wm. Johnson arrived there on the 19th panied by the Governor of New Jersey and several other Gentlemen, with 20 Bo loaded with the Goods intended for the pr to be made for the Cession of Lands to the K the Commissioners from Virginia were alrea there, and on the 21st arrived Lieut. Govr. Penn with Commrs. from Pensylvania & several othe Gentlemen. The same day Mr. Wharton an Trent of Pensylvania delivered in an Accoun of the Traders Losses in 1763, together with their Powers of Attorney for obtaining a retribution in Lands, pursuant to an Article of the Treaty of Peace in 1763.

Sever

Several Indians came in and informed Sir Will.^{m} Johnson, that those of Susquehanna were near at hand, and gave him sundry Intelligences.

On the 29th some Delawares arrived from Muskingham, who left the Shawanese at Fort Pitt on their way to Fort Stanwix.

30th The Bounds between the Mohawks and Stockbridge Indians were adjusted to mutual Satisfaction, and the latter returned home.

At the beginning of October, there were 800 Indians aſsembled, and continued coming in daily, till after the Treaty was opened. the upper Nations still remaining behind thro' evil Reports, and Belts sent amongst them, Sir William dispatched Meſsengers to hasten them, and held several Congreſses with those on the Spot, antecedent to the Treaty for adjusting Differences and preparing them to enter heartily upon Busineſs on the Arrival of the rest.

On the 15th of Oct.^{r} Gov.^{r} Penn urged by the Affairs of his Province, set off for Philadelphia, leaving behind, as Commrs Messrs Peters and Tilghman.

By the 22d there were 2,200 Indians collected, and several large Parties coming in the next day, amongst whom were all the Chiefs of the upper Nations; Sir William prepared to open the Congress on the 24th.

At a Treaty held with the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas of Ohio, & dependants &c. opened at Fort Stanwix on Monday the 24th Octr 1768.

Present

Hon. Sir Wm Johnson Bart Superintendant.
His Excelly Wm Franklin Esqr Govr of New Jersey.
Thomas Walker Esqr Commr from the Colony of Virginia.
Hon. Fredk Smith Ch. Justice of New Jersey.
Richd Peters & James Tilghman Commrs from the Province of Pensylvania.
George Croghan } Esqrs Depy Agents of Indian Affairs
Daniel Claus }
Guy Johnson Esqr Depy Agent as Secretary,
with sundry Gentlemen from different Colonies.
John Butler Esq.
Mr Andrew Montour } Interpreters.
Philip Philips }

Indian Chiefs present.

Mohawks.	Onondagas.	Senecas.
Abraham	The Bunt	Gaustrax
Kanadaggya	Tewaruit	Odongot
Kendrick	Diaquanda	&c. &c. &c.
Aroghiadecka	Tawasughti	
Kayenqueregoa	&c. &c. &c.	Oneidas
Tobarihoga		
Onoharia &c. &c.		

Oneidas.	Cayugas.	Tuscaroras.
Ganaghquieson	Tagaaia	Saquareesera
Nicholasera	Skanarady	Kanigot
Senughsis	Atrawanna	Tyagawehe
Gajuheta	&c. &c. &c.	&c. &c. &c.
Tagawaron		
&c. &c. &c.		
Mingos of Ohio.	**Shawanese.**	**Delawares**
	Benevissica	Killbuck
		Turtleheart.

The whole being seated, Mr Walker delivered his Power as Commr from Virginia, to Sir William Johnson, which was in the Words following.

John Blair Esqr President of His Majesty's Council & Commander in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virginia, to Thos Walker Esqr

By Virtue of the Power & Authority to me committed as President of His Majesty's Council & Commander in Chief in and over this Colony & Dominion of Virginia, I do hereby appoint you the said Thomas Walker to be Commissioner of Virginia, to settle a Boundary Line between this Colony & the Colonies of Pensylvania & Maryland & the several Nations of Indians concerned. You are required to attend at a Congress to be held for that purpose under the Direction of Sir Wm Johnson agreable to His Majesty's Instructions, when you are to pay due regard to the Interest of His Majesty and such Instructions as you shall receive from me. Given under my hand & Seal of the Colony at Williamsburgh this 17th day of June, & in the 8th Year of His Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1768. John Blair.

Mess^{rs} Peters & Tilghman being likewise admitted as Comm^{rs} for Pennsylvania. Sir William then by Abraha Chief of the Mohawks, addressed the Indians as follow.

Brethren,

I take you by the hand & heartily bid you all welcome to this Place, where I have kindled a Council Fire for Affairs of Importance. The Gov^{r} of New Jersey, and the Comm^{rs} of Virginia & Pennsylvania do likewise welcome you here. Lieut. Gov^{r} Penn came hither to meet you, & waited a considerable time, but was at length by Business obliged to return home, leaving these Gentlemen here as Comm^{rs} on behalf of Pennsylvania.

Both the Gov^{r} & Gentlemen Comm^{rs} as well as myself, having waited here a Month to no purpose, began to be impatient; nevertheless you see, that their Desire to meet you prevailed over all other Considerations, & induced them to stay. I hope therefore, that you are now come fully prepared and with hearts well inclined to the great Business for which we are convened, and in order to prepare you the better for these purposes, I do now, agreable to the antient Custom established by our Fore fathers, proceed to the Ceremony of Condolence usual on these Occasions.

And first: With this String of Wampum I do, on behalf of His Majesty & all His Subjects, wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, which you are constantly shedding for your late deceased Chiefs, & I clear your Sight, that so you may look chearfully at your Brethren, who are come from several of the Provinces to attend this general Congress, ordered by His Majesty to be held by me, in order to settle some necessary Points between him and you.

With this String I clear the Passage to your hearts, that you may speak chearfully & candidly on the several Subjects, which, during this meeting, will be treated of, as well as to remove all inward Uneasiness from you.

With this last String I wipe away the Blood of your Friends from off your Births, that you may on your return rest with Peace & comfort on them.

Gave the 3 Strings.

Brethren,

I am greatly concerned for the many Losses you have sustained in your several Nations since our last Meeting, & sincerely condole with you for them all.

1. A Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt I light up a new your several Council fires, that the Chiefs still remaining may upon all Occasions sit comfortable by them, & consult on the several Matters which may come before them.

2. Belt.

Brethren;
As I have ~ ~ by the former Belts kindled up your several Council-fires, I do now by this Belt desire, that you the Councillors will duly assemble, when the Affairs of your Nations require it, and then zealously apply your selves to every Measure, which may tend to your Peace and Interest.

3. A Belt.

Brethren,
With this Belt I dispel the Darkness, which for some time past hath overspread your several Countries, by reason of your many and great Losses and now heartily wish you may enjoy a serene clear Sky, so that you may be able to see your Brethren from the Sun-rising to the Sun-setting.

4. A Belt.

Brethren,
As I would deal with all People in their own way, and that your Ancestors have from the earliest time directed & recommended the observation of a Sett of Rules, which they laid down for you to follow, I do now, agreable to that Custom, take of the clearest Water, and therewith cleanse your Inside from all Filth and every thing which has given you Concern.

5. A Belt.

Brethren,
I must desire, that your Sachems and Councillors will, as Occasions may require,

consult with the Chieftains of your young Men, as they are in general Men of Sense and Experience, and you Chieftains & Warriors, to pay a due regard to your Sachems & Councillors, whose sage Advice will seldom or never be amiss.

6 A Belt.

Brethren,

In performing these Ceremonies I cannot omit this necessary part, which is, that as there are but two Council-fires for your Confederacy, the one at my House and the other at Onendaga, I must desire you will always be ready to attend either of them, when called upon, by which means Business will, I hope, always be attended & properly carried on for our mutual Interest, and this I earnestly recommend to you all.

7 A Belt.

Brethren,

I must also advise you to be unanimous amongst yourselves & reside in your respective Countries, & not think of scattering or settling amongst other Nations, as has been too much the Practice for some Years past, to the great weakening of your Confederacy.

8. A Belt.

Brethren, I give you a Pouch with a String of Wampum in it, which you are to make use of, when you hear of the loſs of any of the Confederacy, and rise up on such Occasions without delay, in order to condole for the same, & remove the Concern thereby occasioned.

3 Strings of Wampum

Brethren. I now supply you with a Torch or Candle, which you are to travel with by Night upon any extraordinary Emergency, such as the Approach of an Enemy, in order to communicate the News with the utmost Dispatch.

3 Strings.

The Nations gave the Yo-hah at the proper places, & the Ceremony of Condolence ended, adjourned till next day.

At a Congreſs with the several Nations on Tuesday the 25th Octr.

Present as before.

Canaghquieson, Chief of Oneida, stood up, & addreſsing all present, observed, that the several American Governors had Indian Names, by which they were known to the Indians, the Govr. of New Jersey excepted; that he therefore thought it neceſsary to compliment him with a Name, which he did by bestowing his own Name upon him, on which his Excy Governor Franklin shook him by the hand & returned him thanks. Then Canaghquieson proceeded to answer the Ceremony of Condolence, as follows.

Brother,

We congratulate you the Governor and the rest of the Gentlemen, on your safe Arrival at this place, where we are heartily glad to meet you. Then, after repeating what S^{r} William had said on the first Strings yesterday, he said, that they did on their parts wipe away the Tears which their Brothers the English were shedding for their Loſses, as also the Blood of their Friends from their Seats, cleansing their hearts, that they might be able to attend the important Affairs which were to be transacted. Gave 3 Strings.

Then repeated all that Sir William had said on the six black Belts given at the Condolence, for all which he returned thanks, and said,

Brother,

We are much concerned at the Loſses you have met with since our last Congreſs, & we sincerely condole with you upon the Occasion for them all — A Belt of 9 Rows.

Brother,

We thank you for rekindling our several Council-fires, whereby we are enabled to proceed to Busineſs as formerly, and we shall endeavour to render our Meetings useful to the Public. A Belt.

Brother,

We thank you for the Advice you give us to aſsemble duly when the Public Affairs require it, & we aſsure you, that we will direct our thoughts to the Maintenance of Peace and good Order. A Belt.

Brother, We are much obliged to you for dispelling the darkneſs that surrounded our several Nations on Account of Our many Loſses. This we take very kindly of you, as we were in great heavineſs for some time past, and all Our Nations join in thanking you, and performing the same on their parts.

A Belt.

Brother. We all expreſs our Thanks to you for the remembrance of our antient Ceremonies. We consider them as the Cement of our Union, & as you have cleansed us with water, we do in like manner take of the clearest running Stream, & wash your Inside thoroughly therewith, cleansing you from all Impurities.

A Belt.

Brother We esteem the Advice you have given our Chiefs to consult the young Men, as occasion may require, and your directions, that they should on their parts pay due regard to us, & we shall observe whatever you have recommended to us.

A Belt.

Brother We are sensible, that we have but two great Council Fires, the one at your House, the other at Onondaga. We shall always be ready to attend at either for the Public Good, and we hope, that you will continue to be ready to meet us often, as the general Peace requires it. — A Belt.

Brother, We give you thanks for recommending Unanimity to us. We know, that our living together is neceſsary to our Happineſs, and that it gives us Strength. We will follow your Advice, & we recommend it to the English to be unanimous in all good Works.

A Belt.

Brother, We are happy to find you so observant of our antient Customs, that you give us a String in a Pouch to make use of, when we have occasion to communicate our Loſses and condole for them. We request you will be equally observant of these Matters, that so our Grief may be timely and properly removed.

A Belt.

Brother;

We also give you many thanks for supplying us with a Torch to travel with on Emergencies. We aſsure you, that we shall make proper use of it, & communicate every neceſsary intelligence to you. All the Six Nations, with the Shawanese, Delawares, & all their Dependants as far as to the great Plains of Sioto give you thanks for your good Words, which were a Cordial to them, and they all request you will continue in the same good Sentiments.

3 Strings.

The Ceremony of Condolance being ended, Sir William gave them a short exhortation, after which the Chiefs arose and shook hands with Governor Franklin, and Canaghquieson addreſsing him said, that as he had given him his own Name, he hoped that he would endeavour to acquire as much reputation with it amongst the People as he had done. The Governor returned them many thanks.

Then adjourned till the Day following.

At

At a Congreſs Wednesday October 26th

Present as before.

Conoghquieson stood up, and said, that the Six Nations, not being satisfied with his having given his own Name to Governor Franklin, had met upon it, and in testimony of their Sense of his, and his People's Justice in causing the Murtherers of some Indians to be put to Death within his Government, did now confer upon him the Name of Sagorighwiyoghsta, or the great Arbiter or Doer of Justice, wishing that he and the People of this Government might continue to act with the same Justice they have hitherto done. whereupon Governor Franklin returned them thanks for the favour, and aſsured them, that himself and the People of his Government would upon all Occasions manifest their Esteem for the Indians, & their Inclination to do them Justice.

Then Sir William addreſsed them,

Brethren,

We have now mutually performed the Ceremony of Condolance, as a Proof of the regard We have for the Customs of Our Ancestors, and of the Concern we feel for each others Loſses. I think it highly neceſsary in the next place, that we farther strengthen the Union between us, and with that View I do therefore by this

Belt, in the Name of your Father the great King of England, and in behalf of all His American Subjects, renew and confirm the Covenant-Chain subsisting between us, strengthening it, and rubbing off any rust which it may have contracted, that it may appear bright to all Nations, as a Proof of Our Love and Friendship; and I hope, that all of you, sensible of the Advantages of this Union, will, after the example of the English, have it always before you, & keep it fast, that it may remain firm and unshaken so long as Grass shall grow or Waters run.

Belt of the Covenant Chain 15 Rows, with human Figures at each end.

Brethren,

I perswade my self, that you are all sensible of the Benefits which result from our strict Union, & that having it always before your Eyes, you will be carefull in preserving it. this will protect you from all Dangers, & secure to you the Blessings of Peace, & the Advantages of Commerce with a People able to supply all your Wants. And as this is a Consideration of much Importance which depends on the Friendship subsisting between us, & a free, open & safe Communication for all Our People to you, I do now by this Belt clear the Rivers and Paths throughout our respective Countries of all Obstructions removing Trees out of Our Creeks, & Logs, Briars, and Rubbish out of our Roads, that Our Canoes may pass along without danger, & that our People may travel freely & securely by Night or by Day without any risk or impediment whatsoever; And I recommend it to you all to contribute to this good Work, and to assist in keeping it free and open to the latest Posterity. A large Belt.

Brethren, Hearken to me, who have good Words to speak to you, such as are for the benefit of your whole Confederacy, & of your Children yet unborn.

You all remember, that three Years ago I signified to you His Majesty's desire to establish a Boundary Line between his People and yours, & that we then agreed together how some part of that Line should run, whenever the same came to be settled. You all, I am hopefull recollect the reasons I then gave you for making such a Boundary, nevertheless I shall again repeat them — you know, Brethren, that the Encroachments upon your Lands have been always one of your principal subjects of Complaint, & that so far as it could be done Endeavours have not been wanting for your obtaining Redress. But it was a difficult Task, & generally unsuccessful. for, although the Provinces have Bounds between each other, there are no certain Bounds between them and you, and thereby not only several of Our People ignorant in Indian Affairs have advanced too far into your Country, but also many of your own People through the want

of such a Line have been deceived in the Sales
they have made, or in the Limits they have
set to our respective Claims — this, Brethren,
is a sad Case; which has frequently given us
much Trouble, and turned many of your
heads; but it is likely to continue so, until
some Bounds are agreed to, fixed upon, and
made public between us. The great the
good King of England, my Master, whose
Friendship and tender regard for your
Interests I wish you may ever hold in
remembrance, has, amongst other Instances
of his Goodness, after long Deliberation
on some means for your Relief, and for
preventing future Disputes concerning
Lands, at length resolved upon fixing
a general Boundary Line between his
Subjects and you, and that, in such
a manner as shall be most agreable
to you; in consequence of which I
have received his Royal Commands to
call you together for the Establishment
thereof, and after conferring with the
Governments interested hereupon, you
now see before you the Governor of the
Jerseys, the Commissioners on behalf
of Assaregoa, Governor of Virginia, and
Comm:rs from Pensylvania, in order to give you the
strongest Assurances on behalf of their respective Governmts
of

of their Resolutions to pay due Regard to what shall be now entered into; the presence of so many great Men will give a Sanction to the Transaction, and cause the same to be known as far as the English name extends. —
His Majesty has directed me to give you a handsome Proof of His Generosity proportioned to the Nature and Extent of what Lands shall fall to him — Upon the whole I hope, that your Deliberations will be unanimous, and your Resolutions such as His Majesty may consider as proofs of your Gratitude for all His Favours.

A fine new Belt.

The Importance of this Affair now before us requires the most serious attention; I will not burthen you with any other Subject until this is generally settled; and therefore we shall adjourn, that you may have time to think of it, and come fully prepared to give an agreeable Answer.

Then Abraham, Chief of the Mohawks, after repeating what Sir William had said, addreſsed him,

Brother,

We give you thanks for what you have said to us at this time; it is a weighty Affair, and we shall, agreeable to your desire, take it into our most serious Consideration. We are glad, that so many great Men are aſsembled to bear Witneſs of the Transaction, and We are now resolved to retire and consult on a proper Answer to be given to all you have said, and, so soon as we have agreed upon it, We shall give you Notice, that we may again aſsemble and make it known to you; And We are all much obliged to you, that you have directed us to attend to this great Affair alone at this time, that our Minds might not be burthened or diverted from it by attending to any thing else.

Then Conoghquieson addreſsed the whole, and desired, that the several Nations might look towards the Onondagas, who would appoint them a time & place for taking the Matter into Consideration. after which adjourned.——

P. M.

Sir William met the Nanticokes with Capt Ogden, and explained to them the Affair of the Sale of their Lands, of which they approved, as well as of the Price, which was 666 dollars and two thirds. Mr. Ogden then delivered an Account of his Expences, which amounted to £100..9..9 Currency, so that a Ballance of 415 Dollars, or £166..2..3 Currency remains due by said Ogden, which he is to pay to the Chief of the Nanticokes, as soon as may be; and then they are to empower him to dispose of the Remainder of their Land in Maryland.

Thursday 27th.

Deiaquande, Chieftain of the Onondagas, with 80 arrived, and came immediately to Sir William's Quarters to pay him the usual Compliments, which having returned, he ordered them Paint, Pipes, Tobacco, and a Dram around, and dismissed them.

Friday the 28th.

The Weather being cold, Sir Wm. cloathed the old Chiefs of every Nation, for which they returned many Thanks, and told him that he now enabled them to meet and consider of the great Affair before them with Pleasure, and aſsured him, that they would endeavour to do every thing for the best, and that with the utmost Expedition. They told Sir William, that they were yesterday employed in hearing News brought them by the Shawanese, and receiving their Belts; that this Day they would take into Consideration the Boundary Line, and seriously deliberate thereon, as they were determined to make it binding.

At a Congreſs with the several Nations on Friday the 28. day of October 1768,

Present as before,

The Indians continued in private

Council till 4. P.M. when they sent to let Sir William know, that they would be glad to speak with him; — being all seated, the Speaker addreſsed Sir William,

Brother,

We have been for some time deliberating on what you said concerning a Line between the English and us, and We are sensible it would be for our mutual Advantage, if it were not tranſgreſsed; but daily Experience teaches us, that we cannot have any great Dependance on the white People, and that they will forget their Agreements for the sake of our Lands. — However you have said so much to us upon it, that we are willing to believe more favourably in this Case. 8

Brother,

You remember, when we spoke last concerning this Boundary, that we did not agree about the Way it should run from Owegy. — This is a Point, that must now be settled; for to what purpose would it be to draw a Line between us and the Country of Virginia and Pennsylvania, whilst the way to our Towns lay open. — We would therefore know, what you intend to propose as a Boundary to the Northward, that we take it into Consideration, and we shall be glad, that you explain it fully to us, that no Mistake may be made on either Side.

To which Sir William answered,

Brothers,

I have attended to what you say and do admit, that it is reasonable the Line should be closed, and I persuade myself that His Majesty will approve of it.

All these Things I had in Consideration before, and I recommended the Line to you generally at first according to your own Practice, as an Introduction to the rest; and in Order to render the whole clear and plain to you, I have prepared a Map on which the Country is drawn large and plain, which will enable us both to judge better of these Matters. I would therefore recommend it to you to send the Chiefs of each Nation to my Quarters, where I shall lay the Map before them, and confer with them upon it.

The Speaker then thanked Sir William for what he had said, which they all greatly approved of; in Consequence of which the Chiefs of each Nation came soon after to his Quarters, when Sir William laid a Map on the Table, and, after explaining to them the Nature of his Orders and the Desires of Government, he spoke as follows.

Brothers,

Here is the Map of which I spoke to you, where all that Country which is the Subject of our Meeting is faithfully laid down — The Line here described, between the Kanhawa River and Owegy was what we spoke about.

The King has not fixed upon any particular place to continue it to, —

It therefore remains for me to obtain a Continuation of that Line, which will be secure to you and advantageous to us, on which Subject we now meet.

I have likewise to observe to you, that the piece of Land in the Forks of Susquehanna is very much desired by the Commissioners from Pennsylvania, and would be more advantageous to them than to you. Besides, as it is or will be soon partly surrounded by Settlements, it will be a difficult Matter to get any people to go far to the Northward, and leave such Land as it were behind them — I would therefore propose the Bounds from Fort Pitt be continued up to the Ohio, to Moghulbughilum Creek, thence up that Creek, and along the eight Mile carrying place to the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence along that River to the Allegany Ridge, thence along that Ridge of Mountains to the Cayuga Branch, and down the same to the great East Branch of Susquehanna, from thence up that East Branch to Owegy, from whence it can be run eastward to the Delaware River, which is very near it at that place; And for that part of this additional Cession, which will fall to Mr Penn, you will receive a large and handsome Consideration over and besides His Majesty's Royal Bounty — And as to the Continuation of that Line from the Delaware so as to close it, I must desire to hear what yourselves think, and I expect that your Resolutions will be advantageous to us, and that you will make proper Allowance for the Increase of our People, whereby you will recommend yourselves to the King, and become so pleasing to his Subjects, that it will greatly contribute to the due Observance of the Boundary Line —

To which the Speaker made the following Answer,

Brother,

We have hearkened to all that you said, and we thank you for your Advice, which we believe is well intended — But this is a great Cession of Land, which will require much thought and Attention, and therefore we shall defer the Consideration of it till to-morrow.

Brother,

Before we answer you about the Continuation of the Line, we must say something to you concerning the Extent of it to the Southward, which we find is no further than Kanhawa River — Now, Brother, you, who know all our Affairs, must be sensible, that our Rights go much further to the Southward, and that we have a very good and clear Title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee River, which we cannot allow to be the Right of any other Indians without doing Wrong to our Posterity, and acting unworthy those Warriors, who fought and conquered it.

We therefore expect this our Right will be considered.

Brother,

We are now to speak about continuing the Line as you said from Delaware, so as to close it, and you recommend it to us to give you plenty for the People.

We were formerly generous and gave the white People in many places

Lands, when they were too poor to buy them. We have often had bad Returns — Neverthelefs we would still act generously and mean to do as much as we can without ruining our Children.

Brother,

You know, that the Country from Owegy quite to Oswego is full of our Towns and Villages, and that it is very dear to us, so that we can't be expected to part with what lies at our Doors, besides your People are come already too close to us — We therefore think that the Line should run up the Delaware to the Swamp, and from that run acrofs to the Governor's (Cosby's) Land and then go away to Lake George, which we cannot but think a fair Offer.

To which Sir William answered.

Brothers,

I have heard what you said, and shall answer it. In the first place, I acknowledge to have heard of your Claim to the Southward before this time. The King does not deny your Claims.— He is not thoroughly acquainted with the exact Extent of them, and finding that they may be liable to some Dispute with the Southern Indians, he, being an Enemy to Strife, directed the Line to be run in the Manner he thought least liable to it.— But of this I shall take further Notice to you, having now to speak to you in Answer to the Course you have proposed for continuing the Line from Delaware.

Brothers,

I know very well, how you are situated, and it is not His Majesty's

Inclination to disturb you therein, at the same time you should consider what is reasonable on your parts, and that the Lands are even patented farther than you propose the Line, and that the more People are confined, the more readily will they transgreſs the Bounds, so that I must desire you to think better of it, and speak more favourbly at our next Meeting; till when I shall propose nothing farther, as I could not consistently propose any other Line than such as would bring us to or near Lake Ontario.

They then withdrew taking with them a Map, in order to consider the Affair in private. At Night Sir William had a private Conference with the Chiefs of the most Influence, with whom he made use of every Argument to bring Matters to an agreeable Iſsue.

Saturday October 29th

The Indians continued in Council all the forenoon, the Chiefs having given the Belts to the Warriors for their Opinion concerning the Boundary; several of the Indians, particularly the Oneidas, gave great Obstruction to the Business, & Sir William heard, that a Clergyman sent by Mr Wheelook from New England, who had delivered him a Memorial on the eleventh Instant, praying that the Line might not be extended far North or West, but the Lands reserved for the purposes of Religion", was very busy amongst the Indians for that purpose. Information was likewise given to Sir William this Morning, that this Clergyman had in Conversations with Colonel Fitch, Mr Peters Junr and others, told them, that he had done what he could to oppose the Cession of Territory, and would continue to obstruct it to the utmost of his power, and that he had shewed the Indians the Folly of giving up their Lands, and cautioned them against it before he left Oneida.

Sir William this day cloathed several of the Chiefs, with whom he had several Conferences; the Majority of them continued in Council together to consider farther on the Speeches made to them; in the Afternoon the Onondaga and Mohock Chief with several others waited on Sir William with a Message from the whole, importing that as it was a very weighty and interesting Affair, it required some farther Consideration. They therefore requested, that he and the Gentlemen with him would wait with patience till Monday Morning, when they hoped to be able to give an Answer.

Sir William told them, that he was really become very impatient through the Delays which were given to Business; that the Security of their Lands depended upon their Dispatch, and the Freedom of the Seſsion. — That he would however wait till Monday, when he hoped to hear from them something that might make up for their Delays.

At Night several of the Chiefs came to Sir William's Quarters to let him know the Purport of Intelligence, and Belts received from the Shawanese, which was, that, according to the old Agreement subsisting between the several Indian Nations, they were all to unite and attack the English so soon as the latter became formidable to them; That several of the Nations to the South and West, greatly alarmed at the Power and Increase of the English, and irritated at the ill Treatment they had met with, had expreſsed a Desire to meet the rest to deliberate on what was to be done; That the Spaniards and French had for a long time urged them to take up Arms, and given them repeated Aſsurances of a powerfull Aſsistance. That they had now called them to a Meeting at the Miſsiſsippi near the Mouth of the Ohio for that purpose. That they had sent many Belts among the Indians, a great part of whom were just ready to set out when Sir William's Meſsage came to them; and that they waited the Event of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix before they would come to any farther Resolution; with a Variety of other particulars all tending to corroborate the former Intelligence received by Sir William Johnson.

In the Morning the Indians again met in Council, when the Warriors came and laid before their Sachems the Result of their Deliberations yesterday concerning the Northern part of the Line, who directed four of their Sachems, Vizt. Tyarunante, Ganaquieson, Tyeranvera, and Tagawaron to wait on Sir William, and communicate the same, which was, that the Line should run from Oriscany to Tianderhah, and down that River to the Susquehanna, thence in a streight Line to the Hills, and so to the Delaware Branch, and down the same to Owegy, thence down the Susquehanna to Shamokin, and so along the west Branch of that River to Kittanning, declaring they would not part with any Lands to the Westward of Oriscany or down towards Wioming or the great Island, as they reserved that part of the Country for their Dependents.

But Sir William finding, that some busy persons had been alarming those Nations most immediately affected by the Line, and that many others could be induced to settle it more advantageously, he in a long and warm Speech to the Chiefs shewed them, that the Line was not proposed to injure them, but that for a handsome Consideration it was intended to obtain a Ceſsion of as much Land as would give the people Room on the Frontiers, ascertaining the Boundary at the same time between them — that with the help of proper Laws it would not be liable to Intrusion — that the Line proposed at Oriscany interfered with a Patent granted above sixty years ago, now in Poſseſsion of some Gentlemen at New York, the Indian Deed for which, he had before shewn them. That these Gentlemen and all others concerned would have reason to blame him for agreeing to Lines so injurous to their Rights, and that the Continuance of a Line from thence; in the Manner that they proposed, would in many Places approach so near to our Settlements, as to render its Duration very uncertain from the great Increase of our People, whereas by giving them more Room the Boundary would be so well known and secured by Laws, before there would be Occasion to invade it, that People would act with extreme Caution, and rather go to other unsettled parts than attempt to trangreſs an Agreement so well defended — That it had been long in Agitation, and was now according to their own Desires ordered by His Majesty to be settled, as the surest Means of putting an End to Land Disputes; and that if they rejected this Opportunity now offered them, or drew the Line so as to interfere with Grants, or approach almost to our Settlements, he could not see, that any thing more effectual could thereafter be proposed for preventing Encroachments; and the Crown, after being already at a very heavy Expence on this Occasion, must find its good Intentions and reasonable Proposals totally defeated. He therefore recommended it to them to consider this Point farther; and as His Majesty's Bounty, or that of the Colonys would be proportioned to the Extent of their Ceſsion, a Rule which he should observe upon this Occasion,— That he hoped for a more favourable Answer, as it would be more for their immediate Advantage, and would tend to the better Observance of the Line hereafter.

After these and many other Arguments and farther explaining the several Courses laid down on the Draft, they agreed to take the Map back to their Council Hutt, for farther Consideration, promising to use their Interest with the rest for a more favourable Line, then withdrew — Sir William aſsuring them at parting, that they should be particularly rewarded for their Services, or Endeavours to shew the Indians the Reasonableneſs of the Requisition.

At Night Tagawaron returned with the Map to Sir William, informed him that they were then debating on the Subject, but much divided in Opinion, and added, that he thought his Nation disagreeably circumstanced, the rest having thrown so much of the Transaction to the Northward on their Hands, neverthelеſs he would do all he could to obtain a more favourable Settlement.

After which Sir William had many other private Conferences, which occupied a great part of the Night.—In particular six Chiefs of the Oneidas came to him at nine of the Clock at Night, said, they very much doubted the Validity of the Purchase above Orisca;— But, thro' Sir William's Sollicitations, and to shew their good Disposition towards compleating the Work in hand, they would agree, that the Line should run from the Susquehanna North acroſs at Fort Newport near Fort Stanwix, where the Boats are launch'd, & from thence to the northwest Corner of the late Purchase for Lord Holland, & others.—Sir William thanked them for the Amendments; but told them, that he could not think it would answer, that it did not even include the carrying place, & therefore desired them again to consider the matter, & that, as they could extend it much farther to the westward without any sensible inconvenience, he expected they would do so, for which their Nation, over and besides the rest, should have five hundred Dollars, and a handsome present for each of the Chiefs.— They promised to use their best endeavours for that purpose, and withdrew.

Monday

Monday October 31st

At 10 A:M: The Oneidas again returned to Sir William's Quarters, and told him, that their people positively refused to agree to any other Line than they had proposed the last Night, and that as game began to grow Scarce in their Neighbourhood, they had come to a Resolution to keep the carrying place to the Canada Creek in their hands, as by keeping Horses & Carriages there, as they purpose to do for the future, to carry over the Traders Goods, they might earn somewhat for the support of their Families. Sir William Answered, that he thought it somewhat extraordinary, that they should enter into such a Resolution on the sudden, having totally neglected carrying Goods for so many Years. That, if they gave it up, they might still reap benefits from a high Road open to all, provided they had Horses and Carriages as reasonable as other People, but that their keeping it to themselves would occasion many Disputes between them and the White People, which His Majesty was so very desirous of preventing, and had fallen upon the Boundary as the means of doing so. That they should not stop at what was but a Trifle to them, though so advantageous and neceſsary to the English, and that he wished they would so Act, as to shew their love and respect for the King, and their friendship for His Subjects.— That the Governor and People of New York had reason to expect 27 much more from them; and that they had left it to him to urge these Matters to them, as thinking Commiſsioners unneceſsary when he was to Conduct the Congreſs. He hoped that this would be a farther consideration, and desired them to Act a part proper on the Occasion.

They thereupon withdrew to consult further upon it.— They shortly after returned, and said, that Sir William had been so desirous to have the Bounds further extended, the last and only thing they could say was, that, provided they were allowed an equal use of the carrying Place with the English, and to be paid Six hundred Dollars to the Tribes over & besides the several Fees which were given in private, they should extend the Line to Canada Creek.— Sir William, finding it best not to urge this matter farther, told them, that he acquiesced for the present, leaving it to be confirmed, or rejected by His Majesty.— They answered, that they considered and unanimously resolved that whatever Boundary Line was now agreed to should be for ever binding and conclusive on both sides. That no Province should on any pretence invade the Line, and that whatever transaction might thereafter be necessary should be with the King or those by him directed to treat with them.

A Messenger then arrived to call them to attend the consultation about the rest of the Line.

At Night Canaquieson came to inform Sir William, that they had farther considered the general subject of the Line, and would send a Chief and Warrior from each Nation with their final Resolves, which they would deliver in publick the next Day.— They accordingly came to Sir Williams Quarters, when Sir William told them he hoped they were now come with such an

Answer as would be pleasing to all Parties.
The Map being then laid before them, they
said, that what they had to say was the
final Resolves of all the Nations, then
said at the same time, tracing it on the
Map, that they would agreeable to their
just Claims begin the Line at the Mouth
of the Cherokee River, then go along to the
South East Side of the Ohio, to Kittanning,
from thence to the head of the West Branch
of Susquehanna, thence down the same to
Bald Eagle Creek, thence across the River
at Tiadaghta Creek below the great Island,
thence by a streight Line to Burnetts Hills
& along the same to the Mouth of Awanda
Creek on the West side of the East Branch
of Susquehanna, then up the Stream
thereof to Owegy, thence Eastward to the
Delaware River, thence up the Stream thereof
till they come opposite to the Mouth of
Tianaderrah Creek emptying into
Susquehanna, thence up the West Side of
Tianaderrah to the head of its Westerly Branch,
and from thence to the Mouth of Canada
Creek on Wood Creek.

This they delivered as their final Determinations subject to several conditions for the Security of their Poſseſsions, & Engagements entered into; and for that part which would fall within Mr. Penn's Government, they insisted on having 10,000 Dollars. — Sir William told them he would take the matter into consideration, and would aſsemble all to morrow, and after parting conferred with the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania concerning the same, who approved it and agreed to the Consideration on behalf of the Proprietors.

At a General Congreſs with the several Nations at Fort Stanwix Tuesday November the 1st 1768 —

Present as at the former Meetings.

Being all seated they desired to know whether Sr. William was prepared to —

hear them, and on being Answered in the Affirmative, the Speaker stood up, and spoke as follows.

Brother,

We are hopefull, that you will not take it amiss that we have delayed till now our public Answer on the subject you recommended to us, This was a great, weighty matter requiring long deliberation, & should not be undertaken lightly; we have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our final resolutions thereon, to which we beg your Attention.

Brother,

We remember, that on Our first meeting with You, when you came with your Ship we kindly received You, Entertained you, entered into an alliance with You, though we were *then great and numerous*, and your People *inconsiderable and weak*, & we know that we entered into a Covenant-Chain of Bark with You, & fastned your Ship therewith;

but being apprehensive the Bark would break, and your Ship be lost, we made one of Iron, and held it fast that it should not Slip from us; but perceiving the former Chain was liable to rust, We made a Silver Chain to guard against it.—Then, Brother, you arose, renewed that Chain which began to look dull, and have for many Years taken care of Our Affairs by the Command of the great King, and you by your Labours have polished that Chain, so that it has looked bright and is become known to all Nations; for all which we shall ever regard you, and we are thankfull to You, in that you have taken such care of these great Affairs, of which we are always mindfull; and we do now on Our parts renew & strengthen the Covenant Chain, by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it strong and bright on Your part.

A. Bell.

Brother:

We are glad, that you have opened the Rivers and cleared the Roads, as it is so necessary to us both.—We Were promised, that, when the War was over, we should have Trade in plenty, Goods cheap, and honest Men to deal with us; and that we should have proper persons to manage all this. - We hope, that these promises will never be forgot, but that they will be fully performed, that we shall feel the benefits of an intercourse between us - that the Roads and Waters may be free and open to us all to go to the Southward, or for our friends from thence with whom we are now at peace to visit us, that we may have proper persons in our Countrys to manage Affairs & Smiths to mend Our Arms and Implements and in the expectation of this we do now on our parts open the Roads and Waters, and promise to assist in keeping them so.

A: Belt

Then after repeating all that had been said concerning the Line, proceeded.

Brother,

We have long considered this proposal for a Boundary between us, and

we think it will be of good consequence, if you on your parts pay a due regard to it, and we in Consequence thereof have had sundry Meetings amongst ourselves and with you, and from all that you have said to us thereon, we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon shall be inviolably observed on your parts, as we are determined it shall be on ours, & that no further attempts will be made on our Lands but that this Line be considered as final, and we do now agree to the Line we have marked upon your Map, now before you, on certain Conditions, on which we have spoken & shall say more, and we desire, that one Article of this Our agreement be, that none of the Provinces or their People shall attempt to invade it under Colour of any old Deeds, or
A other pretences whatsoever; for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore we disclaim them all. Which Bound. now agreed to we begin on the Ohio, at the Mouth of the Cherokee River, which is now our just Right, and from thence we give up on the South Side of Ohio to Kittaning above

Fort Pitt, from thence a direct Line to the nearest fork of the West branch of Susquehanna, thence through the Allegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch till We come opposite to the Mouth of the Creek called Tiadaghton, thence across the West branch and along the East side of that Creek, and along the Ridge of Burnets Hills to a Creek called Awandae thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehanna, and across the same and up the East side of that River to Owegy, from thence Eastward to Delaware River, and up that River to opposite where Tinaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tinaderha, and up the West side thereof and its West branch to the Head thereof, thence by a straight Line to the Mouth of Canada Creek where it emptys itself into Wood Creek at the end of the long Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix, & this we declare to be Our final Resolves, & we expect, that the Conditions of this our Grant will be observed.

A Belt.

Brother,

Now as we have made so large a Cession to the King of such a valuable and extensive Country, We do expect it, as the Terms of our Agreement, that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable desires. — We do now on this Case on behalf and in the Name of all Our Warriors of every Nation, Condition that Our Warriors shall have the liberty of Hunting throughout the Country, as they have no other means of subsistance, and as Your People have not the same occasions or inclinations, that the White People be restricted from Hunting on Our side of the Line to prevent Contention between us.

A Belt

Brother,

By this Belt we address ourselves to the Great King of England through you Our Superintendant in the

Name and in behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares and all other Our Friends, Allies & dependants; We now tell the King, that we have given to him a great and valuable Country; and we know, that what we shall now get for it must be far short of its Value; We make it a Condition of this Our Agreement Concerning the Line, that His Majesty will not forget, or neglect to shew us his favor, or suffer the Chain to contract rust; but that he will direct those, who have the Management of Our Affairs, to be punctual in renewing Our Antient Agreements. — That as the Mohawks are now within the Line which we give to the King and that these People are the true Old Heads of the whole Confederacy, their several Villages and all the Land they Occupy unpatented about them, as also the Residences of any others of our Confederacy affected by this Cession, shall be considered as their sole property and at their disposal, both now and so long as the Sun Shines, and that all Grants or Engagements they have now or lately entred into, shall be considered as independant of this Boundary, so that they, who have so little left, may not lose the benefit of the Sale of it, but that the People, with whom B they have agreed, may have the Land.

We likewise further Condition on behalf of all the Six Nations and of all Our Allies, Friends, and Nephews, our decendants, that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get Justice or to make Our Complaints known, and that it is not in the power of Our Superintendant to take Care of Our Affairs in different places without the King's help, that His Majesty will give him help and Strength to do us Justice and to manage Our Affairs in a proper manner. —

We all know the want of this, and we make it a point of great consequence, on which this Our present agreement is to depend, and without which Affairs will go wrong, Your Peace may be turned.

Brother

We likewise desire, that as we have now given up a great deal of Lands within the Bounds that Mr. Penn claims a right of buying that he may, in Consequence of the Agreement now entered into between us, enjoy what we have given within them Limits. And as we know, that Lydius of Albany did in the name of several persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be unjust, & that the Deeds he pretends a right to were invalid, we expect, that no regard will be paid to them, or any such claims now or hereafter, as we have fairly sold them to

the

proprietor of Pennsylvania, to whom alone we shall sell Lands within that Province, and we shall now give them a Deed for that and other Lands there. — And in Order to shew, that we love Justice, we expect the Traders, who suffered by some of Our dependents in the Wars five Years ago, may have a grant for the Lands, we now give them down Ohio, as a satisfaction for their Losses, and as our friend Mr Croghan long ago got a Deed for Lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr Penn's Lands, should it so happen, we request, that it may be considered, and He may get as much from the King somewhere else as he fairly Bought it. — And as we have given enough to shew Our Love for the King, and make his People easy, in the next place we

expect

C expect, that no old Claims, which we disavow, or new incroachments may be allowed of.

Brother.

We have now gone through this matter, and we have shewn ourselves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably spare; We on our parts express Our regard for him, and we hope for his favor in return— Our Words are Strong & Our Resolutions firm, and we expect, that Our requests will be complied with, in so much as we have so generously complied with all that has been desired as far as was consistent with Our Existence.

A. Belt.

Sir William then thanked them for what they had said, and assured them; that it should all be considered, & that he would meet them tomorrow on these & other Subjects. Then Adjourn'd.

Wednesday.

Wednesday November the 2d.

The day being very Rainy the Indians did not meet in Council.

Sir William cloathed a number of Chiefs and Chieftains of several Nations, and was this Day busy in preparing the neceſsary Papers for the next meeting.

P. M. Sir William met the Mohocks, and other Chiefs, and endeavored to persuade them to extend the Line more favorably to the West of New York, observing that they could not agree to extend it further down the Wood Creek on the South Side; that he expected they would let it run below the Canada Creek, on the North Side of Wood Creek; but finding them determined, and that they were for closing it at the point of the last purchase near the Mohock River, he told them he would stop at the Mouth of Canada Creek, and referr the remainder to His Majesty's Consideration.

Sir William then acquainted the Chiefs, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief purposed to evacuate Fort Ontario, or to put it on the same footing with Fort Stanwix, as a measure that would be agreable to them; and that as for any Forts which it was necessary still to keep up, they could be no inconvenience to them. — They answered, that they had nothing to complain of against the keeping up Ontario on the footing it was for some Time past, nor would they make any difficulty about the others, whilst they were civilly treated at them, and no encroachments made on their Lands, which Sir William promised should be duly attended to.

Thursday November 3d.

This day was partly employed in preparing the several Speeches, and the Deed of Cession.

P.M. A Deputation from the Aghquessaine Indians came to Sir William's Quarters, accompanied by the Oneida Chiefs, whose interposition with him had been requested, in order to accommodate the unhappy Difference, which had gone such lengths in their Village, that their Priest and many of their People would likely be murthered.

A Belt.

Sir William answered them, that he had been extremely concerned to hear of that difference amongst themselves; that in consequence thereof he had directed Colonel

Claus, the Deputy Agent for that Quarter, to enquire into the particulars, and to put a stop to it; and that he now had the pleasure to acquaint them, that, agreeable to his Orders, the whole was happily determined, before Colonel Claus left Montreal; which account gave them all great Satisfaction.

A Belt.

Friday November 4th

At a Congreſs with the several Nations:
Present, as at the last Meeting.

The Onondaga Speaker performed the Ceremony of Condolence for a loſs sustained by the Oneidas, after which Sir William addreſsed the several Nations.

Brothers, After having duly considered your Speech, and the Agreement you have at length come into, I am pleased to find, that you have so far dispatched Busineſs— notwithstanding the Severity of the approaching Season, and the distance which many of us are from our dwellings, I gave you all the Time neceſsary for bringing this weighty Affair to a deliberate Conclusion.

Brothers,

I am glad to find, that you remember your old agreements so particularly, and I wish you may always observe them; and with that view I should have been glad to have heard you confine your Answer to my Belt for keeping the Roads open to that subject alone; as a free and safe Intercourse between us is so neceſsary to you.

The promises formerly made you of the happy change, which would be produced by the Reduction of Canada, you have in many respects experienced, as far as it was in the power of His Majesty's Servants; you likewise have had a considerable number of Traders amongst you, which has so far lowered the Prices of Goods, that several of them are become Bankrupts, and at many of the Posts they are to be bought at as low rates as at our Towns, notwithstanding the distance and expence of Transportation; I am to inform you, that it has been judged adviseable by the Government to commit that part of Business, regarding the management of the Indian Trade, to the Care and Charge of the several Colonies, who, I make no doubt, will endeavour to do everything they can for your Interest.

A Belt.

You have of late made several Complaints on account of the ill behaviour of some People on the Frontiers:- those that regarded Pennsylvania I have reason to think I finally settled, and gave a handsome portion of their Bounty ~~[illegible]~~ upon the occasion; and in consequence of the information I gave the Governor of Virginia thereon, his Assembly passed several Votes in your favor, which are now before me, whilst the Governor sent this assurance of their good Faith and Friendship for you, and of their Intentions to prevent you from being ill treated.

Here shewed and explained the Resolves of the House of Burgesses, likewise a Paper under the Great Seal of the Province of Virginia, Authorizing Sir William to give to them these favorable assurances — And proceeds —

Brothers, I hope all this will convince you, that they are your Friends, and as further proof of it the Gentlemen Commissioners from those Provinces will at their return take proper measures for your future good treatment, and for the due Observance of the Boundary Line by proper Laws for these purposes, according to His Majesty's desire, which I shall recommend to their Remembrance.

A Belt.

Brothers,

I am glad the Boundary is at length agreed upon, and as I have great Reason to think it will be duly observed by the English, I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in remembrance, to explain it fully to those that are absent, and to teach it to your Children. This Boundary is intended to be lasting, but should it be found neceſsary by His Majesty or yourselves to make any future additions or Alterations, he will treat with you by those, who have the management of your Affairs, and never permit any private Application; this I have received in command to tell You.

As to the several Reservations you make in your Ceſsion to the King, and the other Points you recommend, you may be aſsured, that His Majesty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit to him a Copy of our Transactions at this place; and I may venture to aſsure you, that they will meet with all poſsible regard from a Prince of His Clemency and Justice, and I now give you this Belt to strengthen, ratify and confirm the Boundary & all transactions neceſsary thereto.

A Belt.

Brothers,

The Speech, which you addreſsed particularly to His Majesty shall be faithfully transmitted to Him, with the rest of your Proceedings. I have attended to the whole of it, and I persuade myself, that every reasonable Article will be taken proper notice of; and that He will take such measures as to Him shall seem best for your Benefit, and for the rendering you Justice. — I likewise consider your good Intentions towards the Traders, who sustained the Loſses, and your desire to fulfil all your other Engagements, as Instances of your Integrity; I wish, that you may in your parts carefully remember and faithfully observe the Engagements you have now as well as formerly entered into with the English, and that you may every day grow more sensible, how much it is your Interest to do so. And I once more exhort you all to be strong and stedfast, to keep firm hold of the Covenant Chain, and never to give attention or credit to People, who under the mask of Friendship should come amongst you with Stories, which may tend to weaken your attachment to us, but to keep your Eye stedfastly on those, whose Busineſs and Inclination it is to tell you Truth, and make your Minds easy.

A Belt.

Brothers, the Shawanese and Delawares,

I now particularly addreſs you, in that you live far to the Southward, and may at some Times be disturbed by bad Men, who, taking advantage of your distance from us and the Heads of the Confederacy, may by Belts, Meſsages or Stories invented to create Mischief, impose on many of your People, and through their means mislead other Nations. — I am not ignorant, that this has happened, and I have good Intelligence, that there are People, who have been lately deceiving some of you with Stories of Resolutions in American Affairs, and of French Fleets and Armies, with which you have been so often deceived, that I wonder any of your People should credit them — Be aſsured, Brothers, that those, who were able to conquer Canada, and drive their Enemies out of their Country, will always have it in their Power to defeat their future Projects, should they be weak enough to make any future Attempts to regain what they lost. I do therefore exhort you by this Belt, to pay no regard to such deceivers for the future, but continue to live peaceably, and let me know, who they are, and from whence, that attempt to impose upon you. I likewise desire you to remember all your Engagements with the English, to observe the Treaty of Peace with the Cherokees, to avoid any Irregularities on the Frontiers, and pay due regard to the Boundary Line now made, and to make all your People acquainted with it, and to keep the Roads and Waters open and free, whereby you will enjoy the Benefits of Peace and Commerce, the Esteem of the King of Great Britain, and the Friendship of all His Subjects; and I desire you will remember and often repeat my Words. A Belt.

Brothers, the Indians of Canada,

With this Belt I recommend it to you to remember, what has been done at this and all former Treaties, and to make the same public amongst all your People on your return to Canada, recommending it to them to continue to promote Peace, and to discountenance all evil Reports and idle Stories, which may be propagated by ignorant or bad Men, and to communicate all useful Intelligence to me from Time to Time, as a proof of your Regard for your Engagements, and a means of recommending yourselves to the Esteem of the King and People of England.

A Belt.

Brothers of the several Nations aſsembled,

The Governor of New Jersey being called hence by some urgent Busineſs has desired me to inform you, that he cannot think of taking leave of his Brethren the Six Nations without once more expreſsing the

Happiness he has received from finding that
they entertain such right Sentiments of his
Justice, and that of the good People under
his Government. He has himself the
highest Sense of the Value and Importance
of the Name conferred on him, and doubts
not, but that future Governors and the
Chief Men and Inhabitants of New Jersey
will be ever careful to deserve so distinguished
a Title among the Indian Nations as
that of Sagorrihwhiyoghstha.
(Doer of Justice.)

The Governor has likewise
requested me to remind you, that at a Treaty
held at Easton in the year 1758 the
Delawares and other Indians, who had
any pretensions to Land in New Jersey,
did for a valuable Consideration give a
general Release for all the Lands in
that Province, except such parts as
were

were reserved by Law for the use of those Indians, who chose to live under the protection of that Government. This was done in public Council in the presence of many of the Six Nations, and the Governor would therefore be glad, that at this Congreſs (where are present so many Chiefs of the different Nations belonging to the Confederacy, and when a general Boundary Line between the Subjects of His Britanic Majesty in America and their Brethren the Indians is to be settled,) you would do the Province of New Jersey the Justice to confirm the said Release by acknowledging in public, that that Province is entirely free from all Indian Claims, except as before mentioned. His reason for this request is, that this matter may be held in remembrance by all the Nations present, and by that means be more surely handed down to their Posterity.

A Belt.

Brothers,

In consequence of a Belt I have just received from the Senecas, which I formerly gave them to bind them together, I do now think it highly neceſsary with this Belt to bind you all together, recommending it to you all to avoid wandering and to continue at your several Villages after the manner of your Ancestors; I do this principally for your own advantage, convinced that you will be weakened by rambling, and that your Councils and Opinions will be thereby disunited. Take therefore my Advice, and do not suffer yourselves to be led away with any imaginary Prospects of advantage by scattering, but continue by this Belt in your several Places of abode, following your Commerce and all peaceable Pursuits.

A large black Belt.

Brothers,

The Busineſs of the Treaty being so far happily brought to a conclusion, it only remains, that you execute a Deed of Ceſsion to His Majesty, and whatever else is neceſsary on this occasion; after which I shall deliver over to your People the large Present, together with the Sum of Money, the Amount and value of which I have already explained to you. The Governors and Gentlemen Commiſsioners from the several Governments are sensible of your good Conduct during the Treaty; and I shall recommend, what is neceſsary to them in your Presence for it's future Security, and on the part of New York, I take upon myself to promise You, that every thing neceſsary thereto shall be recommended, and I make no doubt agreed to by the Legislature of this Province, heartily wishing that the same may on your Parts be as carefully observed, and that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning any part of the Cession you have made, or the Engagements you have entered into at this Time.

Then Sir William addressed the Governor of New Jersey, and the Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to His Majesty's Intentions signified to me by the Secretary of State, and for the Satisfaction of the several Nations here assembled, I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to your several Provinces to enact the most effectual Laws for the due Observance of this Line, and the preventing all future Intrusions, as the expectations thereof and the reliance the Indians have on your Justice from the Aſsurances I gave them on that head have proved great Inducements to the Settlement of the Line now established between the Colonies and them.

To this the Governor and Commiſsioners answered, that nothing should be wanting on their Parts to the obtaining such Security for the Boundary as was deemed neceſsary on their return to their respective Colonies.

Then Sir William at the desire of the Gentlemen Commiſsioners from Pennſylvania acquainted the Indians, that they the Commiſsioners, had a Present ready to the amount of five hundred Dollars to give in full Satisfaction of the Conostoga Lands, which by the death of that People, became vested in the Proprietaries.

That they freely gave this Sum, as a farther Proof of the regard of that Province for them, and of their Concern for the unhappy State of the Conestogas. Then Sir William told the Indians, that as the Proprietaries did not know, whether they would chuse Money or Goods for the addition of Land to Pennsylvania, they were then unprovided, but that Sir William Johnson would be answerable for the speedy payment of the purchase, and would propose to them either to receive it in Money to be sent on the Commiſsioners return, or in Goods as speedy as poſsible, or to wait till the next Spring, by which Time they could have Goods better, and more for the same Money from England, which was submitted to their Determination.

As it grew late, Sir William diſmiſsed the Indians till the next Day, when they were to subscribe to the Deed of Ceſsion, and receive the Consideration.

At night the Chiefs came to Sir William, and told him, that they had considered the Proposal made by the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania, and preferred the receiving the purchase in Cash, as the speediest Payment, which was agreed to, and Security given, that the Same should be paid in six Weeks.

November 5th.

The Present being placed in public View around the Buildings within the Fort early this Morning, the whole aſsembled in the Area, to subscribe to the Deed, and receive the Consideration.

At a Congreſs with the several Nations
Saturday November 5th.
Present as before

The Speaker after repeating what Sir William had said to them on the first Belt at the last Congreſs, said,

Brother,

We thank you for what you have said, and we are hopeful, that you will observe your Engagements, as we mean to do on our parts; but as this will in a great measure depend upon the Colonies, we now desire their Representatives here present to do every thing for preserving these Engagements, and keeping their People in good order.

A Belt.

Then repeating what was said on the second Belt, said,

Brother.

We thank you for the advice you have given us not to listen to evil Reports or Lies.

Brother,

We approve of your Caution, and shall observe it; and we shall from Time to Time give you the earliest Intelligence of any such Reports, and from whence they come.

Then in Answer to Governor Franchlin's Speech.

A Belt.

Brother,

We are glad to see, that Governor Franchlin is so well pleased with our having bestowed one of our own Names upon him, and are well pleased to hear you promise, that he will always be ready to do us

Justice. We hope that all future Governors will act the same part. We acknowledge, that several of our Nations now present were witnesses to the Transaction at Easton, and therefore acquit that Province of any Demand; and we have only to desire of him to follow your Example in his Conduct towards us, which will sufficiently recommend him and his People to our Esteem. A Belt.

Brother,

The Advice you gave us yesterday to continue firm and united, and to live together as formerly, we think very salutary and intended for our good. We are therefore determined to follow your Advice, and shall lodge your Belt at our fire Place at Onondaga, to the end that all our Confederacy may have recourse to it, and act accordingly.

The Deed to His Majesty, that to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, with that to the Traders, being then laid on the Table, were executed in the presence of the Governor, Commissioners, and the rest of the Gentlemen.

After which the Chiefs of each Nation received the Cash, which was piled on a Table for that purpose, and then proceeded to divide the Goods amongst their People, which occupied the remainder of that Day. —

P. M. The Governor and Commissioners took leave, and returned to their respective Provinces; and that night Sir William took leave of the Chiefs, recommending it to them to remember what had been there transacted, and cautioning them against committing any Disorders at their Departure,

but to pack up their Goods, an
home in Peace and good Order.

Sunday November the 6th.

The Indians began to decamp
and Sir William set off on his return
for Johnston Hall, where he arrived on
the 9th of that Month.

A true Copy examined by
G. Johnson (Deputy Agent,
as Secretary).

Sam Wharton

Journal of the Congreſs
at Fort Stanwix
in the year 1768.

No 10

No. 10

Ettwein 1832.
from papers of
Major Wm Trent

Ademare, I have the honor of indicating to you the sum due to each person. Twelve hundred fifty-three livres and 12 sols to Mr Cazeaux and nine hundred sixty and some odd [sols] to Mr Ademare, which I pray you to have the goodness to [put] in your accounts for New York in order that this [money] may be in your hands when I shall have the honor to stop at your house on this business.

[I have the] honor to be with profound respect,

Sir,

Your humble and very obedient

[servant]

L. PERTHUIS

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df.[1]

[*Fort Stanwix, October 13, 1768*]

My last was of the 30th ult^{o}. since which [I have] been detained here waiting for the upper Nations [   ] Nevertheless are still behind, occasioned by the death of a Seneca Chief, on which account they halted to perform the Ceremony of Condolance.— There are however at this time above 900 Indians here which is unlucky tho' an Unavoideble Circumstance, and occasions such a Consumption of Provisions that had I not bought up sev^{l} head of cattle & a Quantity of Corn &c timelier we sho^{d} have been distressed on that account, before the Whole could arrive which from w^{t}. I can hear will be near 3000. The Nations present are the Mohocks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Delawares, Nanticokes, Conoys &ca. Those on their Way are the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Shawanese &ca from Ohio, Col. Lewis one of the Virginia Commiss^{rs}. [is] to attend the Meeting which is to be held on the [borders] of that Province, and Governor Penn [   ] tired of attending so long talks of going down [   ]

---

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

Especially as the conduct of the [ ] render it
necessary that the [ ] Government. I am however
well [ ] will be come in about the
[ ]
Many friends [ ]
upon a Method for With[drawing the French traders]
from Amongst the Indians[1] [ ]
provided he was Authorized by [ ]
Command of a party of the Militia for that purpose [ ]
deal with regard to the Detroit Militia wh[ ]
think might be made usefull on that & many [other] Occasions
if under the Command of one of [his Majesty's(?)]
Natural born Subjects, and I would take the [ ]
recommending him to you for that Station, shou[ld you]
think it necessary.— One material advantage [of]
then under the Command of an Englishman & [ ]
the Convincing the Indians that they were [bound to] Obey us,
a Circumstance they now doubt very much and have been
[taught that] another is, That there are some occasions in which
[ ] are better calculated for our Service than other [ ]
for instance they can be Successfully em[ployed in] bringing
in their Own Renegadoes, which [ ] of difficulty
to our people & perhaps could not be done [ ]
with the Indians, who would not be [ ]
French and altho Sevl. of the [ ]
reluctance at first, within [ ]
A man who has some person [ ]
they would be reduced [ ]
-selves on being [ ]

I shall [ ]
[ ]

INDORSED: [ ]
To General Gage.

---

[1] Lieutenant McDougal, according to the Johnson Calendar, proposed to employ the Detroit militia on this service.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TREATY OF FORT STANWIX OF 1768

Source Department of Indian Affairs Records
Record Group 10, Volume 1826

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October 22d
At 4 P.M. The Chiefs of Conowaroghares waited on Sir William, and paid him the usual complements, which he returned, and after ordering them Pipes, tobacco & a dram & paint for their warriors, they withdrew, after which sev'l other sett did ye same.

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This Morning Bunt Chief of the Onondagas, the Speaker Ticawarunte, Ganaquiesa Chief of the Oneidas Senughisis and Nicholazera, Abraham Chief of the Mohocks * assembled at Sir William's quarters requesting to join him in the condolence for Onoghearidari a chief of the Senecas who died lately---Sir Wm. agreed to it as it would be a means of expediting the affairs of the Congress and settled matters with them accordingly.

At 10 A.M. Gaustrax with ten of his people brought up the rear, waited immediately on Sir William, and made several appologies for his long delay, such as old age, high water, the loss of a Grand Child the which he hoped would plead his excuse--Sir William thereupon told him the many inconveniences which their delay had occasioned, such as the extraordinary consumption of provisions which must be a heavy expence to the Government, and also the detaining of the several gentlemen from distant provinces at this late season of the year; for which he hoped they would make amends by their prudent and good conduct at this Congress--then ordered him, and his people provisions, some rum, tobacco, Pipes & paint and then they parted.

P.M.
The Cayuga Chiefs waited on Sir William Johnson and paid him the usual complements, and acquainted him that they were 48 in number now here, and that more of their nation were on the way after them--after Sir Wm.'s returning the complement and offering them Pipes, Tobacco, & Paint, etc. they went back to their Encampment

1768

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October 24th

At a Treaty with the Six Nations
Shawanese & Delawares, Senecas of Ohio & Dependts.
held at Fort Stanwix on Monday the 24th Day of October

Present:

The Honoble Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Super-Intendt.
His Excellency Wm. Franklin Esqr. Gover. New Jersey
Thomas Walker Esqr. Commis. from Col. of Virginia
The Honble. Fredk. Smith Ch. Justice of N. Jersey
Richd. Peters & James Highman Esqr Commisrs.
from the Province of Pennsylvania

George Croghan
Danl. Claus Esqrs. Dep. Agts. of Indn. Affairs

Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agt. as Seecretary
with sundry other gentn. from different colonies

John Butler Esqr. Mr. Andw. Montour
& Philip Philips Interpreters

Indian Chiefs Present

Mohawks

Abraham
kanadagaya
Hendrick
Aroghiadeeha
Tobarihoga
Onohario
with 232 others

Onondagas

The Bunt
Teyawarurit
Deaguanda
Tawashughti
Adiushkanoran
Depokadori
with 326 others

Senecas

Gaushtrax
Odongot
Sayenguaraghta
Ausquisahawe
Osourdoa
Wanugsissa
with 470 others

Oneidas

Ganaghquieson
Nicolazera
Senughsis
Gayrigeta
Tagawaron
Tayehase
Wadori
wth. 480 others

Cayugas

Tagaaia
Skanarady
Attawawna
Kaingseraragarat
Tohutiniendantea

with 410 others

Tuscaroras

Saquareesera
Kanigot
Tyaghawehe

with 350 others

The Pheasent with 16 others	Benevissica wth. 410 others	Killbuck & Turtleheart wth. 27 others	
Nanticokes	Oughwagoes	Canoys	Tuteloes 38
Jemmy Nanticock with 138 others	Adam Peter wth 270 others	last night wth 96 others	
Chugnuts Adarundungas wth 65 others	Minisink Indns tot 90	Cagnawageys tot 29	

Totals Indns 3102

The whole of them being seated Mr. Walker delivered his power as Commissioner from Virginia to Sir Wm. Johnson which was in the words following

John Blair Esqr President of His Majesty's Co. & Commissioner in Chief from the Colony and Dominion of Virginia

To Thomas Walker Esq.

By virtue of the power and authority to me committed as President of His Majesties Council, and Commissioner in Chief in and over this Colony and Dominion of Virginia, I do hereby appoint you the said Thomas Walker to be Commissioner of Virginia to settle a boundary Line between this colony and the Colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the sevl. nations of Indians concerned. You are required to attend at the Congress to be held for that purpose under the direction of Sir Wm Johnson agreeable to His Majesties instructions, when you are to pay due regard to the interest of His Majesty, and such instructions as you shall receive from me---
Given under my hand this 17 th day of June and in the eight year of His Majesties reign Annoq Dom 1768

John Blair

Meesrs. Tilghman & Peters being likewise being admitted as Commissioners from Pennsylvania,
Sir William, then by Abraham Chief of the Mohocks addressed the Indians as Follows:

Brethren
I take you by the hand, and bid you all wellcome to this place, where I have kindled a Council fire on affairs of importance. The Governor of New Jersey & the Commissioners of Virginia & Pennsylvania do likewise wellcome you here. Lieut. Governor Penn came hither to meet you, and waited a considerable time, but was at length by business obliged to return home, leaving these gent'n here as Commissioners on behalf of Pennsylvania.

The Governor, and Gentlemen Commissioners as well as my self having waited here for a month began to be impatient, nevertheless you see, that their desire to meet you prevailed over all other considerations, and induced them to stay. I hope therefore that you are now come fully prepared, & with hearts well inclined to the great business for which we are convened, and in order to prepare you the better for these purposes, I do now agreeable to the antient custom established by our Forefathers, proceed to the Ceremony of Condolence usual on those occasions.

With this string of wampum I do on behalf of His Majesty, and all his subjects, wipe away the tears from yr. eyes, which you are constantly shedding for your late dead chiefs, and I clear your sight so that you may look cheerfully at your Brethern who are come from several of the

Provinces to attend this General Congress, ordered by His Majesty to be held by me, in order to settle some necessary points between him & you.

With this string I clear the passage to your hearts, that you may speak chearfully, and candidly, on the Several Subjects, which during this Congress will be Treated of, as well as to remove all sorrow, and uneasiness from your minds.

With this string I wipe away the blood of your friends from off your Births, that you may on your return rest with peace, and comfort on them.

Gave three strings

Bretheren

I am greatly concerned for the many losses you have sustained in your several nations, since our last meeting, sincerely condole with you for them all

A belt

Bretheren

With this belt I light up anew your several Council fires, that the Chiefs still remaining may upon all occasions sit comfortably by them, and consult upon the several matters which may come before them--

A Belt

Bretheren

As I have by the former Belts kindled up your sevl. council fires,-- I do now by this Belt desire that you the Counsellors will duely assemble when the affairs of your nations require it, and then zealously apply yourselves to every means which may tend to your peace & interest

A Belt

Bretheren

With this Belt I dispell the darkness which for some time past hath overspread your several countrys by reason of your many, and great losses, and now heartily wish you may enjoy a a serene clear sky, so that you may be able to see your Bretheren from the Sun rising to the Sun setting---

2 Belts

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Bretheren

As I would deal with all people in their own way, and that your ancestors have from the earliest times directed & recommended the observation of a set of rules which they laid down for you to follow, I do now agreeable to that custom take of the clearest water, and therewith cleanse you Inside from all filth, and every thing which has given you concern--

A Belt

Bretheren

I must desire that you Sachems & Councellors will as Occasions may require, consult with the Chieftains of your young men, as they are in general of sense and experience, and you Chieftains and Warriors to pay a due regard to your Sachems and Councellors, whose sage advice will always tend to your interest--

A Belt

Bretheren

In performing these Ceremonies I cannot omitt this necessary part, which is, that as there are but two council fires for your confederacy, the one at My House, the other at Onondaga, I must desire that you will always be ready to attend either of them when called upon by which means business will I hope allways be attended and properly carried on for our mutual interest, and this I earnestly recommend to you all.

A Belt

Bretheren

I must also desire you to be unanimous amongst yourselves, to reside in your respective countrys, & not to think of scattering or settling amongst other nations, as has been too much the practice for some years past, to the great weakening of your Confederacy.

A Belt

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Bretheren

I give you a pouch with a string of Wampum in it, which you are to make use of when you hear of the loss of any of your Confederacy, and rise up on such occasions without delay in order to condole for the same, I remove the concern thereby occasioned.

3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren

I now supply you with a torch or candle which you are to travel with by night on any extraordinary emergency, such as the approach of an enemy, in order to communicate the news with the utmost dispatch.

3 Strings

The Nations gave the Yo Hah at the proper place and the ceremony of condolence ended

adjourned till next day

October 25th
AT A CONGRESS with the Several Nations
Tuesday 25th October
Present as before

Canaquieson Chief of Oneida stood up & addressing all present, observed that the several American Governors had Indian names whereby they were known to the Indians, the Governor of New Jersey excepted, that he therefore thought it necessary to complement him with a name, which he did by bestowing his own name upon him, on which His Excellency Governor Franklin shook him by the hand, and returned him thanks--then Canaquieson proceeded to answer the Ceremony of Condolence as follows--

Brother

We congratulate you the Governor and the rest of the Gentlemen on your safe arrival at this place, where we are heartily

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heartily glad of your safe arrival at this place where we are heartily glad to meet you -- Then after repeating what Sir William had Said on the first strings yesterday he Said that he did on their part wipe away the tears which their Brothers the English were Shedding for their losses, as also the blood of their friends, clearing their hearts that they might be able to attend to the important affairs which were to be transacted

Gave three Strings

Then repeated all that Sir Wm had Said on the Six black Belts given at the Condolence for all which he returned thanks, and Said

Brother

We are much concerned at the losses you have met with since our last congress -- by this Belt we Sincerely Condole with you upon them all

A Belt of 9 Rows

Brother

We thank you for rekindling our several Council fires whereby we are enabled to proceed to business as formerly, and we shall endeavour to make our meetings useful to the publick

A Belt

Brother

We thank you for the advice you give us to assemble freely when the publick affairs require it and we assure you that we will Direct our thoughts to the maintenance of Peace and good Order

A Belt

Brother

We are much obliged to you for dispelling the darkness that Surrounded our General Nation on account of our many losses-- This we take very kindly of you, as we are in great heavings for some timepast and all our

Nations Join in thanking you and performing the same on their part

A Belt

Brother

We all express our thanks to you for the remembrance of our antient Ceremonies, - We consider them as the cement of our Union, and as you have cleansed running Stream, and wash your inside thoroughly therewith cleansing you from all impurities

A Belt

Brother

We esteem the advice you have given our Chiefs to consult the young men as Occasion may require, and your directions that they may on their parts pay due regard to us, and we shall observe what you have recommended to us

A Belt

Brother

We are sensible that we have but two great Council fires, the one at your house, the other at Onondaga,--We shall allways be ready to attend either for the publick Good, & we hope that you will continue to be ready to meet us often, as ye-general peace requires

A Belt

Brother

We give you thanks for recommending unanimity to us,--we know that our Living together is necessary to our happiness and that is gives us Strength we will follow your advice and we recommend it to the English to be unanimous in all good works

A Belt

Brother

We are happy to find you so observant of our antient Customs in giving us a String in a Pouch to make use of when we have occasion to Communicate our losses, and condole for them.--we request that you will be equally observant of these matters, that so, our grief may be timely & properly removed

A Belt

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Brother

We also give you many thanks for supplying us with a Torch to travel with on Emergencies.--we assure you that we shall make proper use of it, & communicate every necessary Intelligence to you.--All the Six nations with the Shawanese, Delawares, and all their Dependants as far as to the great plains of Scioto * give you thanks for your good words, which were a Cordial to them, and they all request that you will Continue in the same good sentiments.----- The Ceremony of Condolence being over, Sir William gave them a Short exhortation, after which the Chiefs arose, & shook hands with Gov. Franklin, and Conoquieson addressing him said that as he had given him his own Name, he hoped that he would endeavour to to give as much reputation lost amongst his people, as he had done. The Governor returned them many thanks ------ ---------- Then adjourned till the day following.---

October 26th At a Congress Wednesday October 26th

Present as before

Brother

We have now mutualy performed the ceremony of Condolence, as a proof of the regard we have for the Customs of our Ancestors, and of the Concern we feel for each other's losses; I think it highly necessary in the next place, that we further Strengthen the Union between us, and with that view, I do therefore by this Belt in the name of your father, the great King of England.

and in behalf of all his American Subjects, renew & Confirm the Covenant Chain subsisting between us, Strengthing, and rubbing off any rust which it may have contracted, that it may appear bright to all Nations, as a proof of our Love, and friendship and I hope, that all of you, sensible of the advantage of this union, will after the example of the English have it allways before you, and keep it fast, that it may remain firm and unshaken as long as Grass Shall grow, or water run

Belt of the Gov't Chain 15 Rows with
human figures at each end.

Brethern

I persuade myself that you are all sensible of the benefits which result from our strict Union, and that having it allways before your eyes, you will be carefull in preserving it, This will protect you from all dangers, and secure to you the blessings of peace, and the advantages of commerce with a people able to supply all your wants; and as this is a consideration of much importance, which depends on the friendship subsisting between us, and a free, open, and safe communication for all our people to, you, I do now by this Belt, clear the Rivers and Paths throughout our respective Countrys of all Obstructions, removing trees out of canoes may pass along without danger, and that our people may travel securely by night, or by day without any risque, or impediment whatsover. And I recommend it to you all to contribute to this good work, and to assist in keeping it lasting affirm to the latest Posterity

A Large Belt

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Bretheren

Hearken to me who have now good words to speak to you, such as are for the benefit of your whole confederacy, and of your Children unborn.

You all remember, that three years ago, I signified to you his Majestys desire to establish a Boundary Line between his people, and yours, and that we then agreed together how some part of that Line should run whenever the same came to be settled.

You all, I am hopefull recalled the reasons I then gave you for making such a Boundary-nevertheless I shall again repeat them.

You know, Bretheren, that the encroachment on your Lands have been allways one of the principal Subjects of Complaint, and that so far as it could be done, endeavors have not been wanting for your obtaining-redress.-but it was a difficult task, It generally unsucessful.-for although the, Provinces have bounds between each other, there are no certain Bounds between them & you and thereby, not only several of our People ignorant in Indian affairs, have advanced too far into your Country, but also many of your own people through the want of such a Line, have been deceived in the Sales they have made, or in the Limits they have set to our respective Claims.--This Bretheren, is a sad Case, which has frequently given us much trouble, and turned many of our heads.--but it is likely to Continue so, untill some Bounds are agreed to, fixed upon & made publick between us.

The great, and the good King of England, my master whose friendship and tender regard for your interests, I wish you may overhold in rememberance, has amongst other instances of his goodness, after long deliberation on some means for your relief, and for preventing further disputes concerning Lands, at length resolved upon fixing a Boundary Line between his Subjects, and you, and that in such a manner, as Shall be most agreeable to you. in consequence of which I have received his royal Commands to call you together for the establishment Thereof, and after conferring with the Governments interested here upon you now see before you, the Governor of the Jerseys, the Commissioners on behalf of Aseregoa, the Governor of Virginia, & Commissioners from Pennsylvania, in order to give you the Strongest assurances on behalf of their respective Governments of their resolutions to pay due regard to what Shall be now entered into.-- The presence of so many great men will give a Sanction to the transaction, and cause the same to be known, as far as the English name extends: His Majesty has directed me to give you a handsome proof of his his generosity, proportioned to the nature, and extent of what lands Shall fall to him.---Upon the whole I hope that your deliverations will be unanimous, and your resolutions such as his Majesty may consider as proofs of your gratitude for all favours.

A Fine New Belt

The importance of this affair now before us, requires the most serious attention.--I will not burden you with any other Subject till this is generally settled, and therefore we shall now adjourn that you may have time to think of it, and come fully prepared to give an agreeable answer.

Then Abraham Chief of the Mohocks after repeating what Sir William had said--Addressed him

Brother

We give you thanks for what you have said to us at this time. It is a weighty affair, and we shall agreeable to your desire take it into our most serious consideration. We are glad that so many great men are assembled to bear witness of the transaction, and we are now resolved to retire and consult upon a proper answer to given to all you have said, and so soon as we have agreed upon it, we shall give you notice that we again assemble, & make it known to you. And we are all much obliged to you in having directed us to attend to this great affair alone at this time, that our minds might not be burdened, or diverted from it, by attending to anything else.

Then Conoquieson addressed the whole & desired that the Several Nations might look towards the Onondagas, who would appoint them a time and place for taking the matter into consideration. After we adjourned.

P.M. Sir William met the Nanticoks, and explained to them the affair of the State of their Lands of which they approved, as also the price, which was 666 Dollars & 2/3 Mr. Ogden then delivered an account of his expences which amounted to £ 100.. so that a balance of £ 166..2..3 curr. remained due by Ogden to the Indian which he is to pay to the Chief of the Nanticoks, as soon as maybe, & then they are to impower him to dispose of the remainder of their Lands in Mary Land

27th, Deiguande Chieftain of the Onondagas with 80 of them arrived, and came immediately to Sir Williams Quarters to pay him the usual complement, which having returned he ordered them Paint, Pipes, Tobacco, rum, and dismissed them

The weather being cold, Sir William clothed the old Chiefs of every Nation, for which they returned many thanks, and told them that he now enabled them to meet and consider about the great affair before them with pleassure, and assured him that they endeavour to do every thing for the best, and that with the utmost expedition, They told Sir William, that they were yesterday employed in hearing the news brought by the Shawanese, and receiving their Belts, that this day they would take into Consideration the Boundary Line, and seriously deliberate thereon, as they were determined that it should be binding.

At a Congress with the several Nations on
Friday the 28th day of October

Present as before

The Indians continued in private Council till 4 P.M. when they sent to acquaint Sir William that they be glad to speak with him. On his answer to them, they assembled and being all seated the Speaker addressed him as follows

Brother

We have been sometime deliverating on what you said concerning a Boundary Line between the English, and us, and we are sensible that it would be for our mutual advantage, if it was not transgressed,--but daily experience teaches us, that we can't have any great dependance on the white people and that they will forget their agreements for the sake of our Lands-however you have said so much upon it, that we are willing to believe more favorably in their cases,

Brother

You remember when we spoke last about this Boundary that we did not agree about the way it should run from Owegy

This is a point that must now be settled.- for to what purpose would it be to draw a Line between us and the Country of Virginia and Pennsylvania whilst the way to our Towns lay open?---We would therefore know what you intend to propose as a Boundary to the Northward, that we may take it into Consideration, and we shall be glad that you explain it fully to us, that no mistake may be made on either side. To which Sir William answered.

Brother

I have attended to what you have said, and do admit that it is reasonable the Line should be closed, & I persuade myself that his Majesty will approve of it. All these things I had in consideration before, and I recommended the Line to you generally at first, according to your own practice as an introduction to the rest; and in order to render the whole clear and plain to you, I have prepared a Map, on which the Country is drawn large, and plain, which will enable us both to Judge better of these matters.. I therefore recommend it to you to send the Chiefs of each Nation to my Quarters, where I shall lay the Map before them, and confer with them upon it.

The speaker then thanked Sir William for what he had said, which they all greatly approved of in consequence of which the Chiefs of each nation came soon after to Sir Williams Quarter's when he laid a Map on the Table and after explaining to them the nature of his and the desires of Government,--He spoke as follows

Brothers

Here is the Map of which I spoke to you where all that Country which is the Subject of our meeting is faithfully laid down the Line here described between the Kanhawa river & Owegy, was what we spoke about three years ago, and as nothing further way then agreed upon, the King has not fixed a particular place to continue it to, it therefore remains for me to obtain a Continuation of that Line which will be secure to you, and advantageous to us, on which subject we now meet.--I have likewise to observe to you, that the piece of Lands in the of Susquehanna is very much desired by the Commissioners from Pennsylvannia and would be more advantageous to them than to you, besides as it is, or will be soon partly surrounded by Settlements, it will be a difficult Land as it were behind them.--I would therefore propose that the bounds from Fort-Pitt be continued up the Ohio to Moghulbughilum creek thence up that Creek, and along the eight mile carrying place to the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence along that river to Allegany Ridge, thence along that ridge of mountains to the Cayuga branch and down the same to the great last branch of Susquehanma, from thence up that East Branch to Owegy, from whence it can be run to the Delaware River, which is very near it at that place, and for that part of this additional Cession, which will fall to Mr. Penn, you will receive a large and handsome Consideration over, and beside his Majesties royal Bounty.--And as to the continuation of that Line from the Delaware so-as to close it, I must desire to hear what yourselves think, and I expect to hear that your resolutions will be advantageous to us, and that you will make proper allowance for the encrease of our People, whereby you will recommend yourselves to the King and become so pleasing to his subjects, that it will greatly contribute to the due observance of the Boundary Line

To which the Speaker made the following answer

Brother

We have harkened to all that you have said, and we thank you for your advice, which we believe to be well intended, but this is a great cession of Land, which will require much thought and attention, and therefore we shall defer the consideration of it till tomorrow

Brother

Before we answer you about the continuation of the Line, we must say some thing to you concerning the extent of it to the northward, which we find is no further than the Kanhawa River. Now, Brother, you who know all our affairs, must be sensible that our rights go much further to the southward, and that we have a very good, and clear Title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee River, which we cannot allow to be the right of any other Indians without doing wrong to our Posterity, and acting unworthy those warriors who fought for and Conquered it; we therefore expect that this our right will be considered.

Brother

We are now to speak about continuing the Line as you said from Delaware so as to close it, and you recommended it to us to give you plenty of Land for the People

Brother

We were formerly generous, and gave the white people Land in many places, when they were too poor to buy them,--we have often had bad returns, nevertheless we would still act generously, and mean to do so as much as we can without ruining our Children

Brother

You know that the Country from Owegy quite to Oswego is full of Towns, and villages, and that it is very dear to us, so that we cannot be expected to part with that lyes at our doors,-besides your people are come already too close to us;--We therefore think that the Line should run up the Delaware to the Swamp, & from that run across to the Governors (Cosby's) Land, and then go away to Lake George, which we cannot but think a fair offer

To which Sir William Answered

Brothers

I have heard what you have said, and shall answer it In the first place, I acknowledge to have heard of your Claim to the Southward before this time. The King does not deny your Claims,-he is not thoroughly acquainted with the exact extent of them, and finding that they may be liable to some disputes with the Southern Indians, he being an enemy to strife, directed the Line to be run in the manner he thought least liable to it; but of this I shall take further notice to you, having now to speak to you in answer to the Course you have proposed for continuing the Line from Delaware,

Brother

I know very well how you are situated and it is not his Majesty's inclination to disturb you therein; at the same time you should consider what is reasonable on your parts, and that the Lands are even patented farther than you propose the Line, and that the more people are confined, the more readily they will transgress the Bounds, so that I must desire you to think better of it, and speak more favorably at our next meeting, till when I shall propose nothing farther, as I could not consistently propose any other Line than such as would bring us to or near Lake Ontario.

They then withdrew taking with them a map in order to consider the affair in private. At night Sir William had a conference with the Chiefs of the most influence, with whom he made use of every argument to bring matters to an agreeable issue.

October 29th

The Indians continued in Council all the forenoon, the Chiefs having given the Belts to the Warriors for their opinion concerning the Boundary. Several of the Indians particularly the Oneidas gave great obstruction, to the business, and Sir Wm. heard that the Clergyman sent by W. Whalock from New England who had delivered a Memorial on the 14th instant, praying that the Line might not be extended far North, or West, but reserved for the purposes of Religion, I was very busy amongst the Indians for that purpose. Information was likewise given to Sir William this morning, that this Clergyman, had a conversation with Colonel Fitch Mr. Peters Fun and others, told them that he had done what he could to oppose the Cession of Territory and would continue to obstruct it to the utmost of his power, and that he had showed the Indians the folly of giving up their Land, cautioned them against it before he left Oneida

Sir William this day clothed several of the Chiefs with whom he had Conferences--the Majority of them continued in council together to consider farther on the speeches made them. For the afternoon the Onondaga and Mohock Chiefs with several others waited on Sir William with a Message from the whole, importing that as it was a very weighty, and interesting affair, it required some farther consideration. They therefore requested that he, and the Gentlemen with him, would wait with patience, untill Monday morning, when they hoped to be able to give an answer.

Sir William told them that he was become very impatient through the delays which were given to business, that the security of their Lands depended on their dispatch, and the freedom of the Cession; that he would however wait till Monday, when he hoped to hear from them something that might make amends for their delay.

At night several of the Chiefs came to Sir Williams quarter, to let him know the purport of the intelligence, and Belts received from the Shawanese, which was that according to the old agreement. Subsisting between the several Indian Nations, they were all to unite, and attack the English, as the latter became formidable to alarmed at the power, and increase of the English, irritated at the ill treatment they had received, had expressed a desire to meet the rest to deliverate on what was to be done. That the Spaniards & French had for a long time urged them to take up arms, and given them repeated assurances of a powerful assistance,--That they had now called them to a Meeting at the Mississippi near the mouth of Ohio for that purpose.--That they had sent many Belts amongst the

Sir William this day Clothed several of the Chiefs with whom he had Conferences--the Majority of them continued in council together to consider farther on the speeches made them. For the afternoon the Onondaga and Mohock Chiefs with several others waited on Sir William with a Message from the whole, importing that as it was a very weighty, and interesting affair, it required some farther consideration. They therefore requested that he, and the Gentlemen with him, would wait with patience, untill Monday morning, when they hoped to be able to give an answer,

Sir William told them that he was become very impatient through the delays which were given to business,--that the security of their Lands depended on their dispatch, and the freedom of the Cession; that he would however wait till Monday, when he hoped to hear from them something that might make amends for their delay.

At night several of the Chiefs came to Sir Williams quarters, to let him know the purportof the Intelligence, and Belts received from the Shawanese, which was that according to the old agreement. Subsisting between the several Indian Nations, they were all to Unite, and attack the English, as the latter became formidable to them----That several of the Nations to the South, and West greatly alarmed at the power, and increase of the English, irritated at the ill treatment they had received, had expressed a desire to meet the rest to deliverate on what was to be done.---that the Spaniards & French had for a long time urged them to take up arms, and given them repeated assurances of a powerfull assistance,--That they had now called them to a Meeting at the Mississipi near the mouth of Ohio for that purpose.---That they had sent many Belts amongst the

Indians a greater part of whom were almost ready to set out, when Sir William's message came to them, and that they waited the Event of the Treaty at Fort-Stanwix before they would come to any further resolution--with a variety of of other particulars all tending to corroborate the former intelligences received by Sir William.

October 30th

This day the number of Indians present
____ as follows

Mohawks & Conajoares	196	Conoys	96
Oneidas	480	Chugnuts	65
Tuscaroras of 3 Villages	377	Onongguagoes	175
Onondagas	320	Tuteloes	38
Cajugas	410	Schohares	36
Senecas	470	Orifcas Ste.	87
Shawanese	44		497
Delawares	39		
Caghnawages	37		
Nanticokes	130		
	2511		2511
		Lot	3000 Indians

In the morning the Indians again met in Council, when the Warriors came, and laid before their Sachems the result of their deliberations the day before, concerning the northern part of the Line, who directed four of their Chiefs viz Tyaroarunte, Ganaghquieson, Tyarhansera, and Sagawaron, to wait on Sir William, and communicate the same, which which was, that the Line should run from Oriscany to Tianaderah, and down that river to the Susquehana thence in a straight Line to the Hills and so to the Delaware branch, and down the same to Owegy, thence down the Susquehana to Shamckin, and so long the West branch of that river to Hillaning declaring that they would not part with any Lands to the Westward of Oriscany, or down towards Wioming, or the great Islands, as they reserved that part of the Country for their dependants.--but Sir William finding that some busy persons had been alarming those nations most immediately affected by the Line, and that many others could be induced to settle it more advantageously he in a long and warm speech to the Chiefs Shewed them, that the Line was not proposed to injure them, but that for a handsome consideration it was intended to obtain a Cession of as much Land as would give the people more room on the Frontiers, at the same time assertaining the Boundary between them, that with the help of proper Laws, it would not be liable to intrusion.---That the Line proposed at Oriscany interfered with a Patent granted above sixty years ago to some Gent at New York, the Indian Deed for which he had before Shewn them.--that these Gentlemen and others Concerned would have reason to blame him for agreeing to Lines so injurious to their rights, and that the continuance of a Line from thence in the manner that they proposed, would in many places approach so near to our Settlements, as to render its duration very uncertain from the great Encrease of our people whereas by giving them more room, the Boundary would be well known, and Secured by Laws before there would be occasion to invade it.--That people would act with extreme Caution, and rather go to other unsettled parts, than attempt to transgress an agreement so well defended. that it had been long in agitation and was now according to their own defines, ordered by his Majesty to be settled, as the surest means of putting and end to Land disputes and that if they rejected this opportunity now offered them, or ____ the Line so as to interfere with Grants, or approach almost to our Settlements, he could not see that anything more effectual could be thereafter proposed for preventing encroachments, and the Crown after being already at an heavy expence on this Occasion, must find its good intentions, and reasonable proposals totaly defeated. He therefore recommended it to them to consider the point further, and as his Majesties Country, and that of the Colonies would be proportioned to the extent of their cession, a rule which he should observe upon this occasion, he hoped for a more favorable answer, as it would be more for their immediate advantage, and would tend to the better observance of the Line hereafter.--After these several courses laid down on the draft, they agreed to take, the Map back to their Council that for further consideration promising to us their interests with the rest for a more favorable Line,--then withdrew, Sir William then assuring them that they should be particularly rewarded for their Services, and endeavors to shew the Indians the reasonableness of the Requisition.

At night Tagawion returned with the Map to Sir William, informed him that they were debating on the subject but much divided in opinion & added that he thought his nation disagreeably circumstanced, the rest having thrown so much of the transaction to the northward on their hands, nevertheless he would do all he could to obtain a more favorable Settlement. After which Sir William had many other private conferences which occupied a great part of the night in particular six Chiefs of the Oneidas came to him at 9 o'clock at night and said that they very much troubled the validity of the purchase above Orisca, but thro' Sir William's Sollicitations, and to shew their good disposition towards compleating the work in hand, they would agree that the Line Should run from the Susquehanna across at Fort Newport near Fort Stanwix where the Boats are Launched, & from thence to the north West corner of the late Purchase of Lord Holland & others.---Sir William thanked them for the amendment, but told them that he could not think it would answer, that it did not even include the Carrying place, and therefore desired them again to consider the matter, and that as they would extend it much further to the Westward without any sensible inconvenience he expected they would do so for which their Nation over and besides the rest should have 500 Dollars, and a handsome presents for each of the Chiefs.---They promised to use their best endeavors for that purpose and withdrew.

October 31st At 10 A.M. The Oneidas again returned to Sir Williams Quarters, and told him that their People positively refused to agree to any other Line than they had proposed the last night and, that as Game began to grow scarce in that neighbourhood, they had come to a resolution to keep the carrying place to Canada Creek in their hands as by keeping horses and Carriages there as they purposed to do for the future to carry over Traders Goods, they might earn somewhat for the support of their Families.----- Sir William answered that he thought it somewhat extraordinary that they Should enter into Such a resolution on the sudden having totally neglected carrying Goods for so many years that if they gave it up, they still might reap , benefits from a high road open to all provided they had Horses, and Carriages, as reasonable as other people, but that their keeping it to themselves would occasion many disputes between them, and the white people, which his Majesty was so desireous of preventing, and had fallen on the Boundary as the means of doing so.--that they Should not stop at what was but a trifle to them, though so advantageous and necessary to the English, and that he wished they would so act as to Shew their Love, and respects for the King and their friendship for his Subjects.--that the Governor, and people of New York had reason to expect much more from from them, and that they had left it to him to urge these matters to them, as thinking Commissioners unnecesssary when he was to conduct the Congress, he hoped that they would be a farther consideration, and desired them to act a parts proper on the occasion. -- They thereupon withdrew to consult further upon it, they shortly after returned, and said that Sir William had been to desirous to have the Bounds farther extended, the last and only thing they would say was that provided they were allowed an equal use of the Carrying place with the English, and Six hundred Dollars paid to the three Tribes over & besides the several fees to be given in private, they would extend the Line to Canada Creek.--Sir William finding it best not to urge this matter farther told them that he acquired for the present, leaving it to be confirmed, or rejected by his Majesty. They answered that they considered, and unanimously resolved that whatever Boundary Line was now agreed to Should be for ever binding and conclusive on both sides.---That no Province might thereafter be necessary, should be with the King, or those directed by him to treat with them. A messenger then arrived to call them to attend the Consultation about the rest of the Line.

At night Canaghquieson came to inform Sir William, that they had farther considered the General subject of the Line, and would send a Chief and Warrior from each Nation with their final resolves which they would deliver in publick the next day---they accordingly came to Sir William's Quarters, when Sir William told them that he hoped they were come with such an answer as would be pleasing to all parties.---The Map being then laid before them, they observed, that what they had to say, was the final resolves of all the Nations, then said at the same time tracing it on the Map that they would, agreeable to their several claims, begin the Line at the mouth of the Cherokee River, then go along the south east side of the Ohio to Kittanning, from thence to the heads of the West brance of the Susquahanna, thence down the same to Bald Eagle Creek. Thence across the river at Tiadaghta Creek below the great Island, thence by a straight Line to Burnetts Hills, and along the same to the mouth of Awandon Creek on the West side of the East branch of Susquehanna, then up the Stream thereof to Owegy, thence Eastward to the Delaware River thence up the Stream thereof till they come opposite the mouth of Tianaderah Creek emptying into Susquehanna, thence up the West side of Tianaderak to the head of its Westerly branch, and from thence to the mouth of Canada Creek on Wood Creek.

This they delivered as their final determination, subject to several conditions for the security of their possessions, and engagements entered into, and for that part which would fall within Mr. Penn's Government, they insisted on having 10,000 Dollars. Sir William told them he would take the matter into consideration, and would assemble them all tomorrow, and after parting, conferred with the Commissioners of Pennsylvania concerning on behalf of the Proprietors.

At a General Congress with the several nations at Fort Stanwix Tuesday November 1st 1768
Present at the former Meetings-----

Being all seated, they desired to know whether Sir Wm. was prepared to hear them, and on being answered in the affirmative, the speaker stood up, and spoke as follows

Brother
We are hopefull that you will not take it amiss that we have delayed till now, our publick answer upon the subjects you recommended to us.---this was a great and weighty matter requiring long deliberation, and should not be undertaken lightly.---we have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our final resolutions thereon, to which we beg your attention.---

Brother
We remember, that on our first meeting with you, when you came with your ships, we kindly received you, entertained you, entered into an alliance with you, though we were then great, & numerous, and your people inconsiderable, and weak,---We know that we entred into a Covenant chain of Bark with you, and fastned your ship therewith but being apprehensive the Bark would break, and your Ship be lost, we made one of Iron, and held it fast, that it should not slip from us, perceiving that the former Chain was liable to rust, we made one of silver to guard against it.---then, Brother, you arose, & renewed that chain which began to look dull, and have for many years taken care of our affairs by the command of the great King, and you by our labours have polished that Chain, so that it has looked bright and is become known to all Nations, for all which we shall ever regard you and we are thankfull to you in having taken such care of these great affairs

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of which we are allways mindfull, and we do now on our parts renew, and strengthen the Covenant Chain by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it strong, and bright on your part.--

A Belt

Brother

We are glad that you have opened the rivers, and cleared the roads, as it is so necessary to us both. We were promised, when the war was over, that we should have trade in plenty, Goods cheap and honest men to deal with us, and that we should have proper persons to deal with us, and that we should have proper persons to manage our affairs.--We hope that their promises will never be forgot, but that they will be fully performed, so as that we shall feel the benefits of an Intercourse between us yet the roads, and Waters may be free and open to us all to go to the Southward, and to our friends there with whom we are now at peace, to visit us---We hope that we may have proper persons to manage all our affairs, and finally amongst us to mend our arms, and implements; and in the expectation of all this, we do now on our parts open the roads, and Waters & promise to assist in keeping them so.

A Belt

Then after repeating all that had been said to them concerning the Line---Proceeded---

Brother--

We have long considered this Proposal for a Boundary between us and we think it will be of good consequence, if you on your parts pay due regards to it. and we in consequence thereof have had Sundry meetings amongst ourselves, and with you, and from all that you have said to us thereon, we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon shall be inviolably observed on your parts, as we are determined it shall be on ours, and that no farther attempts will be made on our Lands, but that this Line be considered as final.---And we do now agree to the Line we have marked up on your Map now laid before you on certain conditions on which we have spoken, and shall say more.---And we desire that one article of this our agreement to be, that none of the Provinces, or their people shall attempt to invade it under colour of any old Deeds or other pretences whatsoever for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore disclaim them all.---Which Bounds now agreed to we begin on the Ohio at the mouth of the Cherokee river which is our just right and from thence, we give up on the South side of Ohio to Kittanning, above Fort-Pitt; from thence a direct Line to the nearest fort of the West branch of Susquehanna; thence through the Allegany Mountains, along the south side of the said West branch till we come opposite the mouth of Creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the West branch, and along the East side of that Creek, and along the ridge of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandue thence down the same to the East branch of Susquehanna, and across the same, and up the East side of that river to Owegy; from thence Eastward to Delaware river; and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna; thence to Tianaderha, and up the West side thereof, and its West branch to the head thereof; thence by a straight Line to the mouth of Canada Creek where it empties itself into Wood Creek at the end of the long Carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix. And this we declare to be our final resolve, and we expect that the conditions of this our Grant will be observed.

A Belt

Brother

Now, as we have made so large a cession to the King of such a valuable and extensive country we do expect it as the terms of our agreements, that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable desires. We do now in this case on behalf, and in the name of all the Warriors of every nation, condition, and our Warriors shall have the liberty of Hunting throughout the Country as they have no other means of subsistence & as your people have not the same occassions, or inclinations that they be restricted from Hunting on our side of the Line to prevent contention between us.

A Belt

Brother

By this Belt we address ourselves to the great King of England through you our Super-Intendant in the names and on behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, and all other our Friends, allies and Dependants

We now tell the King, that we have given to him a great and valuable country, and we know that what we shall now get for it, must be for short of its value. We make it a condition of this our agreement concerning the Line, that his Majesty will not forget, or neglect to show us his favour, or suffer the chain to contract rust, but that, conditions he will direct those who have the management of our affairs to be punctual in renewing our antient agreement--that as the Mohocks are now within the Line, which we give to the King and that as these people are the true old Heads of the whole confederacy, their several villages & all the Lands they occupy unpatented, about them as also the residency of any others of our Confederacy affected by this cession, shall be considered as their sole property, and at their disposal, both now, and so long as the Sun Shines and that all grants, or engagements they have now or lately entried into shall be considered as independant of this Boundary so that they who have so little left many not lose the benefit of the sale of it, but that the people with whom they agreed may have the Land. We likewise farther condition on behalf of all the Six Nations and of all our friends and nephews, our dependants, that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get Justice, or to make our complaints known, and that it is not in the power of our superintendant to take care of our affairs in a proper manner. We all know the want of this, and make it a point of a great consequence, on which this our present agreement is to depend and without which affairs will go wrong, and our heads be turned.

Brother

We likewise desire that, as we have now given up a great deal of Lands within the bound that Mr. Penn claimed a right of buying he may in consequence of the agreements now entred into between us, enjoy what we have given him within them Limits, and as we know that Lydius of Albany did in the name of several persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvannia which we know to be unjust, and that the

Deeds he pretends a right to, were invalid We expect that no regards will be paid to them or any such claims now or hereafter, as we have fairly sold them to the Proprietors of Pensylvania, to whom alone we shall sell Lands within that Province, and we shall now give them a Deed for that and other Lands there. --- And in order to shew that we love Justice, We expect that the Traders, who have suffered by some of our Dependants in the War five years agoe, may have a Grant for the Lands we now give them down the Ohio, as a satisfaction for their Losses. And as our friend Mr. Croghan long ago got a Deed for Lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr. Penn's Land; Should it so happen we request that he may be considered, and get as much from the King somewhere else as he fairly bought them. -- And as we have given enough to Shew our Love for the King, and make his people easy, in the next place we expect that no old Claims which we disa vow, or new Encroachments may be allowed.

Brother--- We have now gone through this matter, & we have shewn ourselves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably spare.--We on our parts express our regards for him, and we hope for his favour in return. Our words are strong, and our resolutions firm, and we expect that our requests will be complied with, in as much as we have so generously complied with all that has been desired of us, as far as was consistent with our Existence.

A Belt

---- Sir William, then thanked them for what they had said, & assured them that it should all be considered, and that he would meet them tomorrow these & other subjects--

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The day being very rainy the Indians did not meet in Council Sir William clothed a number of Chiefs & Chieftains of the several nations, and was this day busy in preparing the necessary papers for the next meeting.

P.M.

Sir William met the Mohock, and other Chiefs, & endeavored to persuade them to extend the Line more favourably to the West of New - York, observing, that, as they could not agree to extend it farther down the Wood Creek on the South Side he expected that they would let it run below the Canada Creek on the north side of WoodCreek, but finding them determined, and that they were for closing it at the point of the last, Purchase near the Mohock river, he told them that he would stop at the mouth of Canada creek, and refer the remainder to his Majesties determination---Sir William then acquainted the Chiefs that his Excellency the Commander in chief purposed to evacuate Fort-Ontario, or to put it on the same footing with Fort Stanwix as a measure that would be agreeable to them & that as for any Forts which it was necessary still to keep up, they could be no Inconvenience to them.--they answered that they had nothing to complain of against the keeping up Fort Ontario on the footing it was for sometime past, nor would they make any difficulty about the other, whilst they were civily treated at them and no encroachments made on their Lands, which Sir William promised them should be duely attended to--

November 3d

This day was employed, partly in preparing the Several Speeches, and Deed of Cession.---

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November 3d
P.M.

A deputation from the Aughqwissance Indians came to Sir William's Quarters, accompanied by the Oneida Chiefs whose interposition with him had been requested to accomodate the unhappy difference which had gone such a length in their village that their Priest, and many of their people would likely be murdered.--

A Belt

Sir William answered them, that he had been extremely concerned to hear of that difference amongst themselves.-- that in consequence thereof he had directed Col. Claus the Deputy Agent for that Quarters to enquire into the particulars and to put a stop to it, and that he now had the pleasure to aquaint them, that agreeable to his Orders the whole was happily terminated, before Col. Claus had left Montreal, which account gave them all great satisfaction.---

A Belt

November 4th--- At a Congress with the Several Nations

Friday November the 4th

Present as at last meeting---

The Onondaga Speaker performed the Ceremony of Condolence for a Loss sustained by the Oneidas, after which Sir William addressed the several Nations as follows---

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Brothers--

After having duely weighed your Speech, and the agreement you have at length come into I am pleased to find that you have so far dispatched Business--notwithstanding the severity of the approaching season, and the distance which many of us are from our dwellings, I gave you all the time necessary for bringing this weighty affair to a deliberate conclusion.---

Brother

I am glad to find that you remember your old agreement so particularly, and I wish you may always observe them and with that view I should have been glad to have heard you confine your answer to my Belt for keeping the roads open as being a matter so highly essential to your selves in keeping a free, and safe intercourse between us.---

The promises formerly made you of the happy change which would be produced to you by the Reduction of Canada, you have in many respects experienced as far as it was in the power of his Majesties Servants.---You likewise have had a considerable Number of Traders amongst you, which has so far lowered the prices of Goods, that several of them are become Bankrupts, and at many of the Posts, they are to be bought at as low rates, as at our towns notwithstanding the distance & experience of transportation.

I am now to inform you that it has been Judged adviseable by the Government to commit that parts of business regarding the managements of the Indian trade to the care, and charge of the several Colonies, who I make no doubt will endeavor to do everything they can for your interests.

A Belt

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November 4th

Brother
You have of late made several complaints on accounts of the ill behavior of some people on the frontiers-- those that regarded Pennsylvania, I have reason to think I have finally settled, and gave a handsome portion of the County of that Province to you upon the -- occasion, and in consequence of the information I gave the Governor of Virginia thereon, his Assembly passed Several votes in your favor, which are now before you whilst the Governor has sent this Assurance of their good faith and friendship for you, and of their intentions to prevent you from being ill treated.

Here shewed and explained the resolves of the House of Burgessee, Likewise a Paper under the great Seal of the Province of Virginia, authorizing Sir William to give them these favorable assurances & then proceeded.---

Brother
I hope all this will Convince you that they are your friends, and as a farther proof of it, the Gentlemen Commissioners from those Provinces, will at their return take proper measure for your future good treatments, and for the due observance of the Boundary Line by proper Laws for these purposes, according to his Majesties desire which shall recommend to their remembrance.--

A Belt

Brother
I am glad that the Boundary is at length agreed upon, and as I have great reason to think that it will

be duely observed by the English.--I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in remembrance, and to explain it fully to those who are absent, and to teach it to your Children.---this Boundary is intended to be lasting; but Should it be found necessary by his Majesty or yourselves to make any future additions, or alterations, he will treat with you by those who have the managements of your affairs,---and never permit any private application this I have received in command to tell you.---

As to the several reservations you make in your cession to the King, and the other points you recommend, you may be assured that his Majesty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit to him a Copy of our Transactions at this place, and I may venture to assure you that they will meet with all possible regard from a Prince of his Clemency, and Justice,--and I now give you this Bell to Strengthen . Ratify, and Confirm the Boundary and all transactions necessary thereto.

A Belt

Brother

The speech, which you particularly addressed to his Majesty shall be faithfully transmitted to him with the rest of your proceedings.--I have attended to the whole of it, and I persuade myself that every reasonable article will be taken proper notice of, and that he will take such measures as as to him Shall, seem best for your benefit, and for the rendering you Justice.--- I likewise consider your good intentions towards the Traders who Sustained the Losses, and your desire to fulfil all other Engagements, as instances of your integrity-- I wish that you may on your parts, carefully remember, and faithfully observe the Engagements which you have now, as well as formerly entred into with the English, and that you may everyday grow more sensible how much it is your interest to do so. And I once more exhort you all to be strong, & steadfast, to keep firm Hold of the Covenant Chain & never to give attention, or Credit to people who under the mask of friendship Should come amongst you with stories, which may tend to weaken your attachment to us. but to keep your eyes steadfastly on those whose business & inclination it is to tell you truth & make your minds easy.

A Belt

Brother the Shawanese & Delawares------

I now particularly address you, as you live far to the Southward, and may at some times be disturbed by bad men, who taking advantage of your distance from us, the heads of the Confederacy, may by Belts, Messages, or Stories invented to create mischief, impose on many of your people, and through their means mislead other Nations.--I am not ignorant that this has happened, and I have good intelligence, that there are people who have been lately deceiving some of you with Stories of'Revolutions in American affairs, and of French Fleets, and armies, with which you have been so often deceived, that I wonder any of your people should credit them.---Be assured, Brothers, that those who were able to conquer Canada, and drive their enemies out of this Country, will always have it in their power to defeat their future Projects, Should they be weak enough to make any future attempts to regain what they have lost.-- I do therefore exhort you by this Belt to pay no regard to such deceivers for the future, but to continue to live peaceably, and let me know who they be and from whence, who attempts to impose on you.--- I likewise desire you to remember all your Engagements with the English.-- to observe the Treaty of Peace with the Cherokees, to avoid any irregularities on the Frontiers, pay due regard to the Boundary Line now made, and to make all your people acquainted with it and to keep the roads, and Waters open, and free, whereby you will enjoy the benefits of Peace, and Commerce, the esteem of the King of great Brittain, and the friendship of all his Subjects,---and I desire that you will remember, and often repeat my words.---

A Belt

Brothers, the Indians of Canada----

With this Belt I recommend it to you to remember what has been done at this, and all former Treaties, and to make the same publick amongst all you people on your return to Canada, recommending it to them to continue to promote Peace, & to discountenance all Evil reports, and idle Stories, which may be propogated by ignorants, or bad men, and to communicate all usefull intelligence to me from time to time, as a proof of your regard for your engagements, and as means of recommending yourselves to the esteem of the King, and People of England

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Brothers of the several nations here assembled.------

The Governor of New Jersey being called home by some urgent business, has desired me to inform you that he cannot think of taking Leave of his goods Bretheren the Six united Nations without once more expressing the happenings he has received from finding that they entertain such right sentiments of his Justice, and that of the good, People under his Government. He has, himself the highest sense of the value, and importance of the name conferred on him, and doubts not but future Governors, and the Chief men & inhabitants of New Jersey will be ever carefull to deserve so distinguished a title among the Indian Nations, as that of Sagorihwhioughstha or the great Arbiter, or doer of Justice ---

The Governor has likewise requested me to remind you that at a Treaty held at Easton in the year 1758, the Delawares and other Indians who had any pretensions to Land in New Jersey did for a valuable consideration give a general Release for all the Lands in that Province, except such parts as were reserved by Law for the use of those Indians - who chose to Live under the protection of the Government.--- this was done in publick Council in the presence of many of the six nations, & the Governor would therefore be glad that at this Congress, (where are present so many Chiefs of the different Nations belonging to the Confederacy, and when a General Boundary Line between the subjects of his Brittanic Majesty in America, and their Bretheren the Indians is to be settled) you would do the Province of New Jersey the Justice to confirm the said release, by acknowledging in publick that that Province is entirely free from all Indian Claims, except as before mentioned.--his reason for this request, is, that the matter may be held in remembrance by all the Nations presents, and by that means be more certainly handed down Posterity.------

A Belt

Brothers

In consequence of a Belt I just received from the Senecas, which I formerly gave them to bind them together, I do now think it highly necessary with this Belt to bind you all together, recommending it to you all to avoid wandering and to continue at your several Dwellings after the manner of your Ancestors.--- I do this principally for your own advantage, convinced that you will be weakened by Rambling, and that your Council & opinions will thereby be disunited.---take therefore my advice, and do not suffer your selves to be led away with any Imaginary prospects of advantage by scattering, but continue by this Belt in your several places of abode following your Commerce, and all peaceable pursuits.-----

A Large black Belt

Brothers--

The business of the Treaty being so far happily brought to a conclusion, it only remains that you execute the Deeds of Cession to his Majesty, and whatever else is necessary on this occasion, after which I shall deliver over to your People the large Present together with the Sum of money, the amounts and value of which I have already explained to you.---The Governor and Gentlemen Commissioners from the several Governments are sensible of your good Conduct during the Treaty and I shall recommend what is necessary for them in your presence for its future security.-- and on the parts of New York. I take upon myself to promise you that every thing necessary thereto shall be recommended, and I make no doubt agreed to by the Legislature of that Province, heartily wishing that the same may on your parts be carefully observed, & that no dispute may hereafter arise concerning any parts of the Cession you have made, or the Engagements you have entred into at this time.---

Then addressed the Governor of New Jersey
and the Commissioners-----

Gentlemen---

Agreeable to his Majesties intentions signified to me by the Secretary of State, and for the satisfaction of the several Provinces to enact the most effectual Laws for the due observance of this Line and the preventing all future Encroachments, as the expectation thereof, and the Reliance the Indians have on your Justice from the Assurances I gave them on that head have proved great Inducements to the Settlements of the Line now established between the Colonies and them.---------

To this the Governor, and Commissioners answered that nothing Should be wanting on their parts to the obtaining Such Security for the Boundary as was deemed necessary, on their return to their respective Colonies.----

Then Sir William at the desire of the Gentlemen Commissioners from Pennsylvania, acquainted the Indians, that they the Commissioners had a Present ready to the amount of 500 Dollars to give in full satisfaction of the Conostoga Lands, which by the death of that people became vested in the Proprietaries.---that they freely gave this sum as a farther proof of the regard of that Province for them, and of their concern for their unhappy fate.-----

Then Sir William told the Indians that as the Proprietaries did not know whether they would choose money or Goods for the addition of Land to Pennsylvania, they were then unprovided, but that Sir William would be answerable for the speedy payments of the Purchase, and would propose to them either to receive it in money to be sent up, on the Commissioners return home or in Goods as speedy as possible, or to wait untill next Spring by which time they could have Goods better, and more for the same money from England, which matter was submitted to their determination
And as it grew late dismissed the Indians till the next day when they were to subscribe to the Deed of Cession & received the consideration,

At night the Chief came to Sir William's Quarters and told him that they had considered the Proposal made by the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and that they preferred the receiving of the Purchase money in Cash, as the speediest payment which was

Agreed to, and Security was given by Sir William--
Johnson that the same should be paid within Six weeks.----

November 5th

The Present being placed in publick view around the publick Buildings within the Forts early this morning, the whole Body of Indians assembled in the Area to Subscribe to the Deed & receive the Consideration.--

At a Congress with the several
nations--- Saturday November 5th------

The Speaker after repeating what Sir William had said to them on the first Belts at the last Congress, said

Brother---

We thank you for what you have said, and we are hopefull that you will observe your engagements, as we mean to do so on our parts,--but as this will in a great measure depend on the Colonies, we do now desire there Representatives here present to do everything necessary to the preserving these, and keeping your People in good Order.--------

A Belt

Then repeating what was Said on the second Belt

Said
Brother
We thank you for the advice you have

given us not to listen to Evil reports, or Lies----- Brother
we approve of your Caution, and Shall observe it, and we shall
from time to time give you the earliest intelligence of any
such reports, and from whence they come

A Belt

Then in answer to Governor Franklin's Speech --

Brother

We are glad to see that Governor Franklin is so well pleased with a name bestowed upon him, and are well pleased to hear you promise that he will be always ready to do us Justice
We hope that all future Governors will act the same parts.----
We acknowledge that several of our nations now present were witnesses to the Transaction at Easton, and therfore acquit that Province of any demand, and we have only to desire of him to follow your example in his Conduct towards us, which will sufficiently recommend him and his people to our esteem.--------

A Belt

Brother

The advice you gave us yesterday to continue firm, and united, and to Live together as formerly, we think very salutary, and intended for our good. We are therefore determined to follow your advice, and shall Lodge your Belt at our fire place at Onondaga to the end that all our confederacy may have recourse to it, and act accordingly.-------

The Deed to his Majesty, that to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, with that to the Traders being then laid upon the Table were executed in the presence of the Governor, Commissioners and the rest of the Gentlemen.----

After which the Chief of each nation received the Cash which was piled on a Table for that purpose and then proceeded to divide the Goods amongst their People, which occupied the remainder of that day.--------

P. M.

The Governor and Commissioners took leave, and returned to their respective Provinces, and that night Sir William took Leave of the Chiefs recommending it to them to remember what had been transacted & cautioning them against committing any disorders at their departure but to pack up their Goods & return home in peace & good order.

November 6th Sunday

The Indians began to decamp,--and Sir William set off on his return to Johnson-Hall where he arrived on the ninth of that Month.------

At the Ceremony of Condolence Sir William gave 6 New Black Belts to Cover the Graves of the six following Chiefs ----------

One for Kanadiorah, a Mohock
One for Kadirehoakta, an Oneida
One for Tianaghroongo, a Cayuga
One for Onaghkaridawi, a Seneca
One for Misquibelahihe, a Shawanese
One for Tepiskahawang, a Delaware

Which gave the utmost pleasure to their Connections, and satisfaction to the several Nations assembled then at Fort Stanwix--------

of Lake Champlain have been granted to the English and French by their respective Governors, as will appear by the Map which I had the honor of transmitting to England & mentioned in my letter N° 6. to the Earl of Shelburne dated 22d of February 1767, & in my letter to the Lords of Trade dated 4th April 1767. Your Lordship will see by those different claims what the difficulties are which we labour under at present for no particular Boundary Line [was] fairly drawn between the Provinces, the English claim supported by that which was made before them by the Dutch extended as far as the forty fifth degree of Latitude, This Line was supposed by the French to be more to the Southward than we found it on observation, & several of their grants in those parts are covered by those since made by Mr Colden to the reduced Officers & Soldiers under His Majesty's Proclamation; This will of course open such a scene of litigation, as I am afraid will defeat the expectations of forwarding the settlements in that part of the Country to prevent which it is our humble request that His Majesty's pleasure might be known how far to the Southward of the 45th Degree any French grants are to be allowed, for they have no settlements to claim under which (which I am informed was an absolute condition of their Grant, as they paid no Quit Rent) & the quantity of Land in most of their Grants far exceeds that which His Majesty has been pleased to allow to those mentioned in the 2d Proviso which was not to exceed 20,000 Acres to each Person where an actual settlement had been made.

Sir William Johnson to the Earl of Hillsborough.

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLIV., No. 4.]

N° 4

Fort Stanwix Octr 23. 1768

My Lord

I was in hopes that about this time I should have been enabled to transmit your Lordship the Agreable Account of my having settled the Boundary Line between Us & the Indians, but a train of unforeseen Accidents, together with a variety of obstructions given to it by the Spaniards and French at the Mississipi and others lurking amongst the Indians have as yet denyed me that pleasure & rendered it a matter of difficulty sufficient to deter many from the prosecution of it.

Not expecting to have been detained here so long or to have occasion to write to your Lordship before my Return, I have neither your Lordships Letter, nor my own at this place, but I recollect that my long letter N° 2 was of the 20 of July, and that I since wrote to your Lordship about the begining of last month.

On the 19 Ult° I arrived at this place having Appointed the 20th for the Indians to meet me; the Commissioners from Virginia set out before me, the Governor of New Jersey Accompanied me, and I was followed by the Lt Governor of Pensilvania the Governor of New York thought it uneccessary to send Comissrs as I was to transact the business — After waiting here several days, during which the Indians came & encamped, I heard that the Shawanese, Delawares, & Senecas with many others were still at a considerable distance & that several private Affairs & conferences which they held at the Towns they passed thro' would retard them for a much longer time than could have been expected, by the beginning of this Month we had 805 Indians here, but the much greater part of those of the most consequence were still behind, I dispatched Messengers to hurry them, by whom I was informed of the sudden Death of a Seneca Chief and that the condolences usual on such occasions would detain them some days more in the Senecas Country which they had then reached. I was much concerned on this occasion by reason of the great consumption of provisions & the heavy Expences attending the Maintenance of those Indians on the spot whose numbers amounted by the 14 of this Inst to 930, each of whom consumes daily more than two ordinary Men amongst Us, and would be extremely dissatisfied if stinted when convened for business, but altho' this Circumstance alone was very disagreable from the difficulty of getting provisions there being none nearer than Albany, & very little there, except some Cattle at an extravagant price. I had yet more cause to be uneasy from the certain discovery I had made of the minds of many of the Indians, of the private Belts & Messages passing from the one to the other, of the purport of their several Councils & of the false Reports & Missrepresentations circulating amongst them, As my last and former letters will shew their disappointment that no plan had been hitherto adopted (as they had been promised), with due regard to the peculiar Circumstances of their situation with proper power in the Department for the discharge of their Several Affairs, I need not to add more than that it has had a visible effect upon them all, and that their suggestions arising therefrom have a bad tendancy, when this is considered together with the errors misconduct & frauds which they must experience thro' the want of these powers and regulations the encouragement thereby given to our natural Enemys, and the success of their endeavours to withdraw the Indians from us, will appear rather a matter of concern than of surprize. That this is realy the case at present, I am too well satisfied I have for a considerable time past represented the Secret practices & endeavours of both the Spaniards and French in the names of their respective Sovereigns to render us Odious to the Indians to unite them against us, & to persuade them to renew hostilities under the prospect of Aid, which it is more than probable they would afford them the first occasion that offered to effect this they avail themselves of every circumstance in the Affairs of America, of every instance of our ill treatment & of every uneasiness manifested by the Indians, the reduction of Officers and the Retrenchment of Expences in the Indian Department has been already represented by their Agents as instances of Our parsimony neglect and contempt, and the want of any powers for their releif as marks of our injustice & disregard, the unrestrained conduct & cheats of the Traders have been given as characteristick proofs of our dishonesty & want of authority, the neglect of sending Missionaries of our Church amongst them, as an instance of our irreligion In short there is nothing within the compass of their knowledge of which they have not made use thro' the means of Agents of much influence, supported by gentle treatment, and confirmed by handsome presents, all this is carried on with a secrecy with renders it the more dangerous, The Public in general are ignorant hereof, & unguarded against them & thus American Affairs are represented as best suits the Views of party or the pursuits of Interests[1] It has been admitted and is most certain that the Colonies can neither attend to these Matters or correspond in settlements[2] so as to defeat these designs, All these Affairs are properly the task of a person under his Majesty's imediate direction, and is it possible my Lord, that such Person can oppose himself to an Enemy so powerfull without proper Support & some assistance, It may appear improbable that the French or Spaniards should act this part, and still more so that they should Act by Authority, whilst a peace is subsisting between the British Crown and them, but be this as it will, certain it is that not only several known Partizans, & many Traders, but also some Officers of their Troops (as the Indians affirm) have actually come into the Indian Country, where they have conducted themselves as is represented, and their Councils have not only greatly retarded the measures we are now taking but threaten this Country with farther Calamities. The Indians who seemed most desirous of a Boundary Line, are now either indifferent about it or are apprehensive that we have something thereby in View which may be dangerous to their libertys The French and Spaniards have given a formal invitation, and used every means in their power to draw them to a general Congress at the Mississipi and I have undoubted Authority for assuring Your Lordship that had not my Belts and Messages arrived when they did to the Southward the Chiefs would have complied with the invitation.

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[1] Interest. *Johnson's MSS.*, XVI.

[2] Sentiments. *Ibid.* — Ed.

Besides Indian Information In proof of this I have now before me several letters, & intelligences which I received since my arrival at this place. The accounts from all Quarters corroborate the Indians dissatisfied with Us for the reasons I have given & intoxicated with the Storys and promises of designing men, seem to wait the Event of this Congress, as of an Affair which is to determine their Conduct, and to expect at this time some final & certain assurances of an attention to be given to their Affairs, and a Redress to their Greivances to which the Boundary is foreign being a single object the advantages of which (if the Colonists should pay due regard to it) cannot be felt by any of the Indian Nations for some time, and are at best local, & confined to one Confederacy.

Notwithstanding this disagreable aspect of Affairs the difficulties I have to encounter, & the want of Authority for giving the Indians a satisfactory Assurance on many Subjects of their concern I am determined to persevere in the execution of my orders, as well as in every endeavour which shall appear to me necessary at this Juncture to the best of my Judgement, & the utmost extent of an influence which properly supported could I am fully persuaded do his Majesty & the Public good Service, & afford me better pretensions to your Lordships friendly regards, an honor in the highest estimation with my Lord

Your Lordships

Most obliged obedient

and faithfull humble Serv^{t}

W. Johnson

The Right Hon^{ble}

The Earl of Hillsborough.

Fort Stanwix October 25. 1768

P. S. This letter having lain by till this day for want of a good opertunity, I have only to add that our proceedings appear loaded with fresh difficulties from the several Belts in the Indians Hands &^{ca} I have only opened the Conference, and the Indians continue comeing in, their number here now, is little short of three thousand.

REV. MR JOHNSON TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

To Sir W^m^ Johnson Governour Franklin Col Grahom Col Butler and other Respectable Gent^n^ Intrested & concerned at their Congress.

Hon^le^ & Respectable

As I am here in behalfe of D^r^ Wheelock in the cause of Propegateing the Gospel among the Indians of these Nations I must be Faithful To let you know that whereas the D^r^ Especially & some others with him have laid out much Labor & cost with a view to spread the Gospel among the Indians we are extremely loath to see the cause dye under our hands and a fund at Home of above £12000 Sterling that was raised by Noble generous & charatable benefactors and additions therunto in this country be lost or diverted from the design of the Doners which we Imagin must be in whole or in great part if the Indians & especially these Onoida's yield up their Lands We therfore ask that a Door may be kept open to them where the Gospel has been preached and Schools set up that we may know where to find them & not have to ramble all over the world after them or Find them vassals on other mens Land And as we propose to propegate the Gospel in the most open christian & catholick manner imaginable we are quite unwilling to be circumvented in any way whatsoever being assured our Design is good whatever our success may be And therfore pray you most Hon^le^ Gent^n^ duely & deeply to consider & weigh the Cause not for man but for God to whom you & I must soon give an account I am ready to confer with any of you Gen^m^ & others who would know farther of these things or would make any Proposals about them which I have thus in gen^ll^ hinted at who am with all due Respect yours

Fort Stanwix octob 30 1768. JACOB W^s^ JOHNSON.

SPEECH OF REV. M^R^ JOHNSON

INTENDED TO BE DELIVERED TO THE SIX CONFEDERATE NATIONS AT FORT STANWIX, 31ST OCTOBER, 1768.

Know Ye That Whereas The Rev^d^ D^r^ Eleazer Wheelock of Lebanon in the Colony of Connecticut in New England Minister of Jesus Christ is about to Set up a College or Great School for the benefit of the Indians which generous & good design is favourd by your Royal Father the King of Great Britain The Earl of Dartmouth together with many wise as well as great & good men And a place is now Searching out whearon to set up s^d^ College and many great offers made in Lands & Monies wherwith to endow s^d^ College in several of the neighbouring English Goverments but no place resolv'd upon as yet to set up s^d^ College.—

These are therfore to ask of you Fathers & Brethren if it be your minds and what you would choose to appropriate & devote a certain tract of your Land or country for this great & good purpose on or near The Mohawk River or wherever you in your Wisdom may think most convenient of such extent and worth as may be sufficient with what monies & other Benefactions & Charities may be given to endow s^d^ College That it may be of a most Public & extensive use & benefit to the several Nation of Indians And this proposal is made with no view to acquire your Lands for any private use of any person or persons no Fathers & Brethren we dont want your Lands for ourselves but for this most public use & benefit to the Indian Nations if it shall be your Desire to have it set upon your Country rather than on the English ground and upon a Representation made herof to the Honle & Respectable Board of Trust in Great Britain They shall think it more expedient & better upon all views & considerations to set it in your Country rather than on the English Ground.

Your answer to the above Proposal is Desird By Jacob Wm Johnson Minister of Christ & Missionary to the Onoida Indians & others.

HUGH GAINE TO SIR WM JOHNSON,

CONCERNING THE INDIAN PRAYER BOOK.

Sir Your favour of the 12th ultimo from Fort Stanwix, is now before, which I should have answered much Sooner, had I not well known you were deeply ingaged in Business of greater consequence to your Country, and I rejoice to hear you have so happily succeeded in the same.

I expect to have the Prayer Book finished by Christmas, but as it will make several sheets more than was at first imagined, I am confident the Binders will expect 2s. instead of 1s 6 for the plain Ones Please to let me know how many you'll want in Morroco Leather. I heard the Revd Mr Ogilsby say, he should have Occasion for a few neatly bound.

With Regard to the Price of the Printing I will only say this, that when the Bargain Mr Weyman made, is completed, the Printer will have but very little for his Trouble, and that there would be a much greater Benefitt resulting from English at half the Price. However I want no more than what is reasonable which I am very certain you will allow me.

The Difference to me in an Impression of a 1000 or 400, with Regard to the Labour, would not have been £5 and should have been no more to you than that of the Paper, but now that is too late to be thought of.

I have sent to Boston for a set of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts-Bay, and there is not a gilt 4to Bible in this City to be sold, but I shall endeavor to get you one by the Spring, if I should run it by way of Falmouth, as we have all agreed not to send for any Goods this Winter.

I am your Very humble Servant

Hugh Gaine.

New-York Nov.
19, 1768.

P. S. If any of the Common Prayers are to be sent to London, if they are sent in sheets in my Opinion it may do, as they can be bound there to satisfaction.

SIR W. JOHNSON TO GENL GAGE

TOUCHING THE INTRIGUES OF THE N. E. MISSIONARIES AT THE TREATY AT FORT STANWIX.

Johnson hall, Novr 24th 1768.

Dear Sir, I have now the pleasure to enclose you a Copy of the Indian Deed of Cession to his Majesty specifying the Boundary as also Extracts of the most material parts of the Transactions at the late Treaty. The Indians insisted on their Title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee River, which they Cede to the King and I was contented to admit it in the Deed & Transactions, notwithstanding any pretended Claim of the Cherokees, because it puts an End to the Claim of the Northern Indians, and leaves it only to be settled by the Cherokees shod the latter appear to have any

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Extract

At a General Congreſs with the Several Nations of Indians at Fort Stanwix Tuesday November 1st 1768.

Present as at former Meetings.

Indians Pres.t at opening the Congreſs 3000. after which ab.t 100 more came in.

Being all seated they desired to know whether Sir William was prepared to hear them, and on being answered in the Affirmative, the Speaker stood up, and spoke as follows,

Brother,

We are hopeful that you will not take it amiſs that we have delayed till now our Public Answer on the Subject recommended to us. — This was a great and Weighty Matter requiring long Deliberation and should not be undertaken lightly, We have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our final resolutions thereon, to which we beg your Attention.

Brother,

We remember that on our first meeting with you when you came with your Ships, we kindly received you, entertained you, entered into Alliance with you, though we were then great and numerous, and your People inconsiderable and weak. And we know that we entered into a covenant Chain of Bark with you, and fastened your Ship therewith, but being apprehensive, the Bark would break, and your Ship be lost we made one of Iron, and held it fast that it should not slip from us, but perceiving the former Chain was liable

to

SCHUYLER PAPERS

to rust, we made a Silver Chain to Guard against it. Then Brother you arose, renewed the Chain which began to look dull, and have for many Years taken care of our Affairs by the Command of the Great King, and you by your Labours have polished that Chain so that it has looked bright, and is become known to all Nations; for all which we shall ever regard you; and we are thankful to you in that you have taken such Care of these Great Affairs, of which we are always mindful, and we do now on our parts renew, and strengthen the Covenant Chain by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it strong and bright on your Part.

A Belt

Brother.

We are Glad that you have opened the Rivers and cleared the Roads, as it is so necessary to us both, we were promised, that when the War was over we should have Trade in plenty, Goods cheap, and honest Men to deal with us and that we should have proper Persons to manage all this. We hope that those Promises will never be forgot but that they will be fully performed, that we shall feel the Benefits of an intercourse between us. That the Roads and Waters may be free and open to us all to go to the Southward, or for our Friends from thence with whom we are now at Peace, to visit us. That we may have proper Persons in our Countries to manage our Affairs and Smiths to mend our Arms and Implements. And in the expectation of this we do now on our Parts open the Roads and Waters, and promise to assist in keeping them so.

A Belt

Then after repeating all that had been said concerning the Line. Proceeded.

Brother,

We have long considered the Proposal of a Boundary between us, and we think it will be of good consequence if you on your Parts pay due regard to it, and we in consequence thereof have had sundry Meetings amongst ourselves, and with you, and from all that you have said to us thereon we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon shall be inviolably observed on your Parts as we are determined it shall be on ours, and that no further Attempts will be made on our Lands, but that this Line be considered as final — And we do now agree to the Line we have marked upon your Map now before you, on certain Conditions on which we have spoken, and shall say more, And we desire that one Article of this our Agreement be, that none of the Provinces or their People shall attempt to invade it under colour of any Old Deeds or other Pretences whatsoever, for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore we disclaim them all, which Bounds now agreed to, we begin on the Ohio at the Mouth of the Cherokee River which is our just right, and from thence we give up on the South Side of Ohio to Kittanning above Fort Pitt, from thence a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence thro' the Allegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch till we come opposite the Mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton thence across the West Branch and along the East side of that Creek and along the Ridge of Burnets Hills to a Creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the East side of that River to Owegy, from thence Eastward to Delaware

River, and up that River to opposite to where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha, and up the West side thereof, and its West Branch to the Head thereof, thence by a Straight Line to the Mouth of Canada Creek where it empties itself into Wood Creek, at the End of the long carrying-Place beyond Fort Stanwix. And this we declare to be our final Resolves, and we expect that the Conditions of this our Grant will be observed. (A Belt.

Brother,

Now as we have made so large a Cession to the King of such a valuable, and extensive Country, We do expect it as the Terms of our Agreement that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable desires. We do now in this case on behalf and in the Name of all our Warriors of every Nation. Condition that our Warriors shall have the Liberty of Hunting throughout the Country as they have no other Means of Subsistance and as your People have not the same Occasions or inclinations, that the White People be restricted from Hunting on our side of the Line to prevent Contention between us. (A Belt.

Brother.

By this Belt we address ourselves to the great King of England, through you our Superintendent in the Name and on behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, and all other our Friends Allies and Dependents. We now tell the King that we have given up a great and Valuable Country, and we know that what we shall now get for it must be far short of its value. We make it a Condition of this our Agreement concerning the Line that His Majesty will not forget or neglect to shew us his favour, or suffer the Chain to contract Rust, but that he will direct those who have the management of our Affairs to be punctual in renewing our antient Agreements. That as the Mohawks are now within the Line which we give to the King, and that as these People are the true old Heads of the whole Confederacy, their several Villages and all the Lands they occupy unpatented about them as also the Residences of any others of our Confederacy affected by this Cession, shall be considered as their sole Property, and at their disposal both now and so long as the Sun Shines. And that all Grants or Engagements they have now or lately entered into shall be considered as independent of this Boundary so that they who have so little left, may not lose the Benefit of the Sale of it, but that the People with whom they have agreed may have the Land. We likewise farther Condition on behalf of all the Six Nations, and of all our Allies, Friends, and Nephews our Dependents, that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get Justice or to make our complaints known, and that it is not in the Power of our Superintendant to take care of our Affairs in different Places without the King's Help, that his Majesty will give him Help and Strength to do us Justice and to manage our Affairs in a proper Manner. We all know the want of this, and we make it a Point of great Consequence, on which this our present agreement now depends, and without which Affairs will go wrong, and our Heads may be turned.

Brother.

We likewise desire that as we have now given up a great deal of Lands within the Bounds that Mr. Penn claimed a right of buying, that he may in consequence of the Agreement now entered into between us enjoy what we have given within them Limits. And as we know that Lydius of Albany did in the Name of several Persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be unjust, and that the Deeds he pretends a right to, were invalid, we expect that no regard will be paid to them, or any such Claims, now or hereafter as we have fairly sold them to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, to whom alone we shall sell Lands within that Province. And we shall now give them a Deed for that and other Lands there. And in order to shew that we love Justice, we expect that the Traders who suffered by some of our Dependents in the Wars five Years ago, may have a Grant for the Lands we now give them down the Ohio as a satisfaction for their Losses. And as our Friend Mr Croghan got a Deed long ago for Lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr Penn's Land should it so happen we request that he may be considered and get as much from the King somewhere else as he fairly bought it and as we have given enough to shew our Love for the King and make his People easy, in the next place we expect that no Old Claims which we disavow or new encroachments be allowed of.

Brother.

We have now gone through the Matter, and we have shewn ourselves ready to oblige the King whatever we could reasonably spare, which plainly shews our Regard for him and we hope for his favour in return. Our Words are strong, and our Resolutions firm, and we expect that our requests will be complied with in as much as we have generously complied with all that you have desired, as far as was consistent with our existance (A Belt

Sir William Johnson then thanked them for what they had said, and assured them that it should All be considered, and that he would meet them tomorrow on these and other Subjects. then adjourned.

Wednesday Novr. 2d

P.M. Sir William met the Mohocks and other Chiefs, and endeavoured to perswade them to extend the Line more favorably to the West of New York, observing that as they could not agree to extend it farther down the Wood creek on the South side, that he expected they would let it run below the Canada creek on the North side of Wood Creek, but finding them determined, and that they were for closing it at the Point of the last Purchase near the Mohock River, he told them he would stop at the mouth of Canada Creek, and refer the remainder to his Majestys Consideration.

Note. Sir William Johnson arrived at Fort Stanwix the 19th Sept. the Treaty was opened the 24th October, but the proceedings antecedent thereto, as well as from that Day to the first Day of November being of an immoderate length, the foregoing Extract to which the Deed of Cession refers was selected from the rest. The 3d & 4th of November were spent in Public and Private Congress. The 5th the Deed of Cession &c. was executed, and the Consideration paid, and the Day following Sir Wm. Johnson set out on his return home.

The foregoing Extract is a True Copy, from the Indian Records

Examined by.

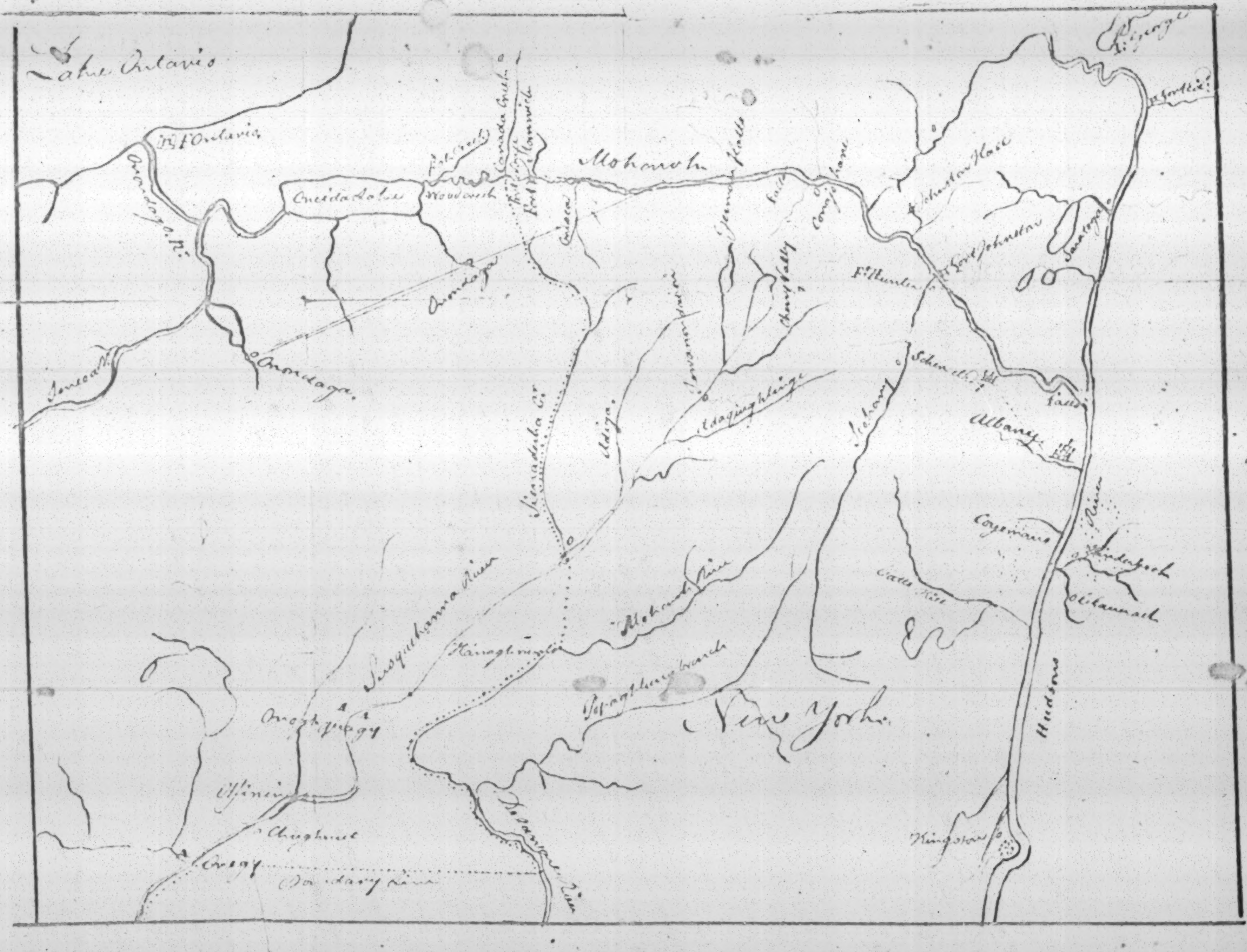
Copy
Exd. G.B.

G Johnson D. Agent
as Secretary

SCHUYLER PAPERS

Extract from the Proceedings
at the Treaty held at Fort Stanwix
with the Six Nations, Shawanese
Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and
other dependent Tribes in Octob.^r
and November 1768.

N.^o 6.


Lake Ontario
Ft Ontario
Onondago R.
Oneida Lake
Fish creek
Wood creek
Canada Creek
Fort Stanwix
Mohawk
Oriska
Onondaga
Onondaga
Seneca R.
German Flatts
falls
Conajohare
Cherry Valley
Johnson Hall
Fort Johnston
Ft Hunter
Saratoga
L. George
Ft Edward
Schenectady
falls
Albany
Schohary
Adaquighlaige
Adiga
Teanadaha Cr.
Susquehanna River
Mohawk River
Papagthunk branch
New York
Catts Kill
Coxemans
Kinderhook
Clauarack
Hudsons River
Kingstown
Delaware River
Oghquagy
Chughnut
Owegy
Boundary Line

Copy of map of the
Indian Boundary
Line as Setled by
Sr William & them in
Novr. 1768

To all People to whom these presents shall come Greeting Know Ye That We Aroahain a Mohawk Chief Sinnighsons an Oneida Chief Aignawera a Tuscarora Chief Chanaheata an Onondaga Chief Tagaaca a Cayuga Chief and Gustarax a Seneca Chief Chiefs and Sachems of the Six united Nations and being and effectually representing all the Tribes of the said Six united Nations send Greeting Whereas Tohonorissa Scaroadaa Cossweentaneea Chiefs or Sachems of the said six united Nations did by their Deed duely executed bearing date the Second day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty Nine for and in Consideration of the following Goods and Merchandize being payed and delivered to them at a full Council of the said Six united Nations Delawares and Shawnesse held at the Logstowne on the River Ohio on the said second day of August one thousand seven hundred and forty Nine That is to say two hundred and forty Strouds four hundred Duffeld Blankets six hundred and sixty pare half Thick Stockings two hundred Shirts twenty pieces of Callicoe twenty pieces of Calleman co[illegible] twenty pieces of Imbossed Serge fifty pounds of Vermillion [illegible] of Gartering [illegible] fifty Dozen of [illegible] five hundred pounds of Gunpowder Ten hundred of Barr Lead three thousand Gun Flints fifty pounds of Brass Kettles four pounds of Thread One thousand Needles Ten Dozen of Jews harps Twenty Dozen Tobacco Tongs one hundred pounds of Tobacco Grant Bargain and sell unto George Croghan of the Province of Pennsylvania Esquire in fee a Certain Tract or parcell of land Scituate lying and being on the Southerly side of the River Monongehela beginning at the Mouth of a Run nearly Opposite to Turtle Creek and then down the said River Monongehela to its Junction with the River Ohio computed to be ten Miles then running down the Eastern Bank and side of [illegible] unto the said River Ohio to where Racoon Creek empties itself into the said River thence up the said Creek ten Miles and from thence by a Strait or direct line to the place of Beginning on the aforesaid River Monongehela containing by Estimation One hundred thousand Acres of Land be the same more or less And whereas the said Tohonorissa Scaroyadia and Cossweentaneea Chiefs or Sachems as aforesaid for the Consideration herein after mentioned to them in full [illegible] That is to say One hundred and forty [illegible] two hundred Duffelds Blankets two hundred and [illegible] pare of Thick Stockings One hundred and twenty Shirts Twelve Pieces of Callicoe Twelve pieces of Callimanco [illegible]

Emboſsed Serge thirty pounds of Vermillion thirty Groce of Gartering thirty Pieces of Ribbon thirty dozen of Knives Three hundred pounds of Gunpowder Six hundred of Bar lead One Thousand Gunflints thirty pounds of Braſs Kettles four pounds of thread five hundred Needles Six dozen of Jews Harps Six Dozen of Tobacco Tongs & fifty pounds of Tobacco did by one other Deed bearing date the same day and Year last aforesaid Grant bargain and Sell unto the said George Croghan in Fee One other Tract or Parcell of Land Situate lying and being on the River Yoxhiogeni including the Indian Village called The Sewickly old town the same Tract or Parcell of land containing fifteen Miles in Length on the said River and Ten Miles in Breadth and including the Lands on both Sides of the said River Yoxhiogeni which fifteen Miles in Length and ten Miles in Breadth he the said George Croghan has Liberty to Locate either up or Down the said River Yoxhiogeni but nevertheleſs in such Manner so as to include and locate all the said Indian Village and Land called the Sewickly old Town which [illegible] Tract or parcell of Land contains by Estimation [illegible] Acres be the same more or leſs And [illegible] [illegible] Deed bearing date the day and Year last aforesaid for the Consideration therein Mentioned to them in full Council paid and delivered as aforesaid That is to Say for Nine [illegible] Strouds one hundred and Sixty Duffield Blankets One hundred and Eighty four pair of half thick Stocking Eighty Shirts Eight pieces of Callicoe eight pieces of Emboſsed Serge Twenty pounds of Vermillion twenty Groce of Gartering twenty pieces of Ribbon twenty Dozen of Knives two hundred pounds of Gunpowder four hundred of Bar lead One thousand Gunflints twenty pounds of Braſs Kettles two pounds of thread five hundred Needles four Dozen of Jews harps four dozen of Tobacco Tongs fifty pounds of Tobacco Grant bargain & Sell unto unto the said George Croghan in Fee one other Tract or parcell of Land Situate lying & being and beginning on the East Side of the River Ohio to the Northward of an old Indian Village called Shanopin town at the Mouth of a Run called the two Mile Run then up the said two Mile Run to where it interlocks with the heads of the two Mile Spring which empties into the River Monongehela then Down the said two Mile Spring to the several Courses thereof unto the said River Monongehela then up the said River Monongehela to where Turtle Creek empties itself into the same River then up the said Turtle Creek to the first forks thereof then up the North or Northerly Branch of the said Creek to the head of the

Same Thence a North or Northerly course until it strikes Plumb Creek then down the said Plumb Creek until it empties itself into the River Ohio and then down the said River Ohio to the Place of beginning where as aforesaid the two Mile Run discharges itself into the said River Ohio Containing by Estimation Forty Thousand and [illegible] more or less which said several Grants Bargains and Sales were duly made and Executed by the same last mentioned Chiefs or Sachems in pursuance of Certain powers and Authorities delagated to and vested in them for the purpose aforesaid by the Chiefs or Sachems of the Onondaga Council in [illegible] Council Assembled And whereas The said First Mentioned Chiefs or Sachems of the six United Nations parties to these presents are not only truly Sensible and Convinced that the said George Croghan hath faithfully and Justly paid and delivered unto Tohonaessa Scaroyadia and Cosewentanicea Chiefs or Sachems as aforesaid all and several the Goods and Merchandize herein particularly recited and Mentioned but of the great Justice and Integrity of the said George Croghan used and Exercised by him towards the six Nations and their allies in all his publick and private Conduct and Transactions wherein they have been concerned Now know Ye therefore That we the said C[illegible]efs or Sachems of the said Six United Nations in full Council A[illegible]bled at Fort Stanwix for and in Consideration of the [illegible] Shillings to them [illegible] by the said Geo[illegible] the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and fo[illegible] Consideration of the aforesaid Goods and Merchandize [illegible]aid and delivered by him unto Tohonaessa Scaroyadia an[illegible] Cosewentanicea Chiefs as aforesaid Have Granted bargained Sold Aliened released Enfeoffed ratified and fully confirmed and by these presents [illegible] Grant bargain Sell alien release Enfeoffe ratifie and fully Confirm unto his Most Sacred Majesty George the third King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith and so forth his heirs and Successors for the use Benefit and Behoof of the said George Croghan his heirs and Assigns all those the above described or Mentioned Tracts or Parcells of Land granted or intended to be granted by the said several Recited Deeds as aforesaid And also all Mines Minerals Ores Trees woods Underwoods Waters Water Courses profits Commodities advantages Rights Liberties Priviledges Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Several Tracts or Parcells of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining and also The Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and profits thereof and of every Part and Parcell thereof and all the Estate Right Title Interest Use property Possession Claim and Demand of

them the said Abraham Sennghois Sagnarisera Chenaugh-
-eata Tagaaia Gaustrax Chiefs or Sachems aforesaid and of
all and every other person and persons whatsoever of or belong-
-ing to the said Nations of into and out of the premisses and every
part and parcelle thereof **To have and to hold** the said
Several Tracts or parcelles of Land and all and Singular the
said granted or bargained premisses with the Appurtenan-
-ces unto his said Majesty his heirs and Successors to and for the
Only use benefit and Behoof of the said George Croghan his
heirs and Assigns for ever **And** the said Abraham Sennghois
Sagnarisera Chenaugheata Tagaaia and Gaustrax for themselves
And for the Six united Nations and all and every other nation
and Nations Tributaries and Dependants on the said Six
United Nations and their and every of their posterity the
said Several Tracts of Land and Premisses and every part
thereof against them the said Abraham Sennghois Sagnaris-
-era Chenaugheata Tagaaia and Gaustrax and against the
said Six United Nations and their Tributaries and Dependants
and all and every of their posterity unto his said Majesty his
heirs and Successors To and for the only use benefit and behoof of the
said George C[illegible]ghan his heirs and Assigns Shall and will
Warrant and [illegible] ever defend by these presents Provided
Always neve[illegible] theless and It is the true Intent and Mean-
-ing of [illegible] the said Abra[illegible] Sen[illegible]
-rarisera Chen[illegible] ta Tagaaia and Gaustrax do hereby
Covenant and a[illegible]ee to and with his said Majesty his heirs
and Successors [illegible] and for the only use benefit and behoof
the said George Croghan his heirs and Assigns That if any or
all of the said Several Tracts of Land or any part thereof shall
hereafter be found to be within the bounds and Limits of
a certain Grant bearing date the fourth day of [illegible]ch in
the Year of our Lord One thousand Six hundred and eigh-
-ty one Made by Charles the Second King of Great Britain
&c to William Penn Esquire for the Tract of Country called
and known by the Name of Pennsylvania that then and
in such Case his said Majesty his heirs and Successors
to and for the only use benefit and behoof of the said George Crog-
-han his heirs and assigns shall be permitted and shall have
and enjoy full [illegible] power and Authority to Survey and locate
The said several Quantity of one hundred Thousand Sixty
Thousand and Forty thousand acres of Land be the Same
More or less as Contained within the limits and Bounds
of the said Three several and respective Tracts or Parcelles of
Land Mentioned and described as aforesaid in such Quan-
-tities and in [illegible]uch parts and places of in and within the

the Cession or Grant of Land or Territory which Shall be Ceded and Granted at the Conference aforesaid to the said King of Great Britain by the Chiefs or Sachems of the said Six united Nations any thing herein Contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise Notwithstanding In Witness whereof We the said Chiefs and Sachems in behalf of ourselves respectively and in behalf of the whole Six united Nations aforesaid have hereunto Set our hands and Seals in the presence of the Persons Subscribing as Witnesses hereunto at a Congress held at Fort Stanwix aforesaid this the fourth day of November in the Ninth Year of his Majesties Reign and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Eight

Abraham or Tyahanesera a Chief of — The Mark of his Nation The Steel (Seal) The Mohocks

William or Senughsis a Chief of the — The Mark of his Nation The Stone (Seal) Oneidas

Hendrick or Sagnarasera Chief of the — The Mark of his Nation The Cross (Seal) Tuscaroras

Bunt or Chenaugheata a Chief of — Th of his Nation (Seal) The Onondagas

Tagaaia a Chief of the — his Nation (Seal) Cayugas

Gaustrax a Chief of — The Mark of his Nation The high Hill (Seal) The Senecas

Sealed & Delivered in the Presence of us The Word
[Croghan] being first written on Erasures Seven Times and the
Words [and - or down - Tract] being first interlined Wm
Franklin Governor of New Jersey Fre Smyth Chief Justice
of New Jersey Thomas Walker Commissioner for Virginia
Richard Peters James Tilghman of the Council of Pennsyl-
vania John Skinner Captn in the 70th Regt Joseph Chew of
Connecticut John Wetherhead of New York John Walker of
Virginia E Fitch of Connecticut Thomas Walker Junr of
Virginia John Butler Interpreter for the Crown

On the Seventh day of January in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty nine before me Isaac Jones Esqr Mayor of the City of Philadelphia Came The Reverend Mr Richard Peters Rector of the two

United Churches of Christ Church and Saint Peters in Phila-
=delphia one of the subscribing Witnesses to within written
Deed and Made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty
God that he was present and did see the within Named
Abraham or Tyahanessera a Chief of the Mohocks William or
Senoghsis a Chief of the Oneidaes Hendrick or Sagnarissera
a Chief of the Tuscaroras Bunt or Chenaugheata a Chief
of the Onondagas Tagaaia a Chief of the Cayugas and
Gaustrax a Chief of the Senecas Make the several Marks
in the within written deed against their respective Names placed
as the particular Marks of each Nation and did also
See the said Abraham or Tyahanesera William or Senog-
=hois Hendrick or Sagnarisera Bunt or Chenaugheata Tagaaia
and Gaustrax respectively Seal and as their Act and deed
Deliver [illegible] of Themselves and the several Nations
which they effectually represented the within written Deed
Poll and that the Name Richard Peters subscribed there-
=to as a Witness of the Same is of his own hand writing
And also that [illegible] the said Richard Peters saw William
Franklin Gov[illegible] of New Jersey Fre. Smyth Chief Justice of
New Jersey [illegible] Walker Commissioner for Virginia James
Til[illegible] Esq of Pennsylvania John Skinner
Lieuten[illegible] Joseph Chew of Connecticut John
Walker of Virg[illegible] Fitch of Connecticut Thomas Walker
Junr Virginia John Butler Interpreter for the Crown Sub-
=scribe their Names as Witnesses likewise to the Signing
Sealing and delivery of the within written Deed Poll
Witness my hand and Seal the day and Year [illegible]ovesaid

J. Jones (Seal)

Recorded 12th January 1769

I William Parr Esqr Master of the Rolls of and for the Province
of Pennsylvania do hereby Certifie the Within & foregoing Writing
to be a true Exemplification or true Copy of a Record remaining
in my Office in Book [illegible] Vol. 8 pa. 229 &c.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and Seal of Office the 27th Septemr 1774

Wm Parr Mr of the Rolls

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.

BETWEEN THE SIX NATIONS AND GEORGE CROGHAN.

5

M* Indian Treaty. Autograph Manuscript, 6 pages, large folio, Fort Stanwix, November 4, 1768 and signed by the six Indian Chiefs, with their marks, as follows: Abraham or Tyahanesera, Chief of the Mohocks; William or Sennghors, Chief of the Oneidas; Hendrick or Sagnariesera, Chief of the Tuscoraras; Bunt of Chenaugheata, Chief of the Onondagas; Tagaaia, Chief of the Cayugas; Gaustrax, Chief of the Senecas. Witnessed and recorded by T.J.Jones, January 12, 1769 and certified by William Barr, Master of the Rolls, September 27, 1774 as being a true copy of the record in his office. The document has been somewhat damaged and small pieces missing but neatly repaired and silked.

* Important Indian Treaty, between various Chiefs of the Six Nations and George Croghan whereby a tract of land on the Monongahela is sold to the latter for various articles specified in the Treaty.

The famous Indian Trader,

ver: In Witness whereof We the Cheifs of the Confederacy have here unto set our marks & seals at fort Stanwix the 5th Day of November 1768. in the 9th year of his Majesty's Reign

Tyeanhasare or Abraham — Mohock

Canaghquieson — Oneido

Sequaresora + Tuscarora

Bunt or Chenughiata — Onondago

Tagaaia — Cayugo

Gostrax — Seneca

Sign'd Seal'd & Delivered in Presence of

Wm Franklin Govr of N Jersey
Fredk Smith Chief Justice Do
Thos Walker Comr for Virginia
Richd Peters } of the Council
Jas Tilghman } of Pennsylvania

Grant from the Six Nations to the King ~~...~~

No 24

To all to whom these Presents shall Come or may Concern, We
the Sachems & Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations & of the Shawanese
Delawares Mingoes of Ohio & other dependant Tribes on behalf of our
Selves & of the Rest of our Severall Nations, the Chifes & Warriors of
whom are now here Convened by Sir Wm Johnston Baronet. his
Majesty's Superintendant of our affairs Send Greeting. Whereas
his Majesty was Graciously pleased to propose to us in the year
1765 that a Boundry Line should be fixed between the English & us
to Ascertain & Establish our Limits, & Prevent those Intrusions
& Encroachments of which we had so Long & Loudly Complained
& to put a stop to the many fraudulent advantages which had
been so often taken of us in Land affairs, which boundary appear=
=ing to us a Wise & Good measure, we Did then agree to a part of
a Line & promised to settle the whole finally whensoever Sir
Wm Johnson should be fully impowerd to treat with us for that
purpose. And Whereas his Sd Majesty has at Length Given
Sir Wm Johnson orders to Compleat the Said Boundary Line
between the Provinces & Indians, in Conformity to which orders
Sir Wm Johnson has Convened the Chiefs & Warriors of our Respective
Nations, who are the True & absolute Proprietors of the Lands in
Question & who are here Now to a Very Considerable Number,
And Whereas many uneasinesses & Doubts have Arisen amongst
us, which have Given Rise to an apprehension that the Line
may not be Strictly observed on the part of the English, in which
Case matters may be worse then before, which apprehension to
Gether with the Dependant State of Some of our Tribes & other
Circumstances which Retarded the Settlement & become the Subject
of Some Debate. Sir Wm Johnson has at Length so far Satisfied
us upon as to induce us to Come to an agreement Concerning
the Line, which is now brought to Conclusion, the whole
Being fully Explained to us in a large assembly of our people
before Sir Wm Johnson & in the Presence of his Excellency
the Governor of New Jersey the Commissioners from the
Provinces of Virginia & Pennsylvania & Sundry other Gentn
By which Line So Agreed upon a Considerable Tract of Country
along Severall Provinces is by us Ceeded to his Said Majesty &

Which we are induced to & Do hereby Ratify & Confirm to his Mt.
Majesty from the Expectation & Confidence We place in his
Royal Goodness that he will Graciously Comply with our
Humble Request as the same are Expressed in the Speech of the
several Nations addressed to his Majesty thro Sir Wm. Johnson
on Tuesday the first day of the Present month of November
wherein we have Declared our Expectations of the Continuance
of his Majestys favor, & our Desire that our antient Engageme-
nts be observed & our affairs attended to by the officer who has
the management thereof Enabling him to Discharge all these
matters properly for our Intrest, that the Lands occupied by the
Mohocks around their Villages, as well as by any other Nation
affected by this our Cession may Effectually Remain to them
& to their posterity & that any Engagements Regarding property
which they may Now be under, may be prosecuted & our present
Grants deemed Valid on our parts with the several other humble
Requests Contained in our said Speech And Whereas at the settling
of the s.d Line it appeared that the Line Described by his Majesty's
order was not Extended to the Northward of Owegy, or to the Southward
of Great Kanhawa River, We have agreed to & Continued the Line
to the Northward, on a Supposition that it was omitted by Reason
of our not having Come to any Determination Concerning
its Course at the Congress held in 1765, and inasmuch as the
Line to the Northward became the most necessary of any for
preventing Encroachments at our very towns & Residences, We
have Given this Line more favourably to pennsylvania,
for the Reasons & Considerations mentioned in the Treaty, we
Likewise Continued it South to Cherokee River because the same is
& We Do Declare it to be our true Bounds with the southern Indians
& that we have an undoubted Right to the Country as far South as
that River which makes our Cession to his Majesty much more
advantageous then that proposed, Now therefore Know ye
that We the Sachems & Chiefs aforementioned Native Indians &
proprietors of the Lands hereinafter described for & in behalf of our
selves & the whole of our Confederacy for the Considerations herein

Before mention'd & also for & in Consideration of a Valuable Present of the several articles in use amongst Indians which together with a large sum of money amounts in the whole to the sum of Ten thous. four Hundred & sixty pounds seven shillings & three pence Sterl. to us now Delivered & paid by Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet his Majesty's Sole agent & Superintendant of Indian affairs for the Northern Depart=ment of america in the Name & on behalf of our Sovreing Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Deffender of the faith, the Rect. whereof we Do hereby acknow=ledge, We the Sd. Indians have for us our Heirs & Successors Granted Bargain'd Sold Released & Confermed, & by these Presents Do Grant Bargain sell Release & Conferm unto our said Sovreign Lord King George the third, all that Tract of Land Situated in North america at the Back of the Brittish settlements Bounded by a line which we have now agreed upon, & Do hereby Establish as the boundary between us & the British Colonies in america. Begining at the mouth of the Cherokee or Hogohege River wh[illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] running from thence up[illegible] along the South side of the Sd. River to Kittanning which is above fort Pitt, from thence by a Derect Line to the Nearest fork of the west Branch of Susquehannah, thence thro the Aligany mountains along the South Side of the said west Branch till it Comes opposite to the mouth of a Creek Call'd Tiadaghton, thence across the west Branch & along the South Side of that Creek & along the north Side of Burnetts hills to a Creek Called awandae thence Down the same to the east Branch of Susquehannah & across the same & up the East side of that River to Owegy, from thence East to Delaware River & up that River to oppos[illegible] [illegible] to Susquehannah thence to Tianaderha & up the west side thereof, & the west side of its west Branch to the head thereof, & thence by a Derect Line to Canada Creek where it Emptys into the Wood Creek at the west End of the Carrying place beyond fort Stanwex & Extending Eastwards from every part of the said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased. So as to Comprehand the whole of the Lands between the said Lines & the purchased Lands or Settlements, Except what is with in the Province of Pennsylvania to Gether with all the Hereditaments & Appurtenances to the Same Belonging or appurtaining in the fullest & most ample manner & all the Estate Right. Title Intrest property Possession Beneffit Claim & Demand Either in Law or Equity of Each & Every of us. of in. or to the Same or any part thereof . To have & to hold the whole Land & Premisses hereby Granted Bargaind Sold Released & Confirmed as aforesaid with the Hereditaments & appurtenances thereunto Belonging. under the Reservations made in the Treaty. unto our Said Sovereign Lord King George the third his Heirs & Successors to & his & their own proper use & behoof for Ever. In Witness whereof We the Cheifs of the Confederacy have hereunto set our marks & seals at fort Stanwix the 5th Day of November 1768. in the 9th year of his Majesty's Reign

Signd Seal'd & Delivered
in Presence of

Wm Franklin Govr New Jersey
Fredk Smith Chief Justice Do.
Thos Walker Comr. for Virginia
Richd Peters } of the Council
Jas Tilghman } of Pennsylvania

Tiyanhasari or Abraham — Mohock
Canaghquieso — Oneido
Tequarosora + Tuscarora
Bunt or Chenughiata — Onondago
Tagaia — Cayuga
Gostrax — Seneca

Grant from the Six Nations to the King

No 24

DEED EXECUTED AT FORT STANWIX NOV. 5. 1768.

ESTABLISHING A BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE WHITES AND INDIANS, OF THE NORTHERN COLONIES.

[Lond. Doc. XLI.]

To all to whom, These presents shall come or may concern. We the Sachems & Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, & of the Shawaneese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio & other Dependant Tribes on behalf of ourselves & of the rest of our Several Nations the Chiefs & Warriors of whom are now here convened, by Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majesty's Superintendent of our affairs send Greeting. Whereas His Majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us in the year one thousand seven hundred & sixty five that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the English & Us to ascertain & establish our Limitts and prevent those intrusions & encroachments of which we had so long & loudly complained & to put a stop to the many fraudulent advantages which had been so often taken of us in Land affairs, which Boundary appearing to us a wise and good measure we did then agree to a part of a Line & promised to settle the whole finally when so ever Sir William Johnson should be fully empowered to treat with us for that purpose And Whereas his said Majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson orders to compleat the said Boundary Line between the Provinces & Indians in conformity to which orders Sir William Johnson has convened the Chiefs & Warriors of our respective Nations who are the true & absolute Proprietors of the Lands in question and who are here now to a very considerable Number. And Whereas many uneasynesses & doubts have arisen amongst us which have given rise to an apprehension that the Line may not be strictly observed on the part of the English in which case matters may be worse than before which apprehension together with the dependant state of some of our Tribes & other circumstances which retarded the Settlement & became the subject of some Debate Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon, as to induce us to come to an agreement concerning the Line which is now brought to a conclusion the whole being fully explained to us in a large Assembly of our People before Sir William Johnson and in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey the Commissioners from the Provinces of Virginia and Pensilvania & sundry other Gentlemen by which Line so agreed upon, a considerable Tract of Country along several Provinces is by us ceded to His said Majesty which we are induced to & do hereby ratify & confirm to His said Majesty from the expectation & confidence we place in His royal Goodness that he will graciously comply with our humble requests as the same are expressed in the speech of the several Nations addressed to His Majesty through Sir William Johnson on Tuesday the first of the Present Month of November wherein we have declared our expectation of the continuance of His Majesty's favour & our desire that our ancient Engagements be observed & our affairs attended to by the officer who has the management thereof enabling him to discharge all these matters properly for our Interest. That the Lands occupied by the Mohocks around their villages as well as by any other Nation affected by this our cession may effecutually remain to them & to their Posterity & that any engagements regarding property which they may now be under may be prosecuted & our present Grants deemed Valid on our parts with the several other humble requests contained in our said speech And Whereas at the settling of the said Line it appeared that the Line described by His Majesty's order was not extended to the Northward of Oswegy or to the Southward of Great Kanhawa river We have agreed to & continued the Line to the Northward on a supposition that it was omitted by reason of our not having come to any determination concerning its course at the Congress held in one thousand seven hundred & sixty five and in as much as the Line to the Northward became the most necessary of any for preventing encroachments at our very Towns & Residences We have given the line more favorably to Pensylvania for the reasons & considerations mentioned in the Treaty, we have likewise continued it South to Cherokee River because the same is & we do declare it to be our true Bounds with the Southern Indians & that we have an undoubted right to the Country as far South as that River which makes the cession to His Majesty much more advantageous than that proposed. Now therefore Know Ye that we the Sachems & Chiefs aforementioned Native Indians or Proprietors of the Lands herein after described for & in behalf of ourselves & the whole of our Confederacy for the considerations hereinbefore mentioned and also for and in consideration of a valuable Present of the several Articles in use amongst Indians which together with a large sum of money amount in the whole to the sum of Ten thousand four Hundred and sixty pounds seven shillings & three pence sterling to Us now delivered & paid by Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majesty's sole agent and superintendent of Indians affairs for the Northern department of America in the name and on behalf of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge. We the said Indians Have for us and our Heirs & Successors granted bargained sold released & confirmed & by these presents do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the Third All that Tract of Land situate in North America at the Back of the British Settlements bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon & do hereby establish as the Boundary between us & the British Colonies in America beginning at the Mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege River where it emptys into the River Ohio & running from thence upwards along the South side of said River to Kittanning which is above Fort Pitt from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the west branch of Susquehanna thence through the Allegany Mountains along the south side of the said West Branch until it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton thence across the West Branch along the South Side of that Creek & along the North Side of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandae thence down the same to the East Branch of Sasquehanna & across the same and up the East side of that River to Oswegy from thence East to Delawar River and up that River to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Sasquehanna thence to Tianaderha & up the West side of the West Branch to the head thereof & thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek where it emptys into the Wood Creek at the West of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix & extending Eastward from every part of the said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased so as to comprehend the whole of the Lands between the said Line & the purchased Lands or settlements, except what is within the Province of Pennsylvania, together with all the Hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining in the fullest and most ample manner and all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Possession Benefit claim and Demand either in Law or Equity of each and every of us of in or to the same or any part thereof To have and to hold the whole Lands and Premises hereby granted bargained sold released and confirmed as aforesaid with the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging under the Reservations made in the Treaty unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third his Heirs & Successors to and for his and their own proper use & behoof for ever. In Witness whereof We the Chiefs of the Confederacy have hereunto set our marks and Seals at Fort Stanwix the fifth day of November one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight in the ninth year of His Majesty's Reign.

for the Mohawks.

Tyorhansere als Abraham [L S]

for the Oneidas.
Canaghaguieson [L S]

for the Tuscaroras.
Seguareesera + [L S]

for the Onondagas.
Otsinoghiyata als Bunt [L S]

for the Cayugas.
Tegaaia [L S]

for the Senecas.
Gaustrax [L S]

Sealed and delivered and the consideration paid in the presence of
Wm FRANKLIN Governor of New Jersey
FRE. SMYTH Chief Justice of New Jersey
THOMAS WALKER Commissioner for Virginia
RICHARD PETERS } of the Council
JAMES TILGHMAN } of Pensylvania.

The above Deed was executed in my presence at Fort Stanwix the day and year above Written
W. JOHNSON.

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, **We** the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, and of the Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and other dependent Tribes on behalf of ourselves, and of the rest of our several Nations the Chiefs and Warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson Baronet, his Majesty's Superintendent of our Affairs, send Greeting. **Whereas** his Majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us in the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixty five, that a Boundary-Line should be fixed between the English and us to Ascertain and establish our Limits and prevent those intrusions and encroachments of which we had so long and loudly complained, and to put a Stop to the many fraudulent Advantages which had been so often taken of us in Land Affairs which Boundary appearing to us as a wise and good Measure we did then agree to a part of a Line and promised to settle the whole finally whensoever Sir William Johnson should be fully impowered to treat with us for that purpose. **And Whereas** his said Majesty has at length given Sir William Johnston Orders to compleat the said Boundary Line between the Provinces and Indians in conformity to which Orders Sir William Johnson has convened the Chiefs and Warriors of our respective Nations who are the true and absolute Proprietors of the Lands in question and who are here now to a very considerable Number.

And Whereas many uneasinesses and Doubts have arisen amongst us which have given rise to an apprehension that the Line may not be strictly observed on the Part of the English, in which case Matters may be Worse than before, which apprehension together with the dependent State of some of our Tribes and other Circumstances which retarded the Settlement and became the subject of some debate. Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon, as to induce us to come to an Agreement concerning the Line, which is now brought to a Conclusion, the whole being fully explained to us in a large Assembly of our People before Sir William Johnson, and in the presence of his Excellency the Governor of New Jersey, the Commissioners from the Province of Virginia and Pensylvania and sundry other Gentlemen, by which Line so agreed upon a considerable Tract of Country along several Provinces is by us ceded to his said Majesty, which we are induced to, and do hereby ratify and confirm to his said Majesty from the expectation and confidence we place in his Royal Goodness, that he will graciously comply with our humble requests, as the same are expressed in the Speech of the several Nations addressed to his Majesty through Sir William Johnson on Tuesday the first Day of the present Month of November, wherein we have declared our expectations of the continuance of his Majesty's favour, and our desire that our antient Engagements be observed, and our Affairs attended to by the Officer who has the management thereof, enabling him to discharge all these Matters properly for our Interest that the Lands occupied by the Mohocks around their Villages, as well as by any other Nations affected by this our Cession may effectually remain to them and to their Posterity, and that any Engagements regarding Property which they may now be under, may be prosecuted, and our present Grants deemed Valid on our parts with the several other humble requests contained in our said Speech. And

Whereas at the settling of the said Line it appeared that the Line described by his Majesty's Order, was not extended to the Northward of Owegy, or to the Southward of Great Kanhawa River, we have agreed to and continued the Line to the Northward on a supposition that it was omitted by reason of our not having come to any determination concerning its course at the Congress held in one thousand seven hundred and sixty five, and in as much as the Line to the Northward became the most necessary of any for preventing encroachments at our very Towns and residences, We have given the Line more favourable to Pensylvania for the reasons and Considerations mentioned in the Treaty, we have likewise continued it South to Cherokee River, because the same is and we do declare it to be our true Bounds with the Southern Indians. and that we have an undoubted Right to the Country as far South as that River, which makes our Cession to his Majesty much more advantageous than that proposed. **Now therefore know ye** That we the Sachems and Chiefs aforementioned Native Indians and Proprietors of the Lands herein after described, for and in behalf of ourselves and the whole of our Confederacy for the Consideration herein beforementioned, and also for and in Consideration of a Valuable present of the several Articles in use amongst Indians, which together with a large Sum of Money, amounts in the whole to the Sum of Ten Thousand four hundred and Sixty Pounds, seven Shillings and Threepence Sterling to us now delivered and paid by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department of America in the Name and on behalf of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith. the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge. We the said Indians Have for us our Heirs and Successors, Granted Bargained, Sold, Released and Confirmed, and by these presents Do Grant, Bargain, Sell Release and Confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third. All that Tract of Land situate in North America at the Back of the British Settlements bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon, and do hereby establish as the Boundary between us and the British Colonies in America beginning at the Mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege River, where it empties in the River Ohio and running from thence upwards along the South side of said River to Kittanning which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the West Branch of Susquehanna thence through the Allegany Mountains along the South Side of the said West Branch until it comes opposite to the Mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton, thence across the West Branch and along the South side of that Creek and along the North side of Burnets Hills to a Creek called Awandāe thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the East side of that River to Owegy, from thence East to Delaware River and up that River to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna thence to Tianaderha, and up the West side thereof and the West side of its West Branch to the Head thereof and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek where it empties into the Wood Creek at the West End of the carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending Eastward from every Part of said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased so as to comprehend the whole of the Lands between the said Line and the purchased Lands or Settlements (except what is within the Province of Pensylvania) together with all the Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining in the fullest and most ample Manner, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Possession, Benefit, Claim and Demand either in Law or Equity of each and every of us, of in or to the same or any Part thereof. To have and to hold the whole Lands and Premisses hereby Granted Bargained, Sold, Released and Confirmed as aforesaid, with the Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging under the reservations made in the Treaty, unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third his Heirs and Successors to and for his and their own proper use and behoof for ever. In Witness Whereof we the Chiefs of the Confederacy have hereunto set our Marks and Seals at Fort Stanwix the fifth Day of November one thousand Seven hundred and sixty eight, in the ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

Sealed and delivered and the consideration paid in the presence of (the Words Humble & Nations between the 13 and 14 Lines interlined, the Words Cherokee or Hogohege, in the 30th Line, the Words above Fort Pitt in the 31st Line being first wrote on an Erazure, the Words except what is within the Province of Pensylvania interlined between 35th and 36 being first Written

Wm. Franklin, Governor of New Jersey.
Fred. Smith Chief Justice of New Jersey.
Thomas Walker Commissioner for Virginia.
Richard Peters }
James Tilghman } of the Council of Pennsylvania.

The above Deed was Executed in my presence at Fort Stanwix the day and Year above Written.

W. Johnson,

For the Mohawks
Tyorhansere alias Abraham (L.S.)

For the Oneidas
Conoghquieson (L.S.)

For the Tuscaroras
Saguaresara (L.S.)

For the Onondagas
Otsinoghiyata alias Bunt (L.S.)

For the Cayugas
Tegaia (L.S.)

For the Senecas
Gaustrax (L.S.)

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Deed of Cession —
Examined by G Johnson D. Agent
& Secretary —

Copy —

Exd. G.B.

Copy Deed of Cession
from the Indians to
the King. dated Nov 5th
1768

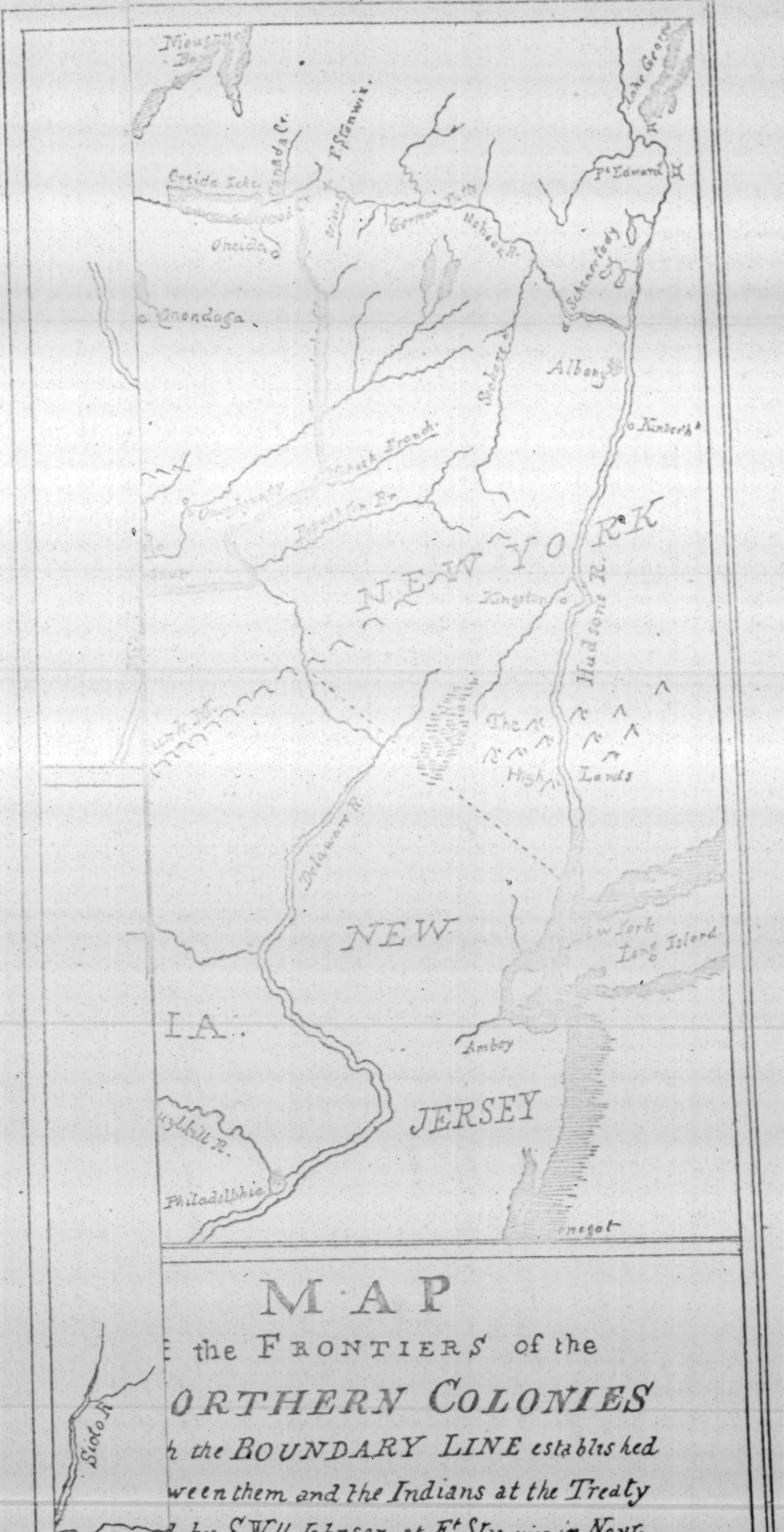
by this deed they acknowledge
the Kings [illegible] [illegible]
Land

Deed determining the Boundary Line between the Whites and Indians.

[Plantations General, Vol., 30. V. 8.]

To all to whom, These presents shall come or may concern. We the Sachems & Cheifs of the Six confederate Nations, and of the Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio and other Dependant Tribes on behalf of our selves and of the rest of our Several Nations the Cheifs & Warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majestys Superintendant of our affairs send Greeting. Whereas His Majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty five that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the English & us to ascertain & establish our Limitts and prevent those intrusions & encroachments of which we had so long and loudly complained and to put a stop to the many fraudulent advantages which had been so often taken of us in Land affairs which Boundary appearing to us a wise and good measure we did then agree to a part of a Line and promised to settle the whole finally when soever Sir William Johnson should be fully empowered to treat with us for that purpose And Whereas His said Majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson orders to compleat the said Boundary Line between the Provinces and Indians in conformity to which orders Sir William Johnson has convened the Cheifs & Warriors of our respective Nations who are the true and absolute Proprietors of the Lands in question and who are here now to a very considerable Number. And whereas many uneasinesses and doubts have arisen amongst us which have given rise to an apprehension that the Line may not be strictly observed on the part of the English in which case matters may be worse than before which apprehension together with the dependant state of some of our Tribes and other circumstances which retarded the Settlement and became the subject of some Debate Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon as to induce us to come to an agreement concerning the Line which is now brought to a conclusion the whole being fully explained to us in a large Assembly of our People before Sir William Johnson and in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey the Commissioners from the Provinces of Virginia and Pensilvania and sundry other Gentlemen by which Line so agreed upon a considerable Tract of Country along several Provinces is by us ceded to His said Majesty which we are induced to and do hereby ratify & confirm to His said Majesty from the expectation and confidence we place in His royal Goodness that he will graciously comply with our humble requests as the same are expressed in the speech of the several Nations addressed to His Majesty through Sir William Johnson on Tuesday the first of the Present Month of November wherein we have declared our expectation of the continuance of His Majestys Favour and our desire that our ancient Engagements be observed and our affairs attended to by the officer who has the management thereof enabling him to discharge all these matters properly for our Interest. That the Lands occupied by the Mohocks around their villages as well as by any other Nation affected by this our Cession may effectually remain to them and to their Posterity and that any engagements regarding Property which they may now be under may be prosecuted and our present Grants deemed valid on our parts with the several other humble requests contained in our said Speech And Whereas at the settling of the said Line it appeared that the Line described by His Majestys order was not extended to the Northward of Oswegy or to the Southward of Great Kanhawa river We have agreed to and continued the Line to the Northward on a supposition that it was omitted by reason of our not having come to any determination concerning its course at the Congress held in one thousand seven hundred and sixty five and in as much as the Line to the Northward became the most necessary of any for preventing encroachments at our very Towns & Residences We have given the Line more favorably to Pensylvania for the reasons & considerations mentioned in the Treaty, we have likewise continued it South to Cherokee River because the same is and we do declare it to be our true Bounds with the Southern Indians and that we have an undoubted right to the Country as far South as that River which makes our Cession to His Majesty much more advantageous than that proposed, Now THEREFORE KNOW YE that we the Sachems and Cheifs aforementioned Native Indians and Proprietors of the Lands herein after described for and in behalf of ourselves and the whole of our Confederacy for the considerations herein before mentioned and also for and in consideration of a valuable Present of the several articles in use amongst Indians which together with a large sum of money amounts in the whole to the sum of Ten thousand four Hundred and Sixty pounds seven shillings and three pence sterling to us now delivered and paid by Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majestys sole Agent and superintendant of Indian affairs for the Northern department of America in the Name and on behalf of our Soverreign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge WE the said Indians HAVE for us and our Heirs and Successors granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents DO Grant bargain sell release and confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third, ALL that Tract of Land situate in North America at the Back of the British Settlements bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon and do hereby establish as the Boundary between us and the British Colonies in America beginning at the Mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege River where it emptys into the River Ohio and running from thence upwards along the South side of said River to Kittaning which is above Fort Pitt from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the west branch of Susquehanna thence through the Allegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch untill it comes opposite to the mouth of a Creek callek Tiadaghton thence across the West Branch and along the South Side of that Creek and along the North Side of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandäe thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the East side of that River to Oswegy from thence East to Delawar River and up that River to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna thence to Tianaderha and up the West side of its West Branch to the head thereof and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek where it emptys into the wood Creek at the West of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix and extending Eastward from every part of the said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased so as to comprehend the whole of the Lands between the said Line and the purchased Lands or settlements, except what is within the Province of Pensilvania, together with all the Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining in the fullest & most ample manner and all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Possession Benefit claim and Demand either in Law or Equity of each & every of us of in or to the same or any part thereof To HAVE AND TO HOLD the whole Lands and Premises hereby granted bargained sold released and confirmed as aforesaid with the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging under the reservations made in the Treaty unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third his Heirs & Successors to and for his and their own proper use and

Copied from the original enclosed in Sir Wm Johnson's letter to Lord Hillsborough dated 18 Novr 1768, in Board of Trade, Plantations General, V. 6 (No 30). in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, London.



Lake George
F^{t} Stanwix
Canada Cr.
Oneida Lake
Wood Cr.
F^{t} Edward
German Flatts
Mohawk R.
Oneida
Schenectady
Onondaga
Schoharie
Albany
Kinderh^{k}
Owighquagy
NEW YORK
Kingston
Hudson's R.
The High Lands
Delaware R.
NEW
New York
Long Island
IA.
Amboy
JERSEY
Philadelphia
Sioux R.

M A P

the FRONTIERS of the

ORTHERN COLONIES

h the BOUNDARY LINE established

ween them and the Indians at the Treaty

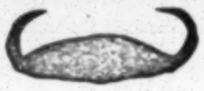
by S^{r} Will Johnson at F^{t} Stanwix in Nov^{r} 1768.

rrected and Improved from Evans Map,

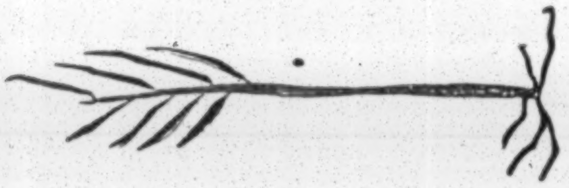
By Guy Johnson. Dep. Ag^{t} of Ind Affairs

behoof for ever In Witness whereof We the Cheifs of the Confederacy have hereunto set our marks and Seals at Fort Stanwix the fifth day of November one Thousand seven hundred and sixty eight in the ninth year of His Majestys Reign

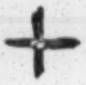
for the Mohocks

Tyorhansere als Abraham  [L. s]

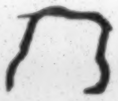
for the Oneidas

Canaghquieson  [L. s]

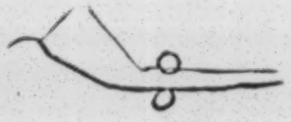
for the Tuscaroras

Sequarusera  [L. s]

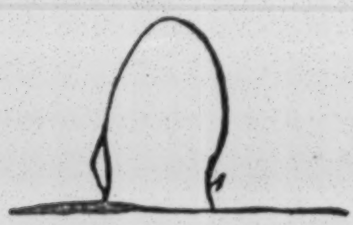
for the Onondagas

Otsinoghiyata als Bunt  [L. s.]

for the Cayugas

Tegaaia  [L. s]

for the Senecas

Guastrax  [L. s]

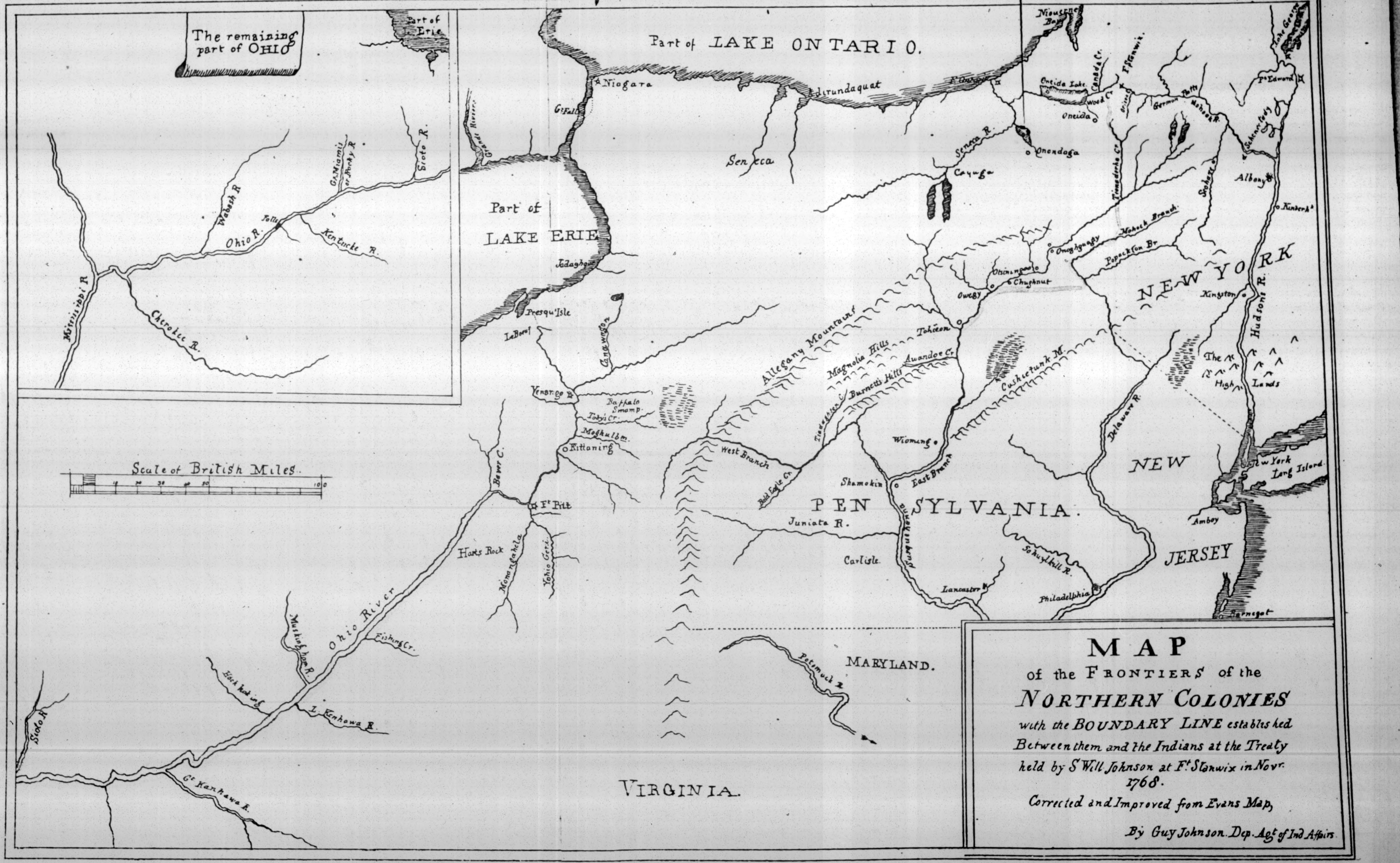
Sealed and delivered and the consideration paid in the presence of

Wm Franklin Governor of New Jersey
Fre. Smyth Cheif Justice of New Jersey
Thomas Walker Commissioner for Virginia
Richard Peters } of the Council of Pensylvania
James Tilghman }

The above Deed was executed in my presence at Fort Stanwix the day and year above Written

W Johnson

Copied from the original enclosed in Sir Wm Johnson's letter to Lord Hillsborough dated 18 Novr 1768. in Board of Trade. Plantations General, V. 6 (No 30) in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, London.


The remaining part of OHIO
Part of L. Erie
Scioto R.
Gt Miamis or Rocky R.
Wabash R.
Falls
Ohio R.
Kentucke R.
Missisippi R.
Cherokee R.
Part of LAKE ONTARIO.
Niagara
Gt Falls
Grand Rivers
Adirundaquat
Seneca
Niourne Bay
Oneida Lake
Canada Cr.
Ft Stanwix
Wood Cr.
Oneida
German Flatts
Mohawk R.
Ft Edward
Lake George
Schenectady
Albany
Kinderhk
Seneca R.
Onondaga
Cayuga
Part of LAKE ERIE
Jadaghque
Presqu'Isle
LeBoeuf
Conewago
Venango
Buffalo Swamp
Toby's Cr.
Moghulbm.
Kittaning
Allegany Mountains
Magnolia Hills
Burnetts Hills
Tioadaghton
Awandoe Cr.
Tohicon
Owegy
Otsiningo
Chughnut
Oneoghquagy
Mohock Branch
Popackton Br
Tienderha Cr.
Schoharie
Cushietunk M.
NEW YORK
Kingston
Hudsons R.
The High Lands
Delaware R.
Wioming
West Branch
Bald Eagle Cr.
Shamokin
East Branch
Susquehanna
PEN SYLVANIA.
Juniata R.
Carlisle
Lancaster
Schuylkill R.
Philadelphia
NEW JERSEY
New York
Long Island
Amboy
Barnegat
Scale of British Miles
10 20 30 40 50 100
Beaver C.
Ft Pitt
Harts Rock
Monongahela
Yohio Geni
Ohio River
Fishing Cr.
Muskingham R.
Hockhocking
L. Kenhawa R.
Scioto R.
Gt Kanhawa R.
MARYLAND.
Potomack R.
VIRGINIA.

MAP
of the FRONTIERS of the NORTHERN COLONIES
with the BOUNDARY LINE established Between them and the Indians at the Treaty held by Sr Will Johnson at Ft Stanwix in Novr 1768.

Corrected and Improved from Evans Map,

By Guy Johnson. Dep. Agt of Ind Affairs.

1768

(Copy)

At a Meeting with the Shawaneſe Delawares & Mingoes of Ohio held at Johnson Hall November the 12th. 1768.

Being all aſsembled, Sir Wm. addreſsed them as follows,

Brothers, the Shawaneſe & Delawares &c.

I bid you all wellcome to my House where the Council fire burns bright for you, and all other nations in alliance with the great King of England, and I am glad to see you well aft your Journey, and the fatigues of the Congreſs, which I hope has b agreeable to you all, and that you throughly understood the whole of it, and are able to make it known to your sevl. nations which I expect you will fully do. A String

Brothers

I spoke to you at Fort Stanwix with a new Belt, &c and desire you will keep in mind what was said thereon. I have a few things more which I think very neceſsary to say to you, and desire that you will attend seriously to them. A String

Brothers,

Notwithstanding his Majesty the King of great Britain is now at Peace with all the European powers, & desirous of continuing so, there are some foolish, and ill disposed Tribes of Indians living to the Westward of us, and at the back of you, who contrary to their promises and Engagements often since the reduction of Canada entered into with me and my Officers have violated the same, and

in

1768
Nov. 12th

in Contempt of us, and our numerous Allies, killed & plundered several of the Kings Subjects, your Brethren & friends going to and from the Illenois Country, with Cargoes of Merchandize for the use of all Nations in that Quarter, by which means, the road is become bloody, and likely to grow up with Briars, and other prickly Brambles, unless prevented by you, and the other well disposed Nations in them parts, whose interest it is to keep that communication free and open. I do therefore by this Belt desire & expect that you will on your return Speak to them foolish Indians, & let them know, that if they further disturb the Peace of this Country, that the English, as well as their Numerous Allies to the Sun rising will look upon them as drunken people, and Shake them by the head, untill they come to their Senses

(A black Belt with 14 nations represented thereon)

Brothers & Friends.

I am informed that your Nation or some of them living at Sioto have thought of moving up the river nearer to Fort Pitt — whether this be so or not you have not told me, neither have you made known to me the purport of the several Belts brought by you to the six Nations, both wch. I ought to be made acquainted with, I shall therefore be glad now to hear the truth of these things from yourselves. 4 Strings

Benewisco Chief of the Shawanese Spoke as follows —

Brother.

When you sent for our Nations to Ohio last Summer to attend the Congress you was going to hold with the Six Nations,

1768
Nov.r
2d

and all other Tribes in that Country, We, that you see here of the Shawanese, Delawares, and Six Nations, were appointed to attend that first Council, and to hear what you had to say to us from the great King and we have heard every thing you have said to the Six Nations, and to us at the Meeting, and likewise what you have said to us here yesterday, all which we find to be very good, and you may be assured that we will truly, and faithfully report it to our Nations who sent us here, as soon as we return home. A String

3d Brother.

Three years ago when our Deputies were here in Council with you and all the Nations in this Country, you spoke to us & recommended to our Nations at Ohio to make ~~known~~ every thing you told us there known to all the Nations down the Ohio, and over the Lakes & likewise to all the Southern Nations with whom we must be acquainted, all which we have done, at the same time the Six Nations spoke to us to the same purpose which we likewise complied with. we promised you that we would undertake that great work. and we have accordingly kept our own Warriors quiet ever since, and done every thing in our power to promote Peace with all Nations to the Sun setting, many of which are very ill disposed, and we have often desired you not to let your people Scatter alone down the River, and in the Woods among those foolish Tribes till we had got their final determination, which we have not yet done, but as soon as we do, you may be assured you shall hear it from us. As to the Speeches we brought to the Six nations, we have told your Deputy the heads of them (here they allude to what ~~he had~~ they told Col. Croghan at Fort Stanwix, and which you have in writing) And we desire, Brother, that you will

not

1764 th
Novr 12

not think amiss of us, and we deliver this Belt to you to assure you that we will for the future inform you of every thing that comes to our knowledge. — (A Belt. —)

Brother.

Yesterday you desired to know if it was true that some of our nation were coming to settle at Loggs town. It is our old fire place, and our old kings dwelt there; we have been scattered by the War, and we are now come to fix our Council fire there, near our Brothers the English, where the News from all the Western Nations will come — for we desire nothing more than Peace, and to be at liberty to Hunt, & exchange our Peltry with your Traders, and request that you will order them to deal fairly with us, and do us Justice, as there are bad men of all nations, and we hope that you will order those who are to have the care of our affairs, to see that Justice be done us in our Trade with your People. — (A String.)

Brother

I have now done speaking, and will inform our Nations of every thing you have said. — And as sevl Deputies from our Nations are gone different ways, I believe you may soon expect to hear from us. — I will tell you one thing. — Rum is the thing that makes us Indians poor & foolish, and some of our Nations have thought a good deal about that matter, and hope the other Nations will agree to it

we,

1768. Novr. 12th we intend to desire you to prevent its being sent into our Country

Sir William gave them a handsome Present, and an order to Colonel Fry for Waggons to carry them to Lake Otsego, and also an Order to Major Wells to supply them with Provisions whilst there and for their Journey, and also for Boats. Gave them three Pair of Colours viz.t one for the Mingoes, one for the Shawanese & another for the Delawares — gave them also some Cash to purchase provisions on their road homewards.

Novr. 20th } A Deputation from the Conajoharees arrived here, & acquainted Sir William that at a full meeting of their nation they had concluded to request him to get them a place of worship built towards which they had collected amongst themselves one hundred Dollars, and promised that they would assist all in their power towards the building of one, as all their people were desirous of having it, and of having their young people instructed.

Sir William promised them all the assistance in his power, and to convince them of his readiness wrote for Mr Harkimer to employ people to Quarry Stones for that purpose, and at the same time wrote to Doctor Auchmuty & Mr. Peters &c concerning their request.

They returned many thanks, and then begg'd that Sir Wm. would get a Surveyor for them to run round their Lands, that they might mark the Trees, and set up Monuments of Stone at the sev [illegible] thereby to prevent disputes between them & the White people.

Sir William answered them that he would have it Surveyed as soon in the Spring as the Weather would permit.

MICROFILMED 1957

Sir William Johnson to the Earl of Hillsborough.

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLIV., No. 5.]

N° 5.

Johnson Hall Nov^r^ 18. 1768

My Lord,

I had the honor to write Your Lordship (N° 4) from Fort Stanwix Just before the opening the Treaty wherein I represented the many difficulties in the way to the Settlement of the line, which however I have at length surmounted, & settled in a manner which will I hope be agreable to his Majesty, for the particulars of which I beg leave to refer your Lordship to a Coppy of my Transactions, which I have now the honor to enclose, together with a Deed of Cession to his Majesty for the Lands yeilded up to the Crown.

Your Lordship will find that the Six Nations insisting on their right to the Lands as far South as the Cherokee River have [Ceded] the same to his Majesty and notwithstanding that the Report of the Board of Trade spoke of Great Kanhawa River as their Southern bounds, I found from what passed at several private Meetings, that I could not deny them the liberty of asserting their pretensions to the Southward without highly disobliging them, and preventing the Settlement of the rest.

From many former enquirys and disputes on these Subjects, I never could find that the Cherokees claimed to the Westward of the Great Mountains, or North of the River of their Name, but that the Six Nations always did claim thereto, I therefore Judged it for the Interest of his Majesty to acquiesce for these reasons, that by their Cession of the Country below the Kanhawa to his Majesty their pretensions must in future cease, Whereas should the Cherokees now or hereafter under colour of a claim further North be treated with & surrender it up, it would occasion much Expence & trouble to obtain the Consent of the Northern Indians who are a much more formidable People, All which is as I apprehend prevented by the present Cession which is nevertheless Submitted by His Majesty.

The next point I have to observe to Your Lordship is the continuation of the Boundary line Northward from Owegy the necessity of this I formerly remarked, and the Indians insisted on it, it is now carried to Canada Creek where it falls into Wood Creek, which last mentioned Water empties into the Oneida Lake. I found it extremely difficult to get it so far to the Westward from its vicinity to their own Towns, and indeed the whole of the line as it approaches them cost me more pains & trouble than can be conceived, whilst at the same time the necessity of establishing it where intrusions would be most affecting to them was self evident. Their Towns & Settlements are therefore secured to their satisfaction by extending the line to the Waters which discharge themselves into Lake Ontario, but it is not continued so as to Close, First, because I found that many of them were for closing it by running to the next Pattented Lands, which would have limitted the Province of New York in such a manner as must have produced some complaints, Secondly because as the Country North is the Property of the Oneidaes & Mohawks, It can at any time hereafter be closed at a very moderate Expence, should his Maj^ty^ require it, As I find that the Mohawks are desirous to have it closed, and could be brought to do it most advantagiously on any future occasion. I beg your Lordship will beleive that in all these Matters where I had not particular Instructions I have Acted to the best of my Judgement or his Majestys Interest, The Difficulties I had to struggle with by the artifices of the People at the Mississipi & the doubts and surmises of the Indians themselves, thro' the late Misconduct of the Frontier Inhabitants, & the length of time elapsed since the Boundary was first spoken of, can only be known by those who were Eye Witnesses of it, As the greatest part of the business transacted at private Meetings with the Chiefs of every Nation, where the principal Affairs are resolved upon & adjusted could not be committed to writing or comprissed in any moderate bounds. I have staked my reputation with the Indians that the Several Articles they have made shall be observed, without which, the Charges attending the Assembling them at this time & all other endeavours would have been ineffectual, they have at length relied on my Assurances and I am confident that the regard paid to them will be the only security for the observance of the line, The Indians likewise rely cheifly on his Majesty's Power and Inclination for the performance of these Matters and for their future happiness and Security, they have many apprehensions concerning the Colonies, which I have endeavoured to remove, but I find it a difficult task, for as they have experienced how far private Interests operate here, Are not ignorant that the Colonies are governed by different Maxims and Politicks, and having been often disapointed in Matters where they apprehend they deserved redress, are not apt to repose a confidence a second time, when it has been once abused.

The provisions and other incidental Expences Attending this Treaty were unavoidable from the number of Indians, & the length of time it took up, the amount of the goods, and Cash given on the part of the Crown was the most moderate that could have been offered for so Valuable & Extensive a Cession, Upon the whole I flatter myself that this transaction will be honored with his Majesty's approbation, from a consideration of the difficulties that attended it, And the important advantages to be derived from it if strictly adhered to.

As I am now busyed in giving some necessary Belts & Messages to the Shawanese Delawares & some others from Ohio, who have [taken][1] this Rout back to their Country, and at the same times desirous to Communicate by the earliest opertunity an event of such importance, I must for the present defer saying any thing farther on their Subject, and with a perfect reliance on your Lordships favourable reception of this pacquet, Beg leave to subscribe my-self with all possible Respect,

My Lord Your Lordships Most Obliged & most
faithfull Humble Servant
W. Johnson

The Right Honble
The Earl of Hillsborough.

Proceedings of Sir William Johnson with the Indians at Fort Stanwix to settle a Boundary Line.

[Plantations General XXX., Bundle V. 7.]

Proceedings at a Treaty held by Sir William Johnson Baronet with the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas of Ohio and other dependant Tribes, at Fort Stanwix in the months of October & November 1768, for the settlement of a Boundary Line between the Colonies and Indians, pursuant to His Majesty's orders

The Time appointed for the Indians to meet at Fort Stanwix being the 20th of Septr Sr Wm Johnson arrived there on the 19th accompanied by the Governor of New Jersey and several

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[1] The words within brackets are supplied from the Despatch in *Johnson's MSS.*, XVI. — Ed.

From the accounts given of this matter by General Gage; and from the assurances he has received from Monsieur Aubry and Don Ulloa, there is great reason to suspect that our own new Subjects are the Authors of all the mischief, and therefore their conduct and proceedings in the Indian Country cannot be too narrowly watched, nor their treachery if detected, too severely punished.

If on the contrary there should notwithstanding the assurances given to General Gage, be any settled plan of seduction of the Indians adopted and attempted by France or Spain, every possible diligence and vigilance should be exerted to trace it to its source, and to verify the information by such facts and evidence as may justify the strongest representation and complaint.

As to the other matters contained in your Letter, and in particular what relates to the allowances for your department, and the continuation of the boundary Line so as to include New York, I have already, in my Letter No. 6, been very explicit thereupon, and I have now nothing further to add.

Inclosed I send you by the Kings command, His Majestys Speech to His Parliament at the opening of the Session on the 8th instant, together with the addresses to the King from both Houses, one of which Addresses passed nemine contradicente, and the other without a division.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Queen was happily brought to bed of a Princess on Tuesday last, and that both her Majesty and the young Princess are as well as can be desired. I most heartily congratulate you upon this increase of the royal Family; an event that affords the greatest satisfaction to all his Majestys Subjects.

I am Sir
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
HILLSBOROUGH.

Sir William Johnson

SIR W^{M}. JOHNSON TO LORD HILLSBOROUGH.

Johnson Hall November 18th 1768.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to write your Lordship (No 4) from Fort Stanwix Just before the opening the Treaty, wherein I represented the many difficulties in the way to the settlement of the Line, which however I have at length Surmounted and Settled in a manner which will I hope be agreeable to his Majesty for the particulars of which I beg Leave to referr your Lordship to a Copy of my Transactions which I have now the honor to inclose together with a Deed of Cession to his Majesty for the Lands Yielded up to the Crown.

Your Lordship will find that the Six Nations, insisting on their right to the Lands as far South as the Cherokee River have Ceded the Same to his Majesty, and Notwithstanding that the Report of the board of Trade Spoke of Great Kanhawa River as their Southern bounds I found from what passed at sev^{l} private Meetings, that I could not deny them the Liberty of asserting their pretensions to the Southward without highly disobliging them, and preventing the Settlement of the rest. From many former enquirys & disputes on these Subjects I never could find that the Cherokees claimed to the Westward of the Great Mountains or North of the River of their Name but that the Six Nations always did Claim thereto, I therefore Judged it for the interest of his Majesty to Acquiesce for these reasons That by their Cession of the Country below the Kanhawa to his Majesty Their pretensions must in future cease Whereas should the Cherokees now or hereafter under Colour of a Claim farther North be treated with and Surrender it up, It would occasion much Expence and Trouble to obtain the Consent of the Northern Indians, who are a much more formidable people, all which is as I apprehend prevented by the present Cession which is nevertheless submitted to his Majesty, The next point I have to observe to your Lordship is the Continuation of the Boundary line Northward from Owegy, The necessity of this I formerly remarked, and the Indians insisted on it, it is now Carried to Canada Creek, where it falls into Wood Creek, which last mentioned Water emptys into Oneida Lake, I found it Extremely difficult to get it so far to the Westward from its Vicinity to their own Towns, and indeed the Whole of the Line as it approached them cost me more pains and trouble than can be conceived, whilst at the same time the necessity of Establishing it where Intrusions would be most affecting to them was selfevident, Their Towns & Settlements are therefore secured to their satisfaction by Extending the Line to the Waters which discharge themselves into Lake Ontario but it is not Continued so as to Close, First, because I found that many of them were for Closing it by running to the Next Patented Lands which would have Limitted the Province of New York in such a Manner as must have produced some Complaints, Secondly, because as the Country North is the property of the *Oneidas & Mohocks* It can at any time hereafter be closed at a very moderate Expence Should his Majesty require it, as I find that the Mohocks are desirous to have it Closed & could be brought to do it Advantagiously on any future occasion,—I beg your Lordship will beleive that in all these matters where I had not particular Instructions I have acted to the best of my judgment for his Majestys Interest, The difficulties I had to Struggle with, by the artifices of the people at the Missisipi, and the doubts and surmises of the Indians themselves thro' the late misconduct of the frontier Inhabitants and the Length of time elapsed since the boundary was first spoken of can only be known by those who were eye witnesses of it, as the greatest part of the business Transacted at private meetings with the Chiefs where the principal affairs are resolved upon & adjusted could not be committed to Writing or comprised in any moderate bounds. I have staked my reputation with the Indians that the several Articles they have made shall be observed, without which the Charges attending the Assembling them at this time and all other endeavors would have been Ineffectual, They have at length relied on my assurances and I am confident that the regard paid to them will be the only security for the observance of the Line,—The Indians likewise rely chiefly on his Majestys Power and inclination for the performance of these matters and for their future happiness and security, they have many apprehensions concerning the Colonies which I have endeavored to remove but I find it a difficult task, for they have Experienced how far private interests operate here, are not ignorant that the Colonies are Governed by different Maxims and politicks, and have been often disappointed in matters where they apprehended they deserved redress, are not apt to repose a Confidence a second time where it has been once abused.

The Provisions & other Incidental Expences attends this Treaty were unavoidable from the Number of Indians, & the Length of time it took up, The Amount of the Goods and Cash given on the part of the Crown was the most moderate that could have been offered for so Valuable & Extensive a cession, Upon the whole I flatter myself that this Transaction will be honored with his Majestys Approbation, from a consideration of the difficulties that attended it, & the important advantages to be derived from it if strictly adhered to.

As I am now busied in Giving some necessary belts and Messages to the Shawanese, and some others who have taken this rout back to their Country, and at the same time desirous to communicate by the earliest opportunity an event of such Importances I must for the present deferr saying any thing farther on this subject, and with a perfect reliance on your Lordships favorable reception of this pacquet, Beg leave to subscribe myself with all possible respect, My Lord,

Your Lordships most obliged
& most faithfull humble serv^{t}.

The R^{t} honble
The Earl of Hillsborough.

Proceedings at a Treaty held

by Sir William Johnson Baronet with the Six Nations Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas of Ohio and other dependant Tribes at Fort Stanwix in the Months of October and November one thousand seven hundred and sixty eight for the Settlement of a Boundary Line between the Colonies and Indians pursuant to his Majesty's Orders.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

The time appointed for the Indians to meet at Fort Stanwix being the 20th of September Sir William Johnson arrived there on the 19th accompanied by the Governour of New Jersey and several other Gentlemen with 20 Boats loaded with the Goods intended for the Present to be made for the Ceſsion of Lands to the King. The Commiſsioners from Virginia were already there and on the 21st arrived Lieutenant Governour Penn with Commiſsioners from Pennsylvania and several other Gentlemen. The same day Meſsrs. Wharton and Trent of Pennsylvania delivered in an Account of the Traders Loſses in 1763 together with their powers of Attorney for Obtaining a Retibution in Lands pursuant to an Article of the Treaty of Peace in 1765.

Several Indians came in, and informed Sir William Johnson that those of Susquehanna were near at hand and gave him sundry Intelligences.

On the 29th some Delawares arrived from Muskingh who left the Shawaneese at Fort Pitt on their way to Fort — Stanwix. —

30th. The Bounds between the Mohocks and Stock Bridge Indians were Adjusted to mutual satisfaction and the latter returned home. —

At the beginning of October, there were 800 Indians Aſsembled, and continued coming in daily till after the treaty was Opened. The upper Nations still remaining behind through evil reports, and Belts sent amongst them — Sir William dispatched Meſsengers to hasten them and held several Congreſses with those on the Spot antecedant to the treaty for Adjusting differences and preparing them to enter heartily upon buſineſs on the arrival of the rest —

On the 15th of October Governour Penn urged by the Affairs of his Province set off for Philadelphia leaving behind as Commiſsioners, Meſs.rs Peters and Tilghman. —

By the 22d there were 2200 Indians collected, and several large Parties coming in the next day amongst whom were all the Chiefs of the upper Nations, Sir William prepared to Open the Congreſs on the 24th. —

At a Treaty with the Six Nations Shawanese Delawares, Senecas of Ohio, and Dependants &c.a opened at Fort Stanwix on Monday the 24th day of October 1768 —

Present — The Honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet
Super-Intendant —
His Excellency William Franklin Esq.r Govern.r of
New Jersey. —
Thomas Walker Esq.r Commissioner from the Colony
of Virginia. —
The Honorable Frederick Smith Chief Justice of
New Jersey —
Richard Peters, and James Tilghman, Commiss.rs
from the Province of Pennsylvania. —

George Croghan }
Daniel Claus — } Esq.rs Dep.ty Agents of Indian Affairs
Guy Johnson Esq.r Dep.ty Agent as Secretary. —
With Sundry Gentlemen from different Colonies. —

John Butler Esq.r — }
Mr. Andrew Montour } Interpreters
Philip Philips }

Indian Chiefs present —

Mohawks	Onondagas	Senecas
Abraham	The Bunt	Gaustrax
Kanadagaya	Sewawruwit	Odongo
Kendrick	Diaquanda	
Aroghiadecka	Tawashughti	
Kayenqueregoa		
Tobarihoga		
Onohario		
with others. —	With others	with &c.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Oneidas	Cayugas	Tuscaroras
Ganaghquieson	Tagaaia	Saguareesera
Nicholasera	Skanarady	Kanigot
Tenughsis.	Atrawanna	Tyagawehe
Gajuhela		
Tagawaron		

with others	with others	with others
Mingoes of Ohio.	Shawanese	Delawares
	Benevissica	Killbuck
		Turtleheart

The whole being seated, Mr. Walker delivered his power as Comm.r from Virginia to Sir William Johnson, which was in the words following. —

John Blair Esqr. President of his Majesty's Council and Commander in chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virginia. —

To Thomas Walker Esqr. —

By virtue of the power and Authority to me committed as President of his Majesties Council, and Commander in chief, in, and over this Colony, and Dominion of Virginia, I do hereby appoint you the said Thomas Walker to be Commiſsioner of Virginia, to settle a Boundary Line between this Colony, and the Colonies of Pennsylvania and Mary-Land, and the several Nations of Indians concerned. You are required to attend at a Congreſs to be held for that purpose under the direction of Sir William Johnson, agreeable to his Majesties instructions, when you are to pay due regard to the interest of his Majesty and such instructions as

You shall receive from me. — Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony at Williamsburgh this seventeenth day of June and in the eight year of his Majesties reign Annoq. Dom. 1768. — John Blair. —

Messrs. Peters, and Tilghman being likewise admitted as Commissioners for Pennsylvania. — Sir William, then by Abraham, chief of the Mohocks addressed the Indians. —

Brethern.

I take you by the hand and heartily bid you all wellcome to this place, where I have kindled a Council fire for Affairs of importance. The Governor of New Jersey, and the Commissioners of Virginia and Pennsylvania do likewise wellcome you here — Lieutenant Governor Penn came hither to meet you, and waited a considerable time, but was at length by business obliged to return home, leaving these Gentlemen here as Commissioners on behalf of Pennsylvania. — Both the Governor, and Gentlemen Commissioners, as well as myself having waited here a month to no purpose, began to be impatient, nevertheless you see that their desire to meet you prevailed over all other considerations, and induced them to stay. — I hope therefore that you are now come fully prepared, and with hearts well inclined to the great business for which we are Convened, and in order to prepare you the better for these purposes, I do now agreeable to the antient Custom established by our Forefathers, proceed to the Ceremony of condolence usual on these Occasions.

And first — With this String of Wampum, I do on behalf of his Majesty and all his subjects wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, which you are constantly shedding for your late deceased Chiefs , and I clear your sight That so you may look chearfully at your Brethern who are come from several of the Provinces to attend this General Congress, ordered by his Majesty to be held by me in order to settle some necessary points between him and you. —

With this String I clear the passage to your hearts that you may speak chearfully, and candidly on the several subjects which during this Congress will be treated of, as well as to remove all Sorrow and uneasiness from you.

With this last String I wipe away the blood of your friends, from off your Births, that you may, on your return rest with peace and comfort on them.

Gave the three Strings

Brethern. —

I am greatly concerned for the many losses you have sustained in your several Nations since our last meeting, and sincerely condole with you for them all. — 1. A Belt. —

Brethern. —

With this Belt I light up [illegible] your several Council fires, that the Chiefs still remaining may upon all Occasions sit comfortably by them and consult on the several matters which may come before them. — 2 A Bell.. —

Brethern..

As I have by the former Bell kindled up your several Council fires, I do now by this Bell desire that you the Counsellors will duely Aſsemble when the Affairs of your Nations require it, and then Zealously Apply yourselves to every Measure which may tend to your Peace & Interest

3 A Bell.. —

Brethern. —

With this Bell I dispell the Darkneſs which for some time past hath over Spread your several Countrys by reason of your many and great Loſses, and now heartily wish you may enjoy a Serene clear Sky, so that you may be able to See your Brethern from the Sunrising to the Sun setting. 4 A Bell. —

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Brethern.. —

As I would deal with all people in their own way; and that your Ancestors have from the earliest time directed, and recommended the observation of a Sett of Rules which they laid down for you to follow, I do now agreeable to that Custom take, of the clearest Water and therewith cleanse your Insides from all Filth, and every thing which has given you Concern. — 5 A Bell. —

Brethern.. —

I must desire, that you Sachems, and

Councellors

Counsellors, will as Occasions may Require, consult with the Chieftains of your young men as they are in general Men of Sense and Experience, and you Chieftains, and Warriors to pay a due regard to your Sachems, and Councellors, whose Sage Advice will seldom or never be amiss

6 a Belt.

Brethern.

In performing these Ceremonys I cannot Omitt this necessary part, which is, that as there are but two Council fires for your Confederacy, the one at my House and the other at Onondaga, I must desire you will always be ready to attend either of them, when called upon, by which means, Buisness will, I hope always be attended, and properly carried on for our mutual Interests and this I earnestly recommend to you all. – 7 a Belt.

Brethern.

I must also Advise you to be Unanimous, amongst your Selves, and reside in your respective Countrys, and not think of Scattering or Settling amongst Other Nations, as has been too much the practice for some Years past to the great weaking of your Confederacy.

8. a Belt.

Brethern.

I give you a Pouch with a String of Wampum in it which you are to make use of when you hear of the Loſs of any of the Confederacy, and rise up on Such Occasions without delay in order to condole for the same and remove the Concern thereby Occasioned. — 3 Strings Wampum

Brethern.

I now Supply you with a Torch, or Candle which you are to Travel with by night upon any extraordinary emergency, Such as the Approach of an Enemy, in order to communicate the News with the utmost Dispatch — 3 Strings

The Nations gave the Yo-hah at the proper places and the Ceremony of Condolence ended. Adjourned 'till next Day.

At a Congreſs with the several Nations on Tuesday the 25th of October.

Present as before.

Canaghquieson Chief of Oneida Stood up, and addreſsing all present, Observed, that the sevl. American Governors had Indian Names, by which they were known to the Indians, the Governor of New Jersey excepted — that he therefore thought it neceſsary to Complement him with a name, which he did by bestowing his Own Name upon him, on which his Excellency Governor Franklin Shook him by the hand and returned him thanks — Then Canaghquieson proceeded to answer the Ceremony of Condolence as follows.

Brother. —

We are happy to find you so Observant of our antient Customs, that you give us a String in a Pouch to make use of when we have Occasion to communicate our Loſses and Condole for them. We request you will be equally Observant of these matters — that so — our Griefs may be timely and properly removed. —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

We also give you many thanks for supplying us with a Torch to travel with on Emergencies — We Aſsure you that we shall make proper use of it, and communicate every neceſsary intelligence to you — All the Six Nations, with the Shawanese Delawares and all their Dependants as far as to the great Plains of Sioto, give you thanks for your good Words which were a Cordial to them. and they all request you will Continue in the same good Sentiments — Three Strings

The Ceremony of Condolance being ended Sir William gave them a Short exhortation, after which the Chiefs arose and Shook hands with Governr. Franklin, & Conoghquieson addreſsing him said, that as he had given him his own Name he hoped that he would endeavour to acquire as much reputation with it amongst the People as he had done. The Governor returned them many thanks. —

Then Adjourned 'till the day following —

(12) 635 320

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

At a Congreſs Wednesday Octob.r 26th

Present as before.

Conoghquieson stood up, and said that the six nations not being satisfied with his having given his own Name to Governor Franklin, had mett upon it, and in testimony of their sense of his, and his Peoples Justice, in causing the Murtherers of some Indians to be put to Death within his Government, did now confer upon him the Name Sagorighwiyoghsta, or the great Arbiter or Doer of Justice, wishing that he and the people of his Government might continue to act with the same Justice, they had hitherto done: Whereupon Governor Franklin returned them thanks for the favour, and assured them that both himself and the people of his Government would upon all Occasions manifest their Esteem for the Indians, and their inclination to do them Justice. Then Sir William, Addreſsed them,

Brethern

We have now mutualy performed the Ceremony of Condolance as a proof of the regard we have for the Customs of our Ancestors, and of the concern we feel for each others Loſses, I think it highly neceſsary in the next place that we further strenghten the Union between us, and with that view I do therefore by this Belt in the name of your father the great King of England, and in behalf of all his American Subjects, renew, and Confirm the Covenant Chain subsisting between us, strengthening it, and rubbing off any rust which it may have contracted that it may

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Appear bright to all nations, as a proof of our Love & friendship, and I hope that all of you, sensible of the Advantages of this Union, will after the example of the English, have it always before you, and keep it fast that it may remain firm and unshaken so long as Grass shall grow or Waters run. —

Belt of the Coven.t Chain 15 rows —
with human figures at each end. —

Brethren

I persuade myself that you are all sensible of the benefits which result from our strict union, and that having it always before your eyes, you will be carefull in preserving it. This will protect you from all Dangers, and secure to you the Blessings of peace, and the Advantages of Commerce with a People able to supply all your wants. And as this is a consideration of much importance, which depends on the friendship subsisting between us, and a free open and safe communication for all our People to you, I do now by this Belt clear the Rivers and Paths throughout our respective Countrys, of all Obstructions, removing Trees out of our Creeks, and Logs Briars, and Rubbish out of our Roads, that our Canoes may pass along without Danger, and that our people may travell freely, and securely by night or by day without any risque or Impediment

whatever

whatsoever. — And I recommend it to you all to contribute to this good Work, and to assist in keeping the open to the latest Posterity. — A large Belt

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Brethern,

Harken to me who have good words to Speak to you, such as are for the benefit of your whole Confederacy, and of your Children yet unborn.

You all remember that three years agoe, I signified to you his Majesty's desire to establish a Boundary Line between his people and yours, and that we then agreed together how some part of that line should run, whenever the same came to be settled.

You all, I am hopefull, recollect the reasons I then gave you for making such a Boundary, nevertheless I shall again repeat them — You know, Brethren, that the Encroachments upon your Lands have been always one of your principal Subjects of Complaint, and that so far as it could be done Endeavours have not been wanting for your Obtaining Redress. but it was a Difficult Task, and generaly unsuccessfull; — for although the Provinces have Bounds between each Other, there are no certain Bounds between them and you, and thereby not only Several of our People Ignorant in Indian Affairs have advanced too far into your Country, but also many of your own people through the want of such a Line have been deceived they have made, or in the Limits they have set to our respective Claims.— This, Bretheren, is a Sad: case, which has frequently given us much trouble, and turned many of your heads; but it is likely to continue so, untill some bounds are agreed to, fixed upon, and made publick between us. — The great the good King of England my Master, whose friendship, and tender regard for your Interests, I wish you may ever hold in remembrance, has amongst Other Instances of his Goodness after long deliberation on some means for your relief, and for preventing future Disputes concerning Lands, at length resolved upon fixing a General Boundary Line between his Subjects, and you, and that in such a manner as shall be most agreable to you; in Consequence of which I have received his royal Commands to call you together for the establishment thereof, and after conferring with the Governments interested thereupon, You now see before you the Governor of the Jerseys, the Commissioners on behalf of Aseregoa, Governor of Virginia, and Commissrs from Pennsylvania in order to give you the Strongest assurances on behalf of their respective Governments of their resolutions to pay due regard to what Shall be now entered into, the presence of so many great men will give a sanction to the transaction and cause the same to be known as far as the English name extends.— His Majesty has directed me to give you a handsome proof of his Generosity proportioned to the Nature and extent of what Lands shall fall to him.— Upon the whole I hope that your deliberations will be unanimous, and your resolutions such as his Majesty may consider as proofs of your gratitude for all his favours.—

A fine New Belt.

The Importance of this affair now before us requires the most serious attention. I will not burthen you with any Other Subject until this is generally settled, and therefore we shall now adjourn, that you may have time to think of it and come fully prepared to give an agreeable answer — Then Abraham chief of the Mohocks after repeating what Sir William had said addressed him

Brother

We give you thanks for what you have say'd to us at this time.. it is a weighty affair, and we shall agreeable to your desire take it into our most serious consideration. We are glad that so many great men are assembled to bear Witness of the transaction, and we are now resolved to retire and consult on a proper answer to be given to all you have Sayd, and so soon as we have agreed upon it, We shall give you notice that we may again aſsemble and make it known to you, and we are all much Obliged to you that you have Directed us to attend to this great Affair alone at this time that our minds might not be burthened or diverted from it by attending to any thing else.—

Then Conoghquieson addreſsed the whole and desired that the several Nations might look towards the Onondagas who would appoint them a time and place for taking the matter into consideration — After wch — Adjourned

P: M: —

Sir William met the Nanticokes with Captain Ogden and explained to them the affair of the Sale of their Lands, of which they approved, as well as of the price which was — 666 Dollars & 2 thirds — Mr Ogden then delivered an account of his expences which amounted to £100..9..9 Currcy —, so that a Ballance of 415 Dollars, or £166..2..3 — Currency remains due by said Ogden which he is to pay to the Chiefs of the Nanticokes as soon as may be, and then they are to Impower him to dispose of the remainder of their Land in Mary Land.—

Thursday 27th — Deiaquande Cheiftain of the Ondagaes with 80 arrived, & came imediately to Sir William's Quarters to pay him the usual Complements, which having returned, he Order'd them Paint Pipes Tobacco, and a dram around and dismiſsed them. —

Friday the 28th — The Weather being cold, Sir William cloathed the Old Chiefs of every nation for which they returned many thanks, and told him that he now enabled them to meet and consider of the great Affair before them with pleasure, and aſsured him that they would endeavour to do every thing for the best, and that with the utmost expedition — they told Sir William that they were yesterday Employed in hearing the News brought them by the Shawanes and receiving their Belts, that this day they would take into consideration the Boundary Line, and Seriously Deliberate thereon as they were Determined to make it binding. —

At a Congreſs with the Several Nations
on Friday the 28th day of October 1768

Present as before

The Indians continued in private Council till 4 P.M. when they sent to let Sir William know that they would be glad to Speak with him, being all seated the Speaker addreſsed Sir William.

Brother

We have been for some time Deliberating on what

On what you said concerning a Line between the English and us, and we are sensible it would be for our mutual Advantage if it were not transgressed. but daily Experience teaches us that we cannot have any great Dependance on the White People, and that they will forget their Agreements for the sake of Our Lands — However you have said so much to us upon it that we are willing to believe more favourably in this case. —

Brother.

You remember when we spoke last concerning this Boundary, that we did not agree about the way it should run from Owegy — this is a point that must now be settled, for to what purpose would it be to draw a Line between us & the Country of Virginia and Pennsylvania whilst the way to our Towns lay Open. We would therefore know what you intend to propose as a Boundary to the Northward that we take it into Consideration, and we shall be glad that you will explain it fully to us, that no mistake may be made on either side — To which Sir William answered —

Brothers

I have attended to what you say and

do admit that it is reasonable the Line should be closed, and I persuade myself that his Majesty will approve of it. all these things I had in Consideration before, and I recommended the Line to you generally at first according to your own practice as an Introduction to the rest, and in order to render the whole clear and plain to you, I have prepared a Map on which the Country is drawn large and plain which will enable us both to judge better of these matters. I would therefore recommend it to you to send the Chiefs of each nation to my Quarters where I shall lay the Map before them, and confer with them upon it.—

The Speaker then thanked Sir William for what he had said which they all greatly approved of, in consequence of which the Chiefs of each Nation came soon after to his Quarters when Sir William laid a Map on the Table, and after explaining to them the nature of his Orders and the Desires of Government, he spoke as follows

Brothers.

Here is the Map of which I spoke to you, where all that Country which is the Subject of our meeting is faithfully laid down— The Line here described between the Kanhawa River and Owegy was what we spoke about.— The King has not fixed upon any particular place to continue it to— It therefore remains for me to obtain a continuation of that Line, which will be secure to you and advantageous to us on which Subject we now meet - I have likewise to Observe to you that the piece of Land in the Forks of Susquehanna is very much desired by the Commissioners from Pennsylvania and would be more advantageous to them than to you - besides, as it is, or will be soon partly surrounded by Settlements, it will be a difficult matter to get any people to goe far to the Northward, and leave such Land, as it were behind them - I would therefore propose the Bounds from Fort Pitt be continued up to the Ohio to Moghulbughkitum Creek, thence up that Creek & along the eight mile carrying place to the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence along that river to the Allegany ridge, thence along that ridge of Mountains to the Cayuga branch and down the same to the great East Branch of Susquehanna from thence up that East branch to Owegy from whence it can be run, Eastward to the Delaware river which is very near it at that place, and for that part of this additional Cession which will fall to Mr. Penn, you will receive a large and handsome Consideration over and beside his Majestys royal Bounty - And as to the continuation of that Line from the Delaware so as to close it, I must desire to hear what yourselves

yrselves

your selves think, and I expect that your resolutions will be advantagious to us; and that you will make proper allowance for the encrease of our people whereby you will recommend yourselves to the King, and become so pleasing to his Subjects that it will greatly contribute to the due Observance of the Boundary Line. — To which the Speaker made the following answer. —

Brother. —

We have hearkened to all that you sayd — and we thank you for your Advice, which we believe is well intended — But this is a great Cession of Land, which will require much thought and Attention, and therefore we shall deferr the consideration of it till to morrow

Brother. —

Before we answer you about the continuation of the Line we must say something to you concerning the extent of it to the Southward which we find is no further than Kanhawa River. — Now Brother you who know all our Affairs, must be sensible that our Rights go much further to the Southward, and that we have a very good and clear title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee River, which we cannot allow to be the right of any other Indians without doing wrong to our Posterity, and acting unworthy those Warriors who fought and conquered it. We therefore expect this our right will be considered.—

Brother.—

We are now to speak about continuing the Line as you said from Delaware so as to close it, and you recomend it to us to give you Plenty for the People.—

Brother—

We were formerly generous and gave the White People in many places Lands when they were too poor to buy them. We have often had bad returns—nevertheless we would still act generously and mean to do as much as we can without Ruining our Children.—

Brother—

You know that the Country from Owegy quite to Oswego is full of our Towns & Villages and that it^is^ very dear to us, so that we can't be expected to part with what lies at our doors,—besides your People are come already too close to us.. We therefore think that the Line should run up the Delaware to the Swamp and from that run across to the Governors [Cosbys] Land, and then go away to Lake George which

which we cannot but think a fair Offer -

To which Sir William answered. -

Brothers. -

I have heard what you said and shall answer it. - In the first place I acknowledge to have heard of your claim to the Southward before this time - The King does not deny your claims - He is not thoroughly acquainted with the exact extent of them, and finding that they may be liable to some dispute with the Southern Indians, he being an Enemy to strife directed the Line to be run in the manner he thought least liable to it - But of this I shall take farther notice to you, having now to speak to you in answer to the Course you have proposed for continuing the Line from Delaware -

Brothers. -

I know very well how you are Scituated, and it is not his Majesties inclination to disturb you therein - At the same time you should consider what is reasonable on your parts, and that the Lands are even patented farther than you propose the Line, and that the more people are confined, the more readily will they transgress the Bounds, so that I must desire you to think better of it, and speak more favourably at our next meeting, till when I shall propose nothing farther, as I could not consistently propose any Other Line than such as would bring us to or near

Lake Ontario.—

They then withdrew taking with them a Map in order to consider the Affair in private—

At night Sir William had a private Conference with the Chiefs of the most influence with whom he made use of every Argument to bring matters to an agreeable Iſsue.—

Saturday October 29th.—

The Indians continued in Council all the forenoon, the Chiefs having given the Belts to the Warriors for their Opinion concerning the Boundary; several of the Indians particularly the Oneidas gave great Obstruction to the buſineſs, and Sir William heard that a Clergyman sent by Mr. Wheelock from New England who had delivered him a Memorial on the 14th. Inst. "praying that the "Line might not be extended far North, or West, "but the Lands reserved for the purposes of Religion," was very busy amongst the Indians for that purpose.. Information was likewise given to Sir William this morning, that this Clergyman had in conversation with Colonel Fitch— Mr. Peters Jun.r and Others told them that he had done what he could to Oppose the Cession of Territory, and would continue to Obstruct it to the utmost of his power, and that he had Shewed the Indians the folly of giving up their Lands, and cautioned them against it before he left Oneida.—

Sir William this day Cloathed several of the chiefs, with whom he had several Conferences— the Majority of them continued in Council together to consider farther on the Speeches made to them. in the afternoon the Onondaga and Mohock chief with several others waited on Sir William with a Message from the whole, Importing that as it was a very weighty and Interesting Affair it required some farther consideration. they therefore requested that he and the Gentlemen with him would wait with patience till Monday morning when they hoped to be able to give an answer.

Sir William told them that he was really become very impatient thro' the delays which were given to business— that the Security of their Lands depended upon their dispatch and the freedom of the Cession. that he would however wait till Monday when he hoped to hear from them something that might make up for their delays.—

At night several of the Chiefs came to Sir William's Quarters to let him know the purport of Intelligence and Belts received from the Shawanese; which was, that according to the old Agreement subsisting between the several Indian Nations, they were all to unite and attack the English so soon as the latter became formidable to them. — That several of the Nations to the South and West greatly alarmed at the power and increase of the English, and irritated at the ill treatment they had met with, had expreſsed a desire to meet the rest to deliberate on what was to be done. — That the Spaniards and French had for a long time urged them to take up Arms, and given them repeated Aſsurances of a powerfull Aſsistance — That they had now called them to a meeting at the Miſsiſipi near the mouth of Ohio for that purpose — That they had sent many Belts among the Indians, a great part of whom were just ready to set out when Sir William's Meſsage came to them, and that they waited the Event of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix before they would come to any farther resolution

with

HER MAJESTYS STATE PAPER OFFICE

with a variety of Other particulars, all tending to corroborate the former Intelligences received by Sir William Johnson.—

In the Morning the Indians again met in Council, when the Warriors came and laid before their Sachems the result of their deliberations yesterday concerning the Northern part of the Line, who directed four of their Sachems viz.t Tyaruarunte, Ganaghquieson, Tyerhansera, and Tagawaron to wait on Sir William, and communicate the same which was, that the Line should run from Oriscany to Tianderhak, and down that River to the Susquehanna, thence in a streight line to the Hills, and so to the Delaware Branch and down the same to Owegy, thence down the Susquehanna to Shamokin and so along the West Branch of that River to Kittanning declaring they would not part with any Lands to the Westward of Oriscany or down towards Wiominy, or the great Island as they deserved that part of the Country for their Depend.ts

But Sir William finding that some busy persons had been alarming those Nations most imediately affected by the Line, and that many Others could be induced to settle it more advantagiously he in a long, and warm Speech to the Chiefs shewed them that the Line was not proposed to Injure them, but that for a handsome consideration it was intended to Obtain a Cession of as much Land as would give the people room on the Frontiers, ascertaining the Boundary at the same time between them — That with the help of proper laws it would not be liable to Intrusion — That the Line proposed at Oriscany interfered with a Patent granted above Sixty years ago now in possession of some Gentlemen at New-York the Indian Deed for which he had before Shewn them — That these Gent^{n} and all others concerned would have reason to blame him for agreeing to Lines so Injurious to their rights, and that the Continuance of a Line from thence in the manner y^{t} they proposed would in many places approach so near to our Settlements as to render its Duration very uncertain from the great encrease of our people, whereas by giving them more room the Boundary would be so well known, and secured by Laws before there would be Occasion to Invade it — That People would act with extreme Caution, and rather go to other unsettled parts than attempt to transgress an Agreement so well defended — That it had been long in agitation, and was now according to their own desires Ordered by his Majesty to be settled, as the surest means of putting an end to Land disputes. And that if they rejected this Opportunity

now

offered them, or draw the Line so as to interfere with Grants, or approach almost to our settlements, he could not see that anything more effectual could thereafter be proposed for preventing Encroachments, and the Crown after being already at a heavy Expence on this Occasion must find its good Intentions and reasonable proposals totally defeated. - He therefore recommended it to them to consider this point farther, and as his Majesties Bounty, or that of the Colonies would be proportioned to the Extent of their Cession, a rule which he should Observe upon this Occasion, That he hoped for a more favorable answer, as it would be ~~the~~ more for their imediate advantage, and would tend to the better Observance of the Line hereafter. — After these and many other arguments, and farther explaining the several Courses laid down on the Draft, they agreed to take the Map back to their Council Hut for farther consideration promising to use their Interest with the rest for a more favorable Line, Then withdrew. Sir William assuring them at parting that they should be particularly rewarded for their services, or endeavours to shew the Indians the reasonableness of the Requisition. —

At night Tagawaron returned with the Map to Sr William, informed him that they were then debating on the Subject, but much divided in Opinion, and added that he thought his Nation disagreeably circumstanced the rest having thrown so much of the transaction to the northward on their hands nevertheless he would doe all he could to Obtain a more favorable Settlement,

After which Sir William had many Other private Conferences which Occupied a great part of the night — In particular Six Chiefs of the Oneidas came to him at nine o' the Clock at night said they very much doubted the Validity of the Purchase above Oriscaa — But through Sir William's sollicitations, and to shew their good disposition towards compleating the Work in hand they would agree that the Line should run from the Susquehanna North across at Fort Newport near Fort Stanwix where the Boats are launched, and from thence to the North West Corner of the late Purchase for Lord Holland and Others — Sir William thanked them for the amendments, but told them ~~he~~ that he could not think it would answer, that it did not even include the carrying place, and therefore desired them again to consider the matter, and that as they could extend it much farther to the Westward without any sensible inconvenience, he expected they would do so for which their Nation, over and besides the rest, should have five Hundred Dollars and a handsome

Present for each of the Chiefs. — They promised to use their best endeavours for that purpose and withdrew

Monday October 31st

At 10. A.M. The Oneidas again returned to Sir William's Quarters, and told him that their people positively refused to agree to any other Line than they had proposed the last night, and that as Game began to grow scarce in their Neighbourhood, they had come to a resolution to keep the Carrying place to the Canada Creek in their hands, as by keeping Horses & Carriages there as they purposed to do for the future to carry over the Traders Goods they might earn somewhat for the Support of their Families. — Sir William answered that he thought it somewhat extraordinary that they should enter into such a resolution on the sudden, having totally neglected carrying Goods for many years — that if they gave it up they might still reap benefits from a Right left Open to all provided they had Horses, and Carriages as reasonable as Other people, but that their keeping it to themselves would Occasion many disputes between them and the White People, which his Majesty was so very desireous of preventing, and had fallen upon the Boundary as the means of doing so. — That they should not Stop at what was but a trifle

Triffle to them, though so advantageous and necessary to the English, and that he wished they would so Act, as to shew their Love and respect for the King, and their friendship for his Subjects. — That the Governor and People of New York had reason to expect much more from them, and that they had left it to him to urge these matters to them, as thinking Commissioners unnecessary when he was to conduct the Congress. He hoped that this would be a farther consideration, and desired them to act a part proper on the Occasion. —

They thereupon withdrew to consult further upon it. — They shortly after returned & sayd that Sir William had been so desirous to have the Bounds further extended, the last, and only thing they could say was, that provided they were allowed and equal use of the Carrying place with the English, And to be Paid Si Hundred Dollars to the the Tribes over and besides the several Fees which were given in private, they would extend the Line to Canada Creek — Sir William finding it best not to urge this matter farther told them that he acquiesced for the present leaving it to

be

confirmed, or rejected by his Majesty.— They answered that they considered and unanimously resolved that whatever Boundary Line was now agreed to should be for ever binding and conclusive on both sides.— That no Province should on any pretence Invade the Line, and that whatever transaction might thereafter be necessary, should be with the King or those by him directed to treat with them

A Messenger then arrived to call them to attend the consultation about the rest of the Line.—

At night Canaquieson came to inform Sir William that they had farther considered the General Subject of the Line, and would send a Chief and Warrior from each Nation with their Final resolves which they would deliver in publick the next day.— They accordingly came to Sir William's Quarters when Sir William told them, he hoped they were now come with such an answer, as would be pleasing to all parties.— The Map being then laid before them, They Said, that what they had to say, was the final resolves of all the Nations.— Then said at the same time, Tracing it on the Map, that they would agreeable to their ~~in,~~ Just Claims begin the Line at the Mouth of the Cherokee river, then go along the South East Side of the Ohio, to Kittanning, from thence to the head of the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence down the same to Bald Eagle Creek thence acroſs the river at Tiadaghta creek below below the great Iſland, thence by a Streight Line to Burnet's Hills, and along the same to the Mouth of Awanda Creek on the West Side of the East Branch of Susquehanna, then up the Stream thereof to Owegy, thence Eastward to the Delaware River, thence up the Stream thereof till they come Opposite to the mouth of Tianaderrah Creek, emptying into Susquehanna, thence up the West Side of Tianadderah to the head of its Westerly Branch and from thence to the Mouth of Canada Creek on Wood Creek—

This they delivered as their final Determinations subject to several conditions for the Security of their poſseſsions and Engagements entred into and for that part which would fall within Mr Penn's Governmt they insisted on having 10,000 Dollars— Sir William told them he would take the matter into consideration, and would Aſsemble them all tomorrow, and after parting conferred with the Commiſsioners of Pennsylvania concerning the same, who approved it and agreed to the Consideration on behalf of the Proprietors—

At a General Congreſs with the several Nations at Fort Stanwix Tuesday November the 1st. 1768.

Present as at the former Meetings.

Being all seated they desired to know whether Sir William was prepared to hear them, and on being answered in the Affirmative, the Speaker stood up and Spoke as follows.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Brother.

We are hopefull that you will not #4# Take it amiſs that we have delayed till now our publick Answer on the Subject you recommended to us. This was a great and weighty matter requiring long deliberation and Should not be undertaken lightly. We have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our final resolutions thereon to which we begg your Attention.

Brother.

(3) We remember that on our first meeting with you when you ~~came with~~ your Ship, We kindly received you, Entertained you, entered into an Alliance with you, Though we were then great and numerous, and your People inconsiderable and weak, and we know that we entered into a Covenant Chain of Bark with you, and fastned your Ship therewith, but being apprehensive

the Bark would break, and your Ship be lost we made one of Iron and held it fast that it should not Slip from us, But perceiving the former Chain was liable to rust we made a Silver Chain to guard against it. Then, Brother, you arose, renewed that Chain which began to look dull, and have for many years taken care of our Affairs by the Command of the great King, and you by your labours have polished that Chain so that it has looked bright and is become known to all Nations, for all which we shall ever regard you, and we are thankfull to you in that you have taken such care of these great affairs of which we are allways mindfull, and we do now on our parts renew and Strenghten the Covenant Chain by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it Strong and bright on your part.

A Belt

Brother

We are glad that you have Opened the Rivers and cleared the Roads as it is so necessary to us both. We were promised that when the War was over, we should have Trade in Plenty, Goods Cheap, and honest men to deal with us, and that we should have proper persons to manage all this. We hope that these promises will never be forgot but that they will be fully performed that we Shall feel the benefits of an Intercourse between us - That the roads and waters may be free and open to us all to goe to the Southward, or for our friends from thence with whom we are now at peace to visit us, That we may have proper persons in our Countrys to manage affairs and Smiths to mend our Arms and Implements - and in the expectation of this, we do now on our parts open the roads and waters and promise to Aſsist in keeping them so

A Belt -

Then after repeating all that had been Said concerning the line, Proceeded -

Brother -

We have long considered this Proposal for a Boundary between us, and we think it will be of good consequence if you on your parts pay due regard to it, and we in consequence thereof have had sundry meetings amongst our selves & with you, and from all that you have Said to us thereon, we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope, that what is now agreed upon Shall be inviolably Observed on your parts as we are Determined it Shall be on ours, and that no farther attempts will be made on our lands, but that this Line be considered as final, and we do now agree to the Line we have marked upon your Map now before you on certain conditions on which we have spoken, and shall say more and

We deire

desire that one Article of this our Agreement be, that none of the Provinces or their People shall attempt to Invade it under colour of any Old Deeds or other pretences whatsoever, for in many of these things we have been Imposed on, and therefore we disclaim them all.— Which Bounds now agreed to we begin on the Ohio at the mouth of the Cherokee river which is our Just right, and from thence we give up on the South side of Ohio to Kittanning above Fort Pitt, from thence a direct line to the nearest fork of the West branch ~~Branch~~ of Susquehanna, thence through the Allegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch till we come opposite the mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton, thence across the the West Branch, and along the East Side of that Creek and along the ridge of Burnets Hills to a Creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the East branch of Susquehanna, and across the same, and up the East side of that river to Owegy, from thence eastward to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to to Tianaderha and up the West side thereof and its West branch to the Head thereof, thence by a Strait Line to the Mouth of Canada Creek where it empties itself into Wood Creek at the end of the long

Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and thus we Declare to be our final resolves, and we expect that the conditions of this our Grant will be Observed — A Belt.

Brother —

Now as we have made so large a cession to the King of such a valuable and extensive Country We do expect it as the terms of our agreement that Strict regard be paid to all our reasonable Desires — We do now in this case on behalf and in the name of all our Warriors of every Nation, Condition, that our Warriors shall have the liberty of Hunting throughout the Country, as they have no Other means of Subsistance, and as your people have not the same Occasions or inclinations — That the White People be restricted from Hunting on our Side of the Line to prevent Contention between us. —

A Belt.

Brother —

By this Belt we address our selves to the Great King of England through you our Super-Intendant in the name and in behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares and all our other friends Allies and Dependants. We now tell the King that we have given to him a great and valuable Country; and we know that what we shall now get for it must be far Short of its Value — We make it a Condition of this our Agreement concerning the Line that his Majesty will not forget, or neglect to Shew us his favour, or Suffer the Chain to contract rust, but that he will Direct those who have the management of our Affairs to be punctual in renewing our antient agreements — That as the Mohocks are now within the Line which we give to the King, and that as these people are the true Old Heads of the whole Confederacy, their several villages and all the Lands they Occupy unpatented, about them, as also the residences of any others of our Confederacy affected by this Cession, Shall be considered as their Sole property and at their Disposal both now, and so long as the Sun Shines, and that all Grants or Engagements they have now or lately enter'd into, Shall be considered as independant of this Boundary, So that they who have so little left may not lose the benefit of the Sale of it, but that the People with whom they have agreed, may have the Land — We likewise farther condition on behalf of all the Six Nations & of all our Allies, friends and Nephews our Dependants, that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get Justice, or to make our Complaints known, and that it is not in the power of our Super-intendant to take care of our affairs in Different places without the

Kings help, that His Majesty will give him help and strength to do us Justice and to manage our Affairs in a proper manner — We all know the want of this, and we make it a point of great consequence on which this our present Agreement is to depend, and without which affairs will go wrong, and our heads may be turned. —

Brother. —

We likewise desire that as we have now given up a great deal of Lands within the Bounds that Mr. Penn claimed a right of buying that he may in consequence of the Agreement now entered into between us, enjoy what we have given within them Limits. — And as we know that Lydius of Albany did in the name of several persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be unjust and that the Deeds he pretends a right to were invalid, We expect that no regard will be paid to them, or any such Claims now or hereafter, as we have fairly sold them to the Proprietary of Pennsylvania to whom alone we shall Lands within that Province, and we shall now give them a Deed for that and other Lands there — And in order to shew that we love Justice we expect that the Traders who suffered by some of our Dependants in the Wars five years ago, may have a Grant for the Lands we now give them down the Ohio, as a satisfaction for their Losses, and as our friend Mr. Croghan long agoe got a Deed for Lands from us, which may now be

Taken into Mr. Penn's land, should it so happen we request, that he may be considered and get as much from the King somewhere else, as he fairly bought it — And as we have given enough to shew our love for the King, and make his people easy, in the next place we expect that no old claims which we disavow, or new encroachments may be allowed of.—

Brother

We have now gone through the matter and we have shewn ourselves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably spare, We on our parts express our regard for him, and we hope for his favour in return — Our Words are strong, and our resolutions firm, and we expect that our requests will be complied with, in so much as we have so generously complied with all that has been desired as far as was consistant with our existance. — A Belt —

Sir William then thanked them for what they had said, and assured them that it should all be considered, and that he would meet them tomorrow on these and other Subjects. — Then Adjourned.

Wednesday November the 2d.

The day being very rainy the Indians did not meet in Council —

Sir William cloathed a Number of Chiefs and

Chieftains

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Chieftains of the several Nations and was this day busy in preparing the neceſsary Papers for the next meeting.—

2d. M., Sir William met the Mohocks and other Chiefs and endeavoured to persuade them to extend the Line more favourably to the West of New York, observing that as they could not agree to extend it further down the Wood Creek on the South side, that he expected they would let it run below the Canada Creek on the North side of Wood Creek, but finding them determined, and that they were for closing it at the point of the last Purchase near the Mohock River he told them he would stop at the Mouth of Canada Creek and refer the Remainder to his Majesties consideration.—

Sir William then acquainted the Chiefs that his Excellency the Commander in Chief purposed to evacuate Fort Ontario, or to put it on the same footing with Fort Stanwix, as a measure that would be agreeable to them, and that as for any Forts which it was neceſsary still to keep up, they could be no inconvenience to them.—

They answered that they had nothing to complain of against the keeping up Ontario on the footing it was for some time past, nor would they make any difficultys about the Others whilst they ~~are~~ were civily treated at them, and no encroachments made on their Lands which Sir Willm. promised should be duely attended to

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Thursday Novemr. the 3d.

This day was partly employed in preparing the several Speeches and the Deed of Ceſsion —

P. M. — A deputation from the Aghqueſsaine Indians came to Sir William's Quarters accompanied by the Oneida Chiefs whose interposition with him had been requested in Order to accomodate the unhappy Difference which had gone such ~~Length~~ length in their Village, that their Priest and many of their people would likely be murthered —

A Belt —

Sir William anſwered them that he had been extremely concerned to hear of that Difference amongst themselves that in consequence thereof he had directed Coll. Claus the Depy. Agent for that Quarter to enquire into the particulars and to put a Stop to it, and that he now had the pleasure to acquaint them that agreeable to his Orders the whole was happily terminated before Coll. Claus left Montreal which account gave them all great Satiſfaction —

A Belt —

Friday Novr. the 4th

At a Congreſs with the several Nations

Present as at last Meeting —

The Onondaga Speaker performed the Ceremony of condolence for a Loſs ſustained by the Oneidas after which Sir William addreſsed the Sevl. Nations

a—

Brothers—

After having duely considered your Speech and the agreement you have at length come into, I am pleased to find that you have so far dispatched business— notwithstanding the severity of the approaching Season, and the distance which many of us are from our dwellings, I gave you all the time necessary for bringing this weighty affair to a deliberate conclusion—

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Brothers—

I am glad to find you remember your old agreements so particularly, and I wish you may allways observe them, and with that view I should have been glad to have heard you confine your answer to my Belt for keeping the roads open, to that Subject alone, as a free and safe Intercourse between us is so necessary to you.—

The promises formerly made you of the happy Change which would be produced by the reduction of Canada You have in many respects experienced as far as it was in the power of his Majesties Servants; you likewise have had a considerable Number of Traders amongst you which has so far lowered the prices of Goods that several of them are become Bankrupts, and at many of the posts they are to be bought at as low rates as at our towns notwithstanding the distance & the expence of transportation.

I am now to Inform you that it has been Judged adviseable by the Government to Commit that part of business regarding the Management of the Indian trade to the care and charge of the several Colonies who I make no doubt will endeavour to do every thing they can for your Interest —

A Belt —

You have of late made several ~~[illegible]~~ complaints on account of the Ill behaviour of some people on the Frontiers, — those that regarded Pennsylvania, I have reason to think I finally settled and gave a handsome portion of their bounty to you upon the Occasion, and in consequence of the Information I gave the Governor of Virginia thereon his Assembly passed several votes in your favour, which are now before me, whilst the Governor sent this Assurance of their good faith & friendship for you and of their Intentions to prevent you from being illtreated

Here Shewed and explained the resolves of the House of Burgesses — likewise a paper under the great Seal of the Province of Virginia authorizing Sir William to give them these favorable assurances — & Proceeded —

Brothers —

I hope all this will convince a you that they are your friends and as a farther proof of it the Gentlemen Commissioners from those Provinces, will at their return take proper measures for your future good treatment and for the due Observance of the Boundary Line by proper Laws for these purposes, according to his Majesties desire which I shall recommend to their remembrance— A Belt—

Brothers—

I am glad the Boundary is at length agreed upon, and as I have great reason to think it will be duely Observed by the English, I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in remembrance to explain it fully to those that are absent, and to teach it to your Children. This Boundary is intended to be lasting — but should it be found necessary by his Majesty or your selves, to make any future additions or alterations, he will treat with you by those who have the management of your affairs — and never permit any private application — this I have received in Command to tell you—

As to the sevl. reservations you make in your Cession to the King and the other points you recommend, you may be assured that his Majesty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit to him a Copy of our transactions at this place, and I may venture
136 to assure you that they will meet with all possible regard,

regard from a Prince of his clemency and Justice and I now give you this Belt to strengthen ratify and confirm the Boundary and all transactions necessary thereto. A Belt

Brothers

The Speech which you addressed particularly to his Majesty shall be faithfully transmitted to him with the rest of your proceedings I have attended to the whole of it; and I persuade myself that every reasonable article will be taken proper notice of, and that he will take such measures as to him shall seem best for your benefit and for the rendering you Justice — I likewise consider your good intentions towards the Traders who sustained the Losses, and your desire to fulfill all your other engagements, as Instances of your Integrity — I wish that you may on your parts carefully remember and faithfully Observe the Engagements you have now as well as formerly entered into with the English, and that you may every day grow more sensible how much it is your Interest to do so — And I once more exhort you all to be strong, and steadfast, to keep firm hold of the Covenant Chain, and never to give attention or credit

to

People who under the masque of friendship should come amongst you with Storys which may tend to weaken your Attachment to us, but to keep your Eyes steadfastly on those whose buſineſs and Inclination it is to tell you truth and make your minds easy — A Belt.

Brothers, the Shawanese, & Delawares

I now particularly addreſs you in that you live far to the Southward, and may at Sometimes be disturbed by bad men, who taking Advantage of your distance from us and the Heads of the confederacy, may by Belts, meſsages or Stories invented to create mischief, Impose on many of your People, and through their means mislead other Nations. — I am not Ignorant that this has happened, and I have good intelligence that there are people who have been lately deceiving some of you with Storys of revolutions in American affairs and of French Fleets and Armies, with which you have been so often deceived, that I wonder any of your people should credit them — Be aſsured, Brothers, that those who were able to conquer Canada, and drive their Enemies out of their country will allways have it in their power to defeat their future projects should they be weak enough to make any future attempts to

Regain what they lost — I do therefore exhort you by this Belt to pay no regard to such Deceivers for the future, but continue to live peaceably & let me know who they are, and from whence that attempt to Impose upon you — I likewise desire you to remember all your Engagements with the English, to Observe the Treaty of Peace with the Cherokees, to avoid any Irregularity on the Frontiers, and pay due regard to the Boundary Line now made, and to make all your people acquainted with it, and to keep the Roads and Waters open & free, whereby you will enjoy the benefits of peace & Commerce, the esteem of the King of great Brittain and the friendship of all his Subjects, & I desire you will remember and often repeat my words

A Belt

Brothers the Ind.^ns^ of Canada

With this Belt I recommend it to you to remember what has been done at this and all former Treaties, and to make the same publick amongst all your people on your return to Canada recommending it to them to continue to promote peace and to discountenance all evil reports and idle Stories which may be propogated by ignorant or bad men and to communicate all usefull intelligence to me from time as a proof of your regard for your engagements, and a means of recommending yourselves to the esteem of the King and people of ~~of~~ England — A Belt.

Brothers of the several Nations here assembled

The Governor of New Jersey being called home by some urgent business has desired me to inform you that he cannot think of taking leave of his Brethren the Six Nations without once more expressing the Happiness he has received from finding that they entertain such right sentiments of his Justice, and that of the good people under his Government. He has himself the highest sense of the value and importance of the name conferred on him, and doubts not but that future Governors and the chief men and Inhabitants of New Jersey will be ever carefull to deserve so distinguish a title among the Indian nations as that of Sagorihwhioughstha —

Doer of Justice —

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

The Governor has likewise requested me to remind you that at a Treaty held at Easton in the year 1758 the Delawares and other Indians who had any pretensions to Land in New Jersey, did for a valuable consideration give a general Release for all the Lands in that province except such parts as were reserved by Law for the use of those Indians who chose to Live under the protection of that Government. This was done in publick Council in the presence of many of the six nations, and the Governor would therefore be glad, that at this Congress (where are present so many Chiefs of the different Nations belonging to the Confederacy, and when a General Boundary line between the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty in America and their Bretheren the Indians is to be settled) you would do the Province of New Jersey the Justice to Confirm the S.d release by acknowledging in publick that that Province is entirely free from all Indian claims, except as before mentioned. His reason for this request, is, that this matter may be ~~[illegible]~~ held in remembrance by all the Nations present, and by that means be more surely handed down to their Posterity.

A Belt

Brothers,

In consequence of a Belt I have just received from the Senecas which I formerly gave them to bind them together, I do now think it highly necessary with this Belt to bind you all together, recommending it to you all to avoid wandering and to continue at your Several Villages after the manner of your ancestors. I do this

from

Principally for your own Advantage, convinced that you will be weakned by rambling, and that your Councils and Opinions will be thereby disunited — Take therefore my advice and do not suffer yourselves to be led away with any imaginary prospects of Advantage by Scattering, but continue by this Belt in your several places of Abode following your Commerce, and all peaceable pursuits —

A Large black Belt

Brothers

The business of the Treaty being so far happily brought to a conclusion, it only remains that you execute a Deed of Cession to his Majesty, and whatever else is necessary on this Occasion, after which I shall deliver over to your people the large Present; together with the Sum of Money, the amount and Value of which I have already explained to you — The Governors and Gentn. Commissioners from the several Governments are sensible of your good Conduct during the treaty, and I shall recommend what is necessary to them in your presence for its future Security, and on the part of New York, I take upon my self to promise you that every thing necessary thereto shall be recommended, and I make no doubt agreed to by the Legislature of this Province, heartily wishing that

th

The same may on your parts be as carefully observed, and that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning any part of the Cession you have made or the engagements you have entered into at this time.

Then Sir William addressed the the Governor of New Jersey & the Commissioners.

Gentlemen

Agreeable to his Majesties intentions signified to me by the Secretary of State and for the satisfaction of the several nations here assembled, I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to your several Provinces to enact the most effectual Laws for the due Observance of this Line, and the preventing all future Intrusions, as the expectations thereof and the reliance the Indians have on your Justice from the Assurances I gave them on that head have proved great inducements to the Settlement of the Line now established between the Colonies and them — To this the

The Governors and Commissioners answered, that nothing should be wanting on their parts to the Obtaining such security for the Boundary as was deemed necessary, on their return to their respective Colonies —

Then Sir Wm

Then Sir William at the desire of the Gentlemen Commissioners from Pennsylvania acquainted the Indians, that they the Commissioners had a Presen ready to the amount of 500 Dollars to give in full satisfaction of the Conestoga Lands, which by the deat of that people became vested in the Proprietarys - & that they freely gave this Sum as a further proof of the regard of that Province for them, and of their Concern for the unhappy fate of the Conestogas -

& then Sir William told the Indians, that as the Proprietarys did not know whither they would chus money or Goods for the addition of Land to Pennsy vania they were then unprovided, but that Sir William Johnson would be answerable for the speedy payment of the purchase, and would propose to them either to receive it in money to be sent on the return of the Commissioners, or in goods as speedy as possible, o to wait till the next Spring by which time they [illegible] have goods better and more for the same money from England; which was submitted to their determina

As it grew late Sir William Dismissed the In till the next day when they were to Subscribe to the Deed of Cession & receive the consideration.

At night the Chiefs came to Sir William & told him that they had conside made by the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and preferred the receiving the purchase in cash, as the speediest payment which was agreed to and security given that the same should be payed with in six weeks—

Nov^r. 5th—

The Present being placed in publick View around the Buildings within the Fort early this morning the whole Assembled in the Area to Subscribe to the Deed and receive the Consideration

At a Congress with the Sev^l. Nations Saturday Nov^r. the 5th

Present as before—

The Speaker after repeating What Sir William had sayd to them on the first Bell at the last Congress—Said

Brother

We thank you for What you have said and we are hopefull that you will Observe your Engagements as we mean to do on our parts; but as this will in a great measure depend upon the Colonies, We now desire their Representatives here present to doe every thing for preserving these Engagements and keeping their people in good Order —

A Belt —

Then repeating what was said on the Second Belt — said —

Brother —

We thank you for the Advice you have given us not to listen to Evil reports or Lies,

Brother

We approve of your Caution and shall Observe it, and we shall from time to time give you the earliest Intelligence of any such reports, and from whence they come —

Then in answer to Governor Franklins Speech — A Belt —

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Brother

We are glad to see that Governor Franklin is so well pleased with our having bestowed one of of our own Names on him, and are well pleased to hear you promise that he will allways be ready to do us Justice — We hope that all future Governours will act the same part — We acknowledge that several of our Nations now present were Witnesses to the transaction at Easton, and therefore acquit that province of any Demand and we have only to desire him to follow your Example in his Conduct towards us, which will sufficiently recommend him and his people to our esteem (A Belt

Brother

The Advice you gave us yesterday to continue firm and united and to live together as formerly we think very salutary and intended for our good. We are therefore determined to follow your Advice, and shall lodge your Belt at our fire place at Onondaga to the end that all our Confederacy may have recourse to it, and act accordingly.

(The Deed to his Majesty - that to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, with that to the Traders being then laid on the Table were executed in the presence of the Govern^{r}. Commissioners, and the rest of the Gent^{n}.)

(After which the Chiefs of each nation received the Cash which was piled on a table for that purpose, and then proceeded to divide the Goods amongst their people w^{ch} occupied the remaind^{r} of that day

P. M.

The Governor and Commissioners took leave and returned to their respective Provinces, and that night Sir William took Leave of the Chiefs, recommend.g it to them to remember what had been then transacted and cautioning them agst committing any disorders at their Departure, but to Pack up their Goods and return Home in Peace and Good Order.

Monday Novr the 7th.

The Indians began to decamp, & Sir William set off on his Return for Johnson Hall where he arrived on the 9th of that month.

A true Copy Examd by
G Johnson Dep. Agent
& Secretary

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Proceedings
at a Treaty at
Fort Stanwix for
establishing a Boundary
Line between the Colonies
& Indians in October
& November 1768.—

(N°. 1.)

In Sir Wm. Johnson's (N°. 5)
of 18th November 1768.)

TO THOMAS PENN

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Nov. 18th 1768.

DEAR SIR

I have had the favor of yours of the 11th. Augt. from Margate and embrace the first Opportunity since My return from holding the Treaty at Fort Stanwix to Acquaint you that after a Great Struggle & more difficulty than can be conceived by those who were not Eye Witnesses I have at length in the Settlement of the boundary Line procured for you a very advantagious Cession, which altho' Less than I could wish was more than I had reason to Expect from the ill humour the Inds have been put in by the French & Spaniards who had sent them belts & an Invitatn. to a Meeting at the Misisipi where they were about going when my Message reached them. The New Englanders were very busy in private to oppose this & two Missionarys sent by Dr Wheelock of Connecticut came up & not only delivered me a meml. to restrict the Provinces, & not Suffer the boundary to go far North or West but to reserve those Lands for the purposes of Religion, but also busied themselves much amongst the Oneidas whose property the Susquehanna is to prevent them from granting any Lands that way, this the Missionarys avowed in the presence of Mr. Peters Nephew & sevl. other Gentlemen I need not to describe the boundary as Govr. Penn has done it e're now, but I flatter myself that under all the Circumstances of opposition it met with, & from the disposition the Inds were in, it will prove agreable to you.

I have likewise got declarations from them in favr. of your Interest, which are inserted in my transactions now sent to Lord Hillsborough, wherein the sum of my publick Congresses are inserted, but the private meetgs. with the Chiefs where most points are discussed & setled could not be entred & if they had it would have been too Voluminous. The rest of the boundary

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[1] In American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. In Guy Johnson's handwriting.

I have obtained more favorable for the Crown than was prescribed to me, in the settlement of which I acted to the best of my Judgment and hope it will be approved of — My last to you was of the 24th Augt wherein I entirely submitted the manner of my Grant &c to your Judgment & acquainted you that if the patent fees were not remitted I should most thankfully pay you without delay whatever Expences attended it,—Your last favor mentions a difficulty arising from the number of Associates with me in the Tract. These persons were only named in Conformity to the Practice in this Colony of having a Name for every 1000 acres which a patent is reputed to Contain, & therefore if His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant it to me alone, I think it will be best, otherwise to me & to my associates. Some of them are dead since obtaining the Deed & some not at present in America, but I make no doubt of obtaining Releases from them whenever I receive the Grant. However, a Grant to myself, or if that won't be done to me & associates without naming them wo^{d}. I think be most adviseable, but this is entirely submitted to you, requesting that you will do in it whatever is thought best with w^{ch} I shall be perfectly satisfied, and ever preserve in Remembrance your friendship on this occasion. I think I have some little pretensions to be sollicitous about this Tract as It is My first Application, & the only Indn. Grant I have ever availed myself of notwithstanding the many opportunitys which offered for acquiring a Large Interest in Lands, & as I have already laid out so much money upon it, as well as upon the establishing people in a Wild remote Country —

I know you will Excuse the freedom of my troubling you still farther on this head as I am fully persuaded of your friendship of which I shall always retain the most Gratefull sense being with the most perfect regard, Dear Sir,

Your most Affectionate,
& obliged humble Servt[1]

The Hon^{ble} T. PENN Esq^{r}.

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[1] In the Library of Congress is a Force Transcript of the letter, bearing Johnson's signature.

that the Indians were much displeased & woud [Expence] would be great without being Able to Accomplish your plan [ ] manner as if they was affraid of a mis[carriage]

I happened One day to be [ ] with Mr. Banyar & we had some private discourse — [ ] this matter & when I informed him What a great advantage [it] Would be to the Crown & the Public in General, the [Really great] Service you was now Being in Compleating — in Settleing [the] Line & the Vast Territory You had Purchased from the Indians it Seemed to give him great pleasure, as he Said it would [be] a disappointment to Some who wished otherways, I am [ ] that Mr Banyar has the greatest Respect Immaginable [ ] by his Seeming So happy at the Inteligence, I gave him.

I Could not help being War[ ] first Arrival at York to find how a Report so Void [ ] should gain Such Credit & being Consious of [I took] the liberty of Inserting a paragraph in [ ] though it might be Some little Check, upon [ ] a Report — Mr Philip Living[ston[1]] of Assembly Informed me that th[ ] Affairs — I mean that [ ] [ ] of the Trade youll find in their Answer [to the Governor's] Speech where they Say they will make & provide [ ] for the Regulation of the Trade when Such time [as] they have before them the Superintendant plans,[2] you will verry Easily discover their meaning by this —

Mrs Campbell begs her most Respectfull Compliments — I am — Dear

Sir with the Utmost Respect
Your most Obedient &
most humble Servant
DANIEL CAMPBELL

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[1] Speaker of the assembly.

[2] See *Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York*, from 1766 to 1776, 3d November, 1768.

[ ] JOHNSON Barronet

INDORSED: Schenectady Nov^{br}. 19th 1768

Major Daniel Campbels
Letter
Ans^{r}.

A memorandum on back of letter
to write Myn[ ]
for Damask— [ ]
Blankets of red [ ]
& blew y^{e}. other [ ]
to perthuit & [ ]

TO WILLIAM ALLEN

Df.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, November 20, 1768*]

[ ]

[ ] Public business requiring Gov^{r}. [Penn] [to return home s]uddenly in the midst of my great hurry [at] Fort Stanwix I had it not then in my power to answer your favor of the 10th September, but the Gov^{r}. was so kind as to promise that he would apologize for it, he will have doubtless informed you of the circumstances regarding M^{r}. Coxe's affair, I can only express my concern that it was not in my power to conferr any favor upon him suitable to my esteem for your recommendation His application being for a restitution for Losses antecedent to the Indian War of 1763, which was the only one they could be prevailed upon to grant any Lands for, this was all they agreed to at the Congress in 1765[2], nor would they listen to any thing farther, in so much that altho' I flatter myself I could carry a matter of that nature as far as any Man with them yet had I attempted it at the late Treaty it would have given great obstruc-

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[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] *See Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:740, Article 9 of treaty.

tion [to] the General Object in View, if it did not produce worse [consequ]ences. Mr. Cox expressed his concern that by [ ] in a hurry he had not brot. Power of Attorney [ ] necessary papers, Messrs. Wharton & Trent [ ] were the persons who had formerly [ ]tained in 1763 properly vouched [ ] Nature of any private [[1]] doubtless [ ] after a variety of delay [ ] it a Work of as much diffi[culty as I have] ever experienced — I am happy that [ ] so advantagious a Grant[2] for Mr Penn, [ ] proposed by the Government, I had part[icular (difficulty?)] in Effecting this as it lay in the Neighbourhood [of] many Indian Settlements, and was deemed the p[roperty] of a Nation very Cunning & Selfish, who w[ere] practised upon by many to oppose it, and inde[ed the] Time elapsed since they were first Spoke to conc[erning] a Boundary, had made them all View it in [a very] indifferent and disadvantagious Light.—

Be persuaded, Sir, that I shall be always [stand ready to] offer you, or yours any services within the Co[mpass] of my power, and that whenever your Le[isure will] permit you to favor me with your agrea[ble (company?)] it will afford a Sensible pleasure to [ ]

Your very Aff[ ]
And Most [ ]

INDORSED: [ ] Allen Esqr.

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[1] Several lines missing.

[2] *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 8:121.

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, November 20, 1768*]

[ ]

[ ] off my last of the [ ]
[ ] from Niagara with Letters [ ]
[ ] inclosed order issued by Capt Brown.

You will please to recollect that Sometime ago I wrote you, that I thought it best not to remove the officers of Trade too suddenly, but to continue them to next March to give the Colonies time to form necessary Establishments, otherwise they might in case of any disturbances alledge that the removals were made before their Legislatures had time to make the Necessary provision, of all which you were pleased to approve, in consequence thereof I directed them to retrench as much as possible but continue in office till farther orders,— Now as they can't possibly stay without provisions &ca I think it best to direct M^r^ Leod &ca to buy [ ] flour &ca to give occasionally when Necessary until you will [please] to give Orders for their receiving provisions till March, [ ] I am on the subject I would desire the favor of you to [ ] whether you think best that the Comiss^ys^. Interpreters & Smiths Should be directed to Withdraw [ ] March, and whether it should be general to Extend [ ] or not as Some are at a great distance [ ] fully advised thereof the better. [ ] very warmly on Some of these Subject [ ] Cession to the King [ ]
[ ]
[ ]

INDORSED: [ ]
[ ] the Comiss^ys^

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[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

Assortment of Shop Goods Your Account Current Shall be [ ] next Opportunity — Mrs Campbell begs [ ] Respectfull Compliments to You

I am Dear Sir with [great]
Respect Your most
humble & Obedient Serv[ant]
DANIEL CAMPBELL

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

INDORSED: [ ] Novbr. 24 1768

Major Daniel Campbells
Letter —
Ansrd.

BILL OF DANIEL CAMPBELL

A. D.

Schenectady the 24th November 1768

Sir William Johnson Baronet Bought from
Daniel Campbell

4 Yards fine White flennel	4/3	£0..17..0	
½ ditto Crimson Velvet		0..18..0	
1 piece Crimson damask		4..10..0	£5..15..0

TO THOMAS GAGE

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 408, is listed a letter of November 24th to General Gage, sending a copy of the Indian deed of cession, considering rival claims of Six Nations and Cherokees, the New York-Indian boundary, difficulties of the settlement at Fort Stanwix, obstruction offered by N England missionaries, and their motives. (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* 4:397–98; Q, 4:249–50.)

TO HENRY MOORE

A. Df.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, November 24, 1768*]

My great Hurry would not permit me to [ ] your Excellencys favour of the 18th Ult°. by Col. Scott to whom I shewed all the Civility in my power at so remote a place as Fort Stanwix. —

[*I have since been favoured with yours of the 13th. Inst. concerning the Lands in which Lord Holland has a Share, and have now wrote fully to Mr. Banyar to negociate the Affair for me at New York, as well as that of Lawyers for the Scohare Tract, the part I take in the former will be as you before discribed it on the Map Sent me about 25500 Acres*[2]]

I now take the earliest opertunity I could since my return home to inform You that I have after a Variety of troubles & Obstructions at length settled the Boundary Line and obtained a verry valuable & extensive Cession for his Majesty, a Copy of the Deed I now inclose, as also [of the] Transactions at one of the most Material Congresses [to which] the Deed refers. —

The trouble I had both before & at the Treaty, [(at the open]ing of which was three thousand & Eight Indians [, and more came in] afterwards) was inexpressible, So long [a space had elapsed] between the first proposal to ye. Indians [and the arrival of orders] for Settling the Line, that they [began to consider it as an Imposition and of] dangerous consequences to themselves. The Subject [has been] known for some time and the Spaniards [ ] French Agents have been ever since [ ] them up to Arms, so that [ ] and humour, wch greatly retarded the Negociations [ ] a variety of Congresses both [Publick & Private] [ ] by Day. As the Lands far down [ ] affect them, they were verry bount[iful] but in proportion [ ] Northward, and approached their own [ ] the Difficulties increased, particularly as the [ ] so much interested therein, at the Same time I [ ] Missionaries came to Fort Stanwix strongly rec[ommended] by Mr. Wheelock of Connecticut and busied th[emselves] verry much on the pretended Score of Religion, to [prevent] the Indians from granting an Advantagious Bou[ndary] and had the Modesty to deliver in a Memorial to me [praying] that the Boundary might not be extended to the Westward but reserved for their Missions & for the purposes of [Religion.] They likewise publickly declared to Several Gentlemen [there] that they had gone to Oneida & given it all the Obs[truction] they could before the Congress, & would continue [to do so] However I got over all these Difficulties, and at [length] Obtained the Line from *Owegy* East to De[laware] and up the Same to opposite to where Tianad[erha falls] into *Susquehanna*, from thence *to* & *up* the [West side of] Tianaderrah,[1] & its West Branch, & thence [to the Mouth] of *Canada* Creek, at *Wood Creek* [up[ ] to the enclosed] little Sketch, and as I found that they would [not continue the] Line from Canada Creek [in such a Manner as I could] Wish for the Advantage of this province [ ] that it should stop there by Mutual Consent till his Majesty's [ ] is known]

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[1] There is a longer draft in the hand of Guy Johnson, from which some burned portions in the present copy are supplied and by means of which this is completed.

[2] Crossed out in the original.

I flatter myself that all things [ ] the Line will be found advantagious for this [ ] Least I am persuaded it is as favorable as [ ] been obtained by any Man under the Circum[stances] mentioned, and as only 2 Nats are particularly [concerned] the farther continua[tion of the Line] I hope by the time His Majestys plea[sure is signified to have] it in my power to continue [it more advantagiously than] they inclined to at the [Treaty, should his

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[1] The Unadilla.

Majesty require] it to be Closed [as the Indians themselves desire]

[[1]]

[ ] you of the [Mohaw]ks desire touching [ ]

[ ] and you will now see that the Indians ha[ ]

[ ] reserved their sev^{l} Villages & Lands adj[oining]

[ ]h other as happened to fall within the L[ine]

[The M]ohocks as well as all the Six Nations have expres[sed] their earnest desire that these be effectually secured to them by Law and I persuade myself that you will take the proper Steps for obtaining a Law of the Colony as well for the due observance of the Boundary Line as for the Confirming those Villages & Lands to the Mohocks & their Posterity which will tend greatly to the Reputation of this Province amongst the Indians.

I am with the Greatest Truth & Esteem

Sir

Your Excell^{cys} &ca

INDORSED: [Sir] Harry Moore Bar^{t}.
Copy of the Deed of Cession
[ ]tract from the Treaty at F^{t} Stanwix
Sketch of the boundary Line
proper to Shew to y^{e}. 2 Mohawk
Villages —

TO HENRY MOORE

Df.[2]

[*Johnson Hall, November 24, 1768*]

[ ]

[ ] and I now give [that]

[ ] have this seperate Letter.

The plan for the Management of Trade &ca prepared by the Board of Trade in 1764 & approved by his Majesty, was what your Country rather than on the English ground and upon a Representation made herof to the Hon^le & Respectable Board of Trust in Great Britain They shall think it more expedient & better upon all views & considerations to set it in your Country rather than on the English Ground.

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[1] Several lines missing.

[2] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

Your answer to the above Proposal is desird By Jacob W^m Johnson Minister of Christ & Missionary to the Onoida Indians & others.

HUGH GAINE TO SIR WM JOHNSON,

CONCERNING THE INDIAN PRAYER BOOK.

Sir Your favour of the 12th ultimo from Fort Stanwix, is now before, which I should have answered much Sooner, had I not well known you were deeply ingaged in Business of greater consequence to your Country, and I rejoice to hear you have so happily succeeded in the same.

I expect to have the Prayer Book finished by Christmas, but as it will make several sheets more than was at first imagined, I am confident the Binders will expect 2s. instead of 1s 6 for the plain Ones Please to let me know how many you'll want in Morroco Leather. I heard the Revd M^r Ogilsby say, he should have Occasion for a few neatly bound.

With Regard to the Price of the Printing I will only say this, that when the Bargain M^r Weyman made, is completed, the Printer will have but very little for his Trouble, and that there would be a much greater Benefitt resulting from English at half the Price. However I want no more than what is reasonable which I am very certain you will allow me.

The Difference to me in an Impression of a 1000 or 400, with Regard to the Labour, would not have been £5 and should have been no more to you than that of the Paper, But now that is too late to be thought of.

I have sent to Boston for a set of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts-Bay, and there is not a gilt 4to Bible in this City to be sold, but I shall endeavor to get you one by the Spring, if I should run it by way of Falmouth, as we have all agreed not to send for any Goods this Winter.

I am your Very humble Servant

HUGH GAINE.

New-York Nov. 19, 1768.

P. S. If any of the Common Prayers are to be sent to London, if they are sent in sheets in my Opinion it may do, as they can be bound there to satisfaction.

SIR W. JOHNSON TO GENL GAGE

TOUCHING THE INTRIGUES OF THE N. E. MISSIONARIES AT THE TREATY AT FORT STANWIX.

Johnson hall, Nov^r 24^th 1768.

Dear Sir, I have now the pleasure to enclose you a Copy of the Indian Deed of Cession to his Majesty specifying the Boundary as also Extracts of the most material parts of the Transactions at the late Treaty. The Indians insisted on their Title to the Lands as far as the Cherokee River, which they Cede to the King and I was contented to admit it in the Deed & Transactions, notwithstanding any pretended Claim of the Cherokees, because it puts an End to the Claim of the Northern Indians, and leaves it only to be settled by the Cherokees sho^d the latter appear to have any

Colour of a title thereto, Tho I am Confident they have no pretensions to Lands North of that River or beyond certain Mountains which I heard both the Cherokees and 6 Nations many years ago declare to be the true boundary between them. The Indians were for Continuing the Line from Canada Creek in a manner which wo^d have been judged very disadvantageous to this Province and therefore we agreed to stop at the Mouth of Canada till his Majestys pleasure wo^d be known, when, as it is an affair in which only Two Nations are concerned I apprehend I can settle it reasonably and perhaps on much more advantageous terms.

It will be impossible for you to Judge in the least of my Trouble and the difficulties I had to overcome from the Extracts I have sent or indeed from a Copy of the whole, for the most Material Points are settled at private Congresses with the Chiefs of wch no minutes can be taken, and these I was engaged in Night & Day, for as we came to Argue the Continuation of the Boundary Northward from Fort Pitt, we had sev^l disputes & the difficulties encreased in proportion as we went to the Northward and Came near the Settlements of the Six Nations or their depend^{ts} and to add to all this Two N. England Missionaries came up the one of whom was strongly recommended to me by D^r Wheelock of Connecticut and did all in their power to prevent the Oneidas (whose property part of the Susquehannah &c is) from agreeing to any Line that might be deemed Reasonable They had even the face in opposition to his Majestys Commands & the desire of the Colonies to Memorial me Praying that the Ind^s might not be allowed to give up far to the North or West but to reserve it for the purposes of Religion,—and publickly declared to sev^l Gentlemen there, that they had taken infinite pains with the Ind^s to obstruct the Line & would Continue to do so. The New Englanders have had Missionaries for sometime amongst the Oneidas & Oghquagaes and I was not ignorant that their old pretensions to the Susquehanna Lands, was their Real, tho' Religion was their assumed object, but knowing that any steps I could take with these Missions^s would from the Ind^s conceptions be deemed violent I treated them with silent contempt, Tho I think you should know these Circumstances, & the Government & public in Gen^l should see in what manner their favors & Indulgences are made use of by these Gentry of which I co^d give many Instances being possessed of their secret instructions & many other very extraordinary papers.

The Reservations the Ind^s have made and every thing else necessary will I hope be confirmed & secured by Colony Laws, I have only at this time to add my Wishes that the Transactions at the late Treaty may be agreeable to you, & to assure you that I am with the greatest Truth & Regard.

Dear Sir &c

My last Letters were of the 18th & 20th of this month.

DR. SHUCKBURGH TO SIR WM. JOHNSON,

TOUCHING THE INDIAN PRAYER-BOOK.

N. York 28 Nov^r 1768.

Sir As I had often visited M^r Gaine ab^t the Ind^n Prayer Books I was wth him this Day, he says all that he has to do wth them will be finishd in a few Days then will send them to the Binders so that in less than a fortnight you may have some of them up. I have made bold to tell him not to let any go out of his hands till you have the whole that you want, for he spoke as if M^r Ogilvie would Expect some to send to his friends in England. M^r Gaine desir'd me to inform you that those that you woud have bound in Moroco Leather had better be sent in Sheet to England & bound there as 'twill be difficult to get that sort of Leather, Expensive, & the work not so neatly

Johnson Hall Novemb.r 24th 1768.

Sir,

My great Hurry would not permit me to answer your Excellency's favour of the 18th Ulto: by Col: Scot, to whom I shewed all the Civility in my power at so remote a Place as Fort Stanwix.

I now take the earliest Opportunity I could since my Return home, to inform you that I have after a variety of Troubles, and Obstructions at length settled the Boundary-Line, and obtained a very valuable and extensive Cession for his Majesty, a Copy of the Deed I now inclose, as also of the Transactions at one of the most material Congresses to which the Deed refers.

The Trouble I had both before and during the Treaty (at the opening of which was three thousand and eight Indians and more came in afterwards,) was inexpressible, so long a space had elapsed between the first proposal to the Indians and the arrival of Orders for settling the Line that they began to consider it as an Imposition, and of a dangerous Consequence to themselves the subject was universally known for some time, and the Spaniards with their Missisippi French Agents have been ever since busy in endeavouring to stir them up to Arms, so that many of them came in no good Humour, which greatly retarded the Negociation and cost me a variety of Congresses both Public and Private by night an by Day. As the Lands far down the Ohio did not so Materially affect them, they were very bountiful in their Cession to the Southward but in proportion as they advanced to the Northward, and approached their own and dependent Villages. the Difficulties encreased, particularly as the Oneidas were so much interested therein. At the same time two New England Missionaries came to Fort Stanwix (strongly recommended by Mr. Wheelock of Connecticut) and busied themselves very much on the pretended Score of Religion to prevent the Indians from granting an Advantageous Boundary, and had the Modesty to deliver in a Memorial to me, praying that the Boundary might not be extended to the Westward, but reserved for their Missions, and for the purposes of Religion, they likewise publicly declared to several Gentlemen there that they had gone to Oneida, and given it all the Obstruction they could before the Congress and would continue to do so; however I got over all these Difficulties and at last Obtained the Line from Owegy &c. to Delaware and up the same to opposite to where Tianaderha falls into the Susquehanna, from thence to, and up the West Side of Tianaderha and its West Branch, and thence to the Mouth of Canada Creek, at Wood Creek agreable to the inclosed little Sketch, and as I found that they would not continue the Line from Canada Creek, in such a manner as I could wish for the advantage of this Province, I prevailed on them that it should stop there by mutual Consent, till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

I flatter myself that all things considered, the Line will be found Advantageous for this Province at least, I am certain it is as favourable as could possibly have been obtained by any Man under the Circumstances beforementioned, and as only two Nations are particularly concerned in the farther Continuation of the Line, I hope by the time his Majesty's pleasure is signified to have it in my power to continue it more Advantageously than they inclined to at the Treaty, should his Majesty require it to be closed as the Indians themselves desire.

The Commissioners from the several Colonies gave the Indians assurances that every Step should be taken for the Enacting Laws for the due Observance of the Line, and all Other Matters necessary, at the same time I took upon myself to assure the several Nations, that the Province of New York would take such legal Measures as would be necessary for these purposes, which I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency's attention, as the repeated Assurances I gave the Indians thereof, contributed much to the settlement of the important Business of that Treaty.

I formerly wrote you of the Mohawks desire touching their Dwellings, and you will now see that the Indians have particularly reserved their several Villages and Lands adjacent as also such Others as happened to fall within the Line. The Mohawks as well as all the Six Nations have expressed their earnest desire that these be effectually secured to them by Law, and I persuade myself that you will take the proper Steps for obtaining a Law of the Colony, as well for the due observance of the Boundary Line, as for the confirming these Villages and Lands to the Mohawks and their Posterity, which will tend greatly to the reputation of this Province amongst the Indians.

I am with the greatest Truth and Esteem,

Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient and

Very Humble Servt.

W. Johnson

Copy

Exd. G.B.

Sr William Johnson's Letter to
his Excellency Sir Henry Moore
dated Johnson Hall Novr 24. 1768.

No. 2.

Johnson Hall Novr 24th 1768

Dear Sir

I have now the pleasure to enclose you a Copy of the Indian Deed of Cession to his Majesty Specifying the Boundary, as also of the most material parts of the Transactions at the late Treaty. The Indians insisted on their Title to the Lands so far as the Cherokee River which they give to the King, And I was contented to admit it in the Deed and Transactions, notwithstanding any pretended Claims of the Cherokees, because it puts an end to the Claim of the Northern Indians and leaves it only to be settled by the Cherokees should the latter appear to have any Colour of a Title thereto, tho I am confident they have no pretensions to Lands North of the River, or beyond certain Mountains which I heard both the Cherokees & Six Nations many years ago declare to be the true boundary between them. — The Indians were for continuing the line from Canada Creek in a Manner which would have been judged very disadvantageous to this Province, and therefore it was agreed to stop at the Mouth of Canada Creek till His Majestys pleasure would be known, when, as this is an affair in which only Two Nations are Concerned, I apprehend I can settle it reasonably & perhaps on much more advantageous terms. —

It will be impossible

His Excellency
General Gage —

for you to judge in the least of my trouble and the many Difficulties & Altercations from the Extracts I have sent, or indeed from a Copy of the whole, for the most Material points are settled at private Conferences with the Chiefs of which no Minutes can be taken, & these I was engaged in Night & Day, for as we came to Argue upon the Continuation of the Boundary Northwards from Fort Pitt we had several Disputes & the Difficulties encreased in proportion as we went to the Northward, & came near to the Settlements of the Six Nations or their Dependants, and to add to all this, two New England Missionaries came in the one of whom was strongly recommended to me by Doctor Wheelock of Connecticut and did all in their power to prevent the Oneidas (whose property part of the Susquehana Lands are) from agreeing to any Line that might be deemed Reasonable, they had even the face in opposition to his Majesty's Commands & the desire of the Crown to memorial me praying the Indians might not be allowed to give up far to the North, or West but to reserve it for the purposes of Religion, and publickly declared to several Gentlemen there, that they had taken infinite pains with the Indians to obstruct the Line, & would continue to do so. — The New Englanders have had Missionaries for some time amongst the Oneidas & Tuskaroras, and I am not Ignorant that their old pretensions to the Susquehana Lands &c. are their real, tho Religion was their Ostensible Object, but knowing that any Steps I could take with these Missionary would from the Indians Conceptions be deemed Violent, I treated them with silent Contempt, tho' I think you should know these Circumstances, & the Government

and Public in General, should see in what Manner
their favours & Indulgencies are made use of by this Gentry
of which I could give many Instances, being possessed of his
Secret Instructions, & many other Extraordinary Papers.

The Reservation the Indians have made, and
every thing else necessary will I hope be confirmed & secured
by Colony Laws. — I have only at this time to add my
Wishes that the Transactions at the late Treaty may
be agreeable to you, & to assure you that I am with
the greatest Truth & Regard,

Dear Sir,
Your Most Affectionate
& most Obedient Servant
W Johnson

My last Letters were
of the 18th Dec & 4th this Month —

27 [illegible]

received 3d Sept.

Transmitting Extract of
a Treaty held at Ft. Stanwix
with the Six Nations, Delaw.
Shawanes, of this Month
&c.

Copy of a Cession of Lands
to H. Majesty from the
above Indians

To all to Whom these Presents shall come or may Concern We the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, and of the Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio and other Dependant Tribes on behalf of our selves, and of the rest of our several nations the Chiefs and Warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesties Superintendant of our Affairs, send Greeting Whereas his Majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty five that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the English and us to Ascertain and establish our Limits, and prevent those Intrusions and Encroachments of which we had so long and loudly complained, and to put a Stop to the many fraudulent Advantages which had been so often taken of us in Land Affairs, which Boundary appearing to us as a wise and good measure. We did then Agree to a part of a Line and promised to settle the whole finally whensoever Sir William Johnson should be fully Impowered to treat with us for that purpose And Whereas his said Majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson orders to compleat the said Boundary line between the Provinces, and Indians, in conformity to which Orders Sir William Johnson has convened the Chiefs, and Warriors of our respective Nations who are the true and absolute Proprietors of the Lands in question, and who are here now to a very considerable Number And Whereas many uneasinesses and doubts have arisen amongst us which have given rise to an Apprehension that the Line may not be strictly Observed on the part of the English, in which case matters may be worse than before, which Apprehension together with the dependant State of some of our Tribes, and other circumstances which retarded the Settlement, and became the Subject of some Debate, Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon, as to induce us to come to an Agreement concerning the Line which is now brought to a conclusion, the whole being fully explained to us in a large Assembly of our People before Sir William Johnson, and in the presence of his Excellency the Governor of New Jersey, the Commissioners from the Provinces of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and sundry other Gentlemen, by which line so agreed upon, a considerable Tract of Country along several Provinces is by us ceded to his said Majesty, which we are induced to, and do hereby ratify and confirm to his said Majesty, from the expectation, and confidence we place in his royal Goodness, that he will graciously comply with our humble requests, as the same are expressed in the Speech of the several Nations addressed to his Majesty through Sir William Johnson on Tuesday the first day of the present month of November, wherein we have declared our expectations of the continuance of his Majesties favour, and our desire, that our antient engagements be observed, and our Affairs attended to by the Officer who has the Management thereof, enabling him to discharge all these Matters properly for our interest, that the Lands occupied by the Mohocks around their Villages, as well as by any other Nations affected by this our Cession, may effectually remain to them and to their Posterity, and that any engagements regarding Property which they may now be under, may be prosecuted, and our present Grants deemed valid on our parts with the several other humble requests contained in our said Speech — And Whereas at the settling of the said Line it appeared that the Line described by his Majesty's order, was not extended to the Northward of Oswegy, or to the Southward of great Kanhawa river, We have agreed to and continued the

Line to the Northward, on a Supposition that it was Omitted, by reason of our not having come to any Determination concerning its Course at the Congress held in One thousand seven hundred and sixty five. And in as much as the Line to the Northward became the most necessary of any for preventing encroachments at our very Towns and Residences We have given the Line more favorably to Pennsylvania for the reasons and considerations mentioned in the Treaty. We have likewise continued it South to Cherokee River, because the same is, and we do declare it to be our true Bounds with the Southern Indians and that we have an undoubted right to the Country as far South as that River, which makes our Cession to his Majesty much more Advantageous than that proposed. **Now Therefore Know Ye** That We the Sachems and Chiefs aforementioned Native Indians, and Proprietors of the Lands herein after described, for and in behalf of ourselves and the whole of our Confederacy, for the considerations herein before mentioned, and also for, and in consideration of a valuable Present of the several Articles in use amongst Indians, which together with a large Sum of Money amounts in the whole to the Sum of Ten thousand four hundred and sixty Pounds seven Shillings and Threepence Sterling to us now delivered, and paid by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesties sole Agent, and Super Intendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department of America in the Name and on behalf of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge We the said Indians **Have** for us our Heirs and

Succeſsors Granted Bargained Sold, released, and Confirmed and by these presents Do grant bargain sell, release and confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third All that Tract of Land Situate in North America, at the back of the British Settlements bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon, and do hereby establish as the Boundary between us, and the British Colonies in America, beginning at the mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege river, where it emptys into the river Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the South side of said river to Kittanning which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence through the Allegany Mountains, along the South side of the said West Branch until it comes opposite to the Mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton, thence acroſs the West branch and along the South side of that Creek and along the North side of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the East branch of Susquehanna, and acroſs the same and up the East side of that river to Owegy, from thence East to Delawar river and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha and up the West side thereof and the West side of its West branch to the head thereof, and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek, where it emptys into the Wood Creek

at

at the West end of the Carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix and extending Eastward from every part of the said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased so as to comprehend the Whole of the Lands between the said Line and the purchased Lands or Settlements, except what is within the Province of Pennsylvania, together with all the Hereditaments, and Appurtenances to the same belonging, or appertaining in the fullest and most ample manner, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest Property, Possession, Benefit, Claim, and Demand either in law or Equity of each, and every of us, of in or to the same or any part thereof **To Have and to Hold** the whole Lands and Premises hereby Granted Bargained, Sold, released and Confirmed as aforesaid, with the Hereditaments, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging under the reservations made in the Treaty unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the Third & his Heirs and Successors to and for his and their own proper use and behoof for ever **In Witness** Whereof We the Chiefs of the Confederacy have hereunto set our Marks and Seals at Fort Stanwix the fifth day of November One thousand seven Hundred & Sixty eight in the Ninth year of his Majesties Reign

[illegible] — Sealed Deliv

Sealed & Delivered and the consideration paid in the presence of (the Words tribe and Nation between the 13 & 14 line interlined, the words Cherokee or Hogohege in the 30th line, the words above Fort Pitt in 31 line being first wrote on an Erasure – the words except what is within the Province of Pensylvania interlined between 35 & 36 being first written)

Wm. Franklin Governor of New Jersey

Fred. Smith Chief Justice of New Jersey

Thomas Walker Commissioner for Virginia

Richard Peters
James Tilghman } of the council of Pensylvania

The above Deed was executed in my presence at Fort Stanwix the day & year above written

W. Johnson

For the Mohawks

Tyanhansere alias Abraham } (L.S)

For the Oneidas

Conoghquieson (L.S)

For the Tuscaroras

Saquaresara – (L.S)

For the Onondagas

Otsinoghiyata alias Bunt } (L.S)

For the Cayugas

Tegaaia – (L.S)

For the Senecas

Gaustrax (L.S)

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Deed of Cession
Examd by G Johnson Dy Agent
as Secretary.

Old
Deed of Ceſsion
To His Majesty –

E
D

Indian
al. Kenc
Congreſ
afterw
100. ca

in Johnson to H. N° 29 (1).

Extracts, from the Treaty with the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio & other their Dependants in Octr Novr 1768.

At a Congress with the several Nations on Friday the 28th Day of October 1768.

ians present
mounting the
ngs 3008.
reath about
g. came in.

Present as before — Viz
Sir Wm Johnson Bart.
The Govr of New Jersey
The Chief Justce of that Colony
The Commissrs from Virginia & Pennsylva
And other Gentlemen

The Indians continued in private Council till 1 P. M, when they sent to let Sir William know that they would be glad to speak with him — Being all seated the Speaker addressed Sir William

Brother

We have been for sometime deliberating on what you said concerning a Line between the English and us, and we are sensible it would be for our mutual Advantage, if it was not transgressed — but daily experience teaches us that we cannot have any great dependance on the White People, and that they will forget their Agreements for the sake of our Lands — however you have said so much to us upon it that we are willing to believe more favourably in this Case

Brother

You remember when we spoke last concerning this Boundary, that we did not agree about the way it should run from Owegy — This is a point that must now be settled — for to what purpose would it be to draw a Line between us and the Country of Virginia and Pennsylvania whilst the way to our Towns lay open — We would therefore know what you intend to propose as a Boundary to the Northward, that we may take it into Consideration and we shall be glad that you explain it fully long, that no mistake may be made on either side.

to which Sir William Johnson answered.

Brothers

I have attended to what you say, and do admit that, it is reasonable, the Line should be closed, and I persuade myself that his Majesty will approve of it.

All these things I had in consideration before, and I recommended the Line, to you generally, at first according to your own practice, as an Introduction to the rest. And in order to render the whole Clear, and plain to you I have prepared a Map on which the Country is drawn true and plain, which will enable us both to Judge better of these matters.

I would therefore recommend it to you to send the Chiefs of each Nation to my Quarters, where I shall lay the Map before them and confer with them upon it.

The Speaker then thanked Sir William for what he had said, which they all greatly approved of; in consequence of which, the Chiefs of each Nation came soon after to his Quarters, when Sir William laid a Map on the Table, and after explaining to them the nature of his Orders & the views of Government, he spoke as follows.

Brothers

Here is the Map of which I spoke to you, where all that Country, which is the Subject of our Meeting is faithfully laid down. The Line here described between the Kanhawa River and Owegy was what we spoke about four years ago, and as nothing farther was then agreed upon

the Line

King has not fixed upon any particular place to continue it to, It therefore remains for me to Obtain a Continuation of that Line which will be secure to you, and advantageous to us, on which Subject we now meet — I have likewise to Observe to you, that the piece of Land in the Forks of Susquehanna, is very much desired by the Commissioners from Pennsylvania, and would be more advantageous to them than to you, besides as it is, or will be soon partly surrounded by Settlements, it will be a difficult matter to get any People to go far to the Northward, and leave such Land (as it were) behind them. I would therefore propose, that the Bounds from Fort Pitt, be continued up the Ohio to Moghulbughkitum Creek, thence up that Creek and along the eight Mile carrying place to the West branch of Susquehanna, thence along that River to the Allegany Ridge — thence along that Ridge of Mountains to the Cayuga branch, and down the same to the great East Branch of Susquehanna from thence up that East branch to Owegy from whence it can be run, Eastward to Delaware River which is very near it at that place. and for that part of this Additional Cession which will fall to Mr. Penn you will receive a large and handsome consideration, over and beside his Majestys Royal Bounty — But as to the continuation of that Line from the Delaware so as to close it, I must desire to hear what yourselves think, and I expect that your Resolutions will be advantageous to us, and that you will make some allowance for the increase of our people, whereby you will recommend yourselves to the King, and become so pleasing

to

the Subject, that it will greatly contribute to the due observance of the Boundary Line. — To which the Speaker made the following answer. —

Brother, —

We have hearkened to all that you said and we thank you for your advice, which we believe is well intended. But this is a great affair of ours which will require much thought, and Attention, and therefore we must defer the consideration of it till to Morrow —

Brother, —

Before we answer you about the continuation of the Line, we must say something to you concerning the extent of it to the Southward, which we find is no farther than Kanhawa River. —

Now, Brother, you who know all our affairs must be sensible that our rights go much farther to the Southward, and that we have a very good and clear title to the lands as far as the Cherokee River, which we cannot allow to be the right of any other Indians, without doing wrong to our posterity, and acting unworthy those Warriors who fought and conquered it, we therefore expect that this our right will be considered. —

Brother.

We are now to speak about continuing the Line as you said from Delaware towards Owegy.

on

and you recommend it here to give you plenty of the People.

Brother.

We were formerly generous, and gave the White people, in many places Lands, when they were too poor to buy them. We often had bad returns, nevertheless we would still act generously, and mean to do as much as we can without hurting our Children.

Brothers.

You know that the Country from Owegy quite to Oswego is full of our Towns and Villages, and that it is very near home, so that we could be expected to part with what lyes at our doors, besides your people are come already too close to us. We therefore think that the Line should run up to the Delaware, to the Swamps and from that run back to the Canada [Creeks] Land, and then go down to Lake George, which we cannot but think a fair Offer. To which Sir William answered.

Brothers

I have heard what you say, and shall answer it. In the first place I acknowledge to have heard of your claim to the Southward before this time. The King does not deny your Claims, he is not thoroughly acquainted with the exact extent of them, and thinking that they may be liable to some dispute with the Southern Nations, he was [illegible] directed the Line to be run in the manner he thought least liable to it. But of this I shall take farther now to you, having now to Speak to you in answer to the course you have proposed for continuing the Line from Kittaning.

Brothers,

I know very well how you are situated, and it is not his Majesty's intention to distress you therein. At the same time you should consider what is required on your part, and that the Lands are even patented farther than you propose the Line, & that the new Possessors are entitled the more readily with their having the Bounds, so that I must desire you to think better of it, and speak more favourably at our next meeting, till when I have postponed nothing further, as I could not consistently propose any other Line than such as would bring you near with Ontario.

They then withdrew, taking with them a Belt in order to consider the Affair in private. At night, Sir William had a private conference with the Chiefs of the most influence, with whom he made use of every argument to bring matters to an agreeable Issue.

Saturday October 29th 1768

The Indians continued in Council all the Morning, the Chiefs having given the Belt to the Warriors for their Opinion concerning the

Boundary - Several of the Indians particularly the Oneidas, gave great Obstruction to the business, and Sir William had heard that the Clergyman sent by Mr. Wheelock from New England, who had delivered him a Memorial on the 14th inst., praying "that the line might not be extended far North or West, but the lands reserved for the purposes of Religion," was very busy amongst the Indians for that purpose - information was likewise given to Sir William this morning, that this Clergyman had in conversation with Coll. Fitch, Mr. Peters Junior, and others told them that he had done what he could to Oppose the Cession of Territory, and would continue to Obstruct it to the utmost of his power, and that he had shewed the Indians the folly of giving up their land, and cautioned them against it before he left Oneida

Sir William this Day [illegible] several of the Chiefs with whom he had several Conferences - The Majority of them continued in Council together to consider farther on the speeches made them - In the Afternoon the Onondaga & Mohock Chiefs with several Others, waited on Sir William with a Message from the whole, importing, that, as it was a very weighty and interesting Affair, it required some farther consideration - they therefore requested that he and the Gentlemen with him, would wait with patience untill Monday morning, when they hoped to be able to give an answer - Sir William told them that he was become really impatient through the delays which were given to business, that the

Security

(12)

securing their Lands expressed on their dispatch, and the reason of the Cession — that he would however wait till Monday, when he hoped to hear from them something that might make up former Deal —

At night several of the Chiefs came to Sir William's Quarters to let him know the purport of the intelligence and Belts received from the Shawanese which was, that according to the old Agreement subsisting between the several Indian Nations, they were all to unite and attack the English so soon as the latter became troublesome to them — that several of the Nations to the South and West greatly alarmed at the power and encrease of the English, and Irritated at the ill treatment they had met with, had expressed a Desire to meet the rest to Deliberate on what was to be done — that the Spaniards and French had for a long time urged them to take up arms, and given them repeated Assurances of a powerfull Assistance — That they had now called them to a Meeting at the Missisipi near the Mouth of Ohio for that purpose — that they had sent many Belts amongst the Indians, a great part of whom were just ready to set out, when Sir William's message came to them, and that they waited the Event of the treaty at Fort Stanwix before they would come to any farther resolution, with a variety of other particulars all tending to corroborate the former Intelligence received by Sir William Johnson —

Sunday October the 30th 1768.

In the morning the Indians again met in Council, when the Warriors came and laid before their Sachems the result of their deliberations yesterday concerning the Northern part of the Line, who directed four of their chief Sachems viz.t Tyarrunte, Canaghquieson, Tyerhansera, and Sagawarad, to wait on Sir William and Communicate the same; which was that the Line should run from Oriscany to Canaderhah, and down that river to the Susquehanna — thence in a Streight Line to the Hills, and so to the Delawar Branch, and down the same to Owegy thence down the Susquehanna to Shamokin, and so along the West branch of that river to Kittanning, declaring they would not part with any lands to the Westward of Oriscany or down towards Wioming or the great Island, as they reserved that part of the Country for their dependants — But Sir William finding that some busy persons had been alarming those Nations most immediately affected by the Line, and that no Others could be induced to settle it more advantageously, He in a long warm Speech to the Chiefs, shewed them that the Line was not proposed to Injure them, but that for a handsome consideration it was intended to obtain a Cession of as much Land as would give the people room on the frontiers, ascertaining the Boundary at the same time between them — that with the help of proper laws, it would not be liable to invasion — that the Line proposed at Oriscany interfered with a Patent granted above sixty years ago & some

Sent

(14)

Gentlemen at New york, the Indian Deeds which he had before shewn them. That these Gentlemen and others concerned would have reason to blame him for agreeing to Lines so Injurious to their rights, and that the continuance of a Line from thence in the manner they proposed, would in many places approach so near to our Settlements, as to render its Duration very uncertain, from the great encrease of our people. Whereas by giving them more room, the Boundary would be so well known, and secured by Laws before there would be Occasion to Invade it — That people would act with extreme Caution, and rather go to other unsettled parts, than attempt to Infringe an agreement so well Grounded — That it had been long in agitation, and was now accordingly the Boundary ordered by his Majesty to be settled, as the surest means of putting an End to Land Disputes, and that if they rejected this Opportunity now offered them, or drew the Line so as to Interfere with Grants, or approach almost to our Settlements, he could not See that any thing more effectual could be thereafter proposed for preventing Encroachments, and the Crown after being already at an heavy Expence on this Occasion, must find its good intentions, and reasonable proposals totally defeated. He therefore recommended it to them to consider this point farther, and as his Majesty's orders, or that the

Crown

Colonies would be proportioned to the extent of their Cession, a Rule, which he should observe on this Occasion, that he hoped for a more favorable Answer, as it would be more for their immediate Advantage, and would tend to the better Observance of the Line hereafter. — After these and many other arguments, and further explaining the several Courses laid down on the Draft, they agreed to take the Map back to their Council Hut, for further consideration, promising to use their Interest with the rest for a more favorable Line. Then withdrew, Sir William assuring them at parting, that they should be particularly rewarded for their Services or endeavors to shew the Indians the reasonableness of the Requisition. —

At night, Tagawaron returned with the Map to Sir William, informed him that they were then debating on the subject, but much divided in Opinion, and added that he thought the Nation disagreeably circumstanced, the rest having thrown so much of the transaction to the Northward on their Hands, nevertheless he would do all he could to obtain a more favorable Settlement — After which Sir William had many other private conferences, which occupied great part of the night, in particular, Six chiefs of the Oneidas came to him at eleven at night, said they were much [illegible] of the vicinity of the [illegible] purchase above Oriska — but that Sir William's Solicitations and to shew their good Disposition towards compleating the work in hand, they would agree that the Line should run from the Susquehanna north across at Fort Newport near

Fort Stanwix, where the Boats are launched, and from thence to the North West corner of the late purchase by Lord Holland and others — Sir William thanked them for the amendment, but told them that he could not think it would answer, that it did not even include the carrying place, and therefore desired them again to consider the matter, and that as they could extend it much further to the Westward without any sensible inconvenience, he expected they would do so, for which their Nation over and besides the rest, should have 500 Dollars and a handsome present to each of the Chiefs — They promised to use their best endeavours to that purpose and withdrew. —

Monday October the 31st.

At ten A.M. the Oneidas again returned to Sir William's Quarters, and told him that their people positively refused to agree to any other line, than they had proposed the last night, and as Game began to grow scarce in their Neighbourhood, they had come to a resolution to keep the carrying place to the Canada Creek in their hands, as by keeping Horses and Carriages there as they proposed to doe for the future to carry over the Traders goods, they might earn something for the support of their Families. — Sir William answered, that he thought it somewhat extraordinary that they should enter into such a resolution on the sudden, as having totally neglected carrying Goods for so many years. That if they gave it up, they still might reap benefits from a high road open to all, provided they had Horses and Carriages as reasonable as other people, but that their keeping it to themselves would Occasion many Disputes between them and the White People, which his Majesty was so desirous of preventing, and had fallen upon the Boundary, as the means of doing so. — That they should not Regard what was but a trifle to them, though so advantageous and necessary to the English, and that he wished they would so act as to Shew their Love & respect for the King, and their friendship for his Subjects, That the Governor and people of New York had reason to expect much more from them, and that they had left it to him to urge these matters to them, as thinking Commissioners unnecessary when he was to Conduct the Congress, — He hoped that this would be a farther consideration, and desired them to act a part proper on the Occasion — They thereupon withdrew to consult farther upon it. — They shortly after returned, and said that as Sir William had been so desirous to have the Bounds farther extended, the last and only thing they could say, was, that provided they were allowed an equal use of the Carrying place with the English, and to be paid Six Hundred Dollars to the three Tribes, over and besides the Several Sums which were given in private, they would then extend the Line to Canada Creek — Sir William finding it best not to urge this matter farther, told them that he acquiesced for the present, leaving it to be confirmed or rejected by his Majesty — They answered that they considered, and unanimously resolved, that whatever Boundary Line was now agreed to Should be for ever binding, and conclusive on both sides — That no Province on any pretence Should invade the Line, and that whatever transaction might thereafter be necessary Should be with the King, or those by him Directed to treat with them.

A Messenger then arrived to call them to attend the Consultation about the rest of the Line.

At night Canaquieson came to inform Sir William that they had further considered the general subject of the Line, and would send a Chief and Warrior from each Nation, with their final resolves, which they would deliver in publick the next day —

They accordingly came to Sir William's Quarters, when Sir William told them, he hoped they were now come with such an answer as would be pleasing to all parties — The Map being then laid before them, they said, that what they had to say, was the final resolves of all the Nations — Then said at the same time, tracing it on the Map, that they would agreeable to their just claim, begin the line at the mouth of the Cherokee River, then go along the South East side of the Ohio to Kittanning, from thence to the heads of

The

West branch of Susquehanna, thence down the same to Bald Eagle Creek, thence across the River at Tiadaghta Creek, below the great Island, thence by a Streight Line to Burnett's Hills, and along the same to the mouth of Awandae Creek on the West side of the East branch of Susquehanna. Then up the Stream thereof to Owegy, thence Eastward to the Delawar River, thence up the Stream thereof till they came Opposite the mouth of Tianaderha Creek emptying into Susquehanna, then up the West side of Tianaderha to the head of its westerly branch, and from thence to the mouth of Canada Creek at Wood Creek.

(5) This they delivered as their final determination subject to several conditions for the Security of their possessions, and Engagements entered into, and for that part which would fall within Mr Penn's Government, they insisted on having 10,000 Dollars. Sir William told them, he would take the matter in consideration, and would Assemble them all to morrow, and after parting conferred with the Commissioners of Pennsylvania concerning the same who approved of it, and agreed to the consideration on behalf of the Proprietors.

At a General Congreſs with the several Nations at Fort Stanwix on Tuesday November the 1st 1768

Present as at the former Meetings.

Being all seated, they desired to know if Sir William was prepared to hear them, and on being answered in the Affirmative, the Speaker stood up and spoke as follows

Brother

We are hopefull that you will not take it amiss that we have delayed till now, our publick answer on the Subject you recommended to us. This was a great and weighty matter requiring long deliberation, and should not be undertaken lightly. We have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our final resolution thereon, to which we beg your Attention.

Brother

We remember that on our first meeting with you, when you came with your Ships, we kindly received you, entertained you, entered into an Alliance with you, though we were then great and numerous, and your people inconsiderable and weak. And we know that we entered into a Covenant Chain of Bark with you and fastened your Ship therewith, but being apprehensive that the Bark would break, and your Ship be lost, we made one of Iron, and held it fast, that it should not slip from us; but perceiving the former Chain was liable to rust we made a Silver Chain to guard against it — then brother, you arose, and renewed that Chain which began to look dull, and for many years have taken care of our affairs by the command # # # # # # of the great King, and you, by your Labours have polished that Chain, so that it has looked bright and is become known to all Nations, for all which we shall ever regard you, and we are thankfull to you in that you have taken such care of these great affairs of which we are always mindfull, and we do now on our parts renew and strengthen the Covenant Chain by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it strong and bright on your part. — A Belt

Brother

We are glad that you have opened the Rivers, and cleared the Roads, as it is so necessary for us both — We were promised that when the War was over, we should have Trade in plenty, Goods cheap, and honest men to deal with us, and that we should have proper persons to manage all this. We hope that these promises will never be forgot, but that they will be fully performed, that we shall feel the benefits of a fair Intercourse between us — That the Roads & Waters may be free and open to us all to go to the Southward, or for our friends from thence, with whom we are now at peace to visit us — That we may have proper persons in our Country to manage affairs, and Smiths to mend our Arms and Implements, And in the expectation of this we do now on our parts open the roads and Waters, and promise to assist in keeping them so.

A Belt.

Then after repeating all that had been said concerning the Line, proceeded.

Brother.

We have long considered this proposal for a Boundary between us, and we think it will be of good consequence if you on your parts pay due regard to it, and we in consequence thereof have had many Meetings amongst ourselves & with you, and from all that you have said to us thereon, we have at length come to a final resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon shall be inviolably observed on your parts, as we are determined it shall be on ours, and that no further attempts will be made on our Lands, but that this line be considered as final. And we do now agree to the Line we have marked upon your Map now before you on certain conditions, on which we have spoken and shall say more. And we desire that one article of this our agreement be, that none of the Provinces or their people shall attempt to invade it under colour of any old Deeds or other pretences whatsoever, for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore we disclaim them all — Which Boundary we agree

So we begin on the Ohio at the mouth of the Cherokee river which is our just right, and from thence we give up on the South side of Ohio to Kittanning above Fort Pitt, from thence a direct line to the nearest fork of the West Branch of Susquehanna – thence through the Allegany mountains along the South side of the said West branch till we come opposite the mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton. Thence across the West branch and along the East side of that Creek and along the ridge of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the East branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the East side of that river to Owegy, from thence Eastward to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha and up the West side thereof and its West branch to the head thereof – Thence by a Straight line to the mouth of Canada Creek where it empties itself into Wood Creek at the end of the long Carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix, and this we declare to be our final resolves, and we expect that the conditions of this our Grant will be observed.

A Belt –

Brother –

Now as we have made so large a Cession to the King of such a valuable and extensive Country, We do expect it as the terms of our agreement that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable desires. We do now in this case on behalf and in the name of all our Warriors of every nation, Condition that our Warriors shall have the liberty of Hunting throughout the Country, as they have no other means of subsistence, and as your people have not the same Occasions, or Inclinations, that the White people be restricted from Hunting on our side of the line to prevent Contention between us — A Belt

Brother —

(By this Belt we address ourselves to the great King of England through you our Superintendant, in the name and behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawanese Delawares, and all other our allies, friends and dependants — We now tell the King, that we have given to him a great and valuable Country, and we know that what we shall now get for it, must be far short of its value — We make it a condition of this our agreement concerning the line, that his Majesty will not forget or neglect to shew us his favour, or suffer the Chain to contract Rust, but that he will direct those who have the management of our Affairs to be punctual in observing our antient agreements — That as the Mohocks are now within the line, which we give to the King, and that, as these people are the old Heads of the whole Confederacy, their several Villages, and all the Lands they occupy, unpatented about them, as also the residences of any other of our Confederacy affected by this Cession, shall be considered as their sole property, and at their disposal, both now, and so long as the Sun shines, and that all grants or agreements they have now or lately entered into, shall be considered as independant of this Boundary, so that they who have so little left, may not lose the benefit of the Sale of it, but that the People with whom they have agreed, may have the Land — We likewise further condition in behalf of our Nephews the Delawares, and of all our Allies, friends, and Nephews our Dependants, that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get Justice, or to make our Complaints known, and that it is not in the power of our Super Intendant to take care of our Affairs in different places without the King's help, that his Majesty will give him help and strength to do us Justice, and to manage our Affairs in a proper manner — We all know the want of this, and we make it a point of great consequence on which this our present Agreement is to depend, and without which Affairs will go wrong, and our heads may be turned.

Brother

We likewise desire, as we have given up a great deal of Lands within the Bounds that Wm Penn claimed a right of buying, that he may in Consequence of the agreement now entered into between us, Enjoy what we have given him within them limits — And as we know that Lydius of Albany, did in the name of several persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be unjust, and that the Deeds he pretends a right to were invalid, we expect that no regard will be paid to them, or any such claims now or hereafter, as we have fairly sold them to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, to whom alone we shall sell Lands within that Province; and we shall now give them a Deed for that and other lands; and in order to shew that we love Justice, we expect that the traders who suffered by some of our Dependants in the War five years ago, may have a grant for the Lands we now give them

Down

(26)

from the Ohio as a Satisfaction for their Losses. And as our friend M^r Croghan long ago got a Deed for Lands from us which may now be taken into M^r Penns Line. Should it so happen, we request that he may be considered, and get as much from the King somewhere else, as he fairly bought it. And as we have given enough to shew our love for the King, and make his people easy, in the next place, we expect that no Old Claims which we disavow, or new encroachments may be allowed of.

Brother

We have now gone through this matter, and we have shewn our Selves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably Spare. We on our parts express our regard to him, and we hope for his favour in return.

Our Words are Strong, and our resolutions firm, and we expect that our requests will be complied with, in as much as we have generously complied with all that has been desired as far as it was consistent with our customs.

A Belt

Sir William then thanked them for what they had said and assured them that it should be considered, and that he would meet them to morrow or Soon on other Subjects.

Then Adjourned.

Wednesday Novem^r 2^d

The day being very rainy, the Indians did not meet in Council. Sir William consulted a Number of Chiefs and Chieftains of the several Nations, and was this day busy in preparing the necessary papers for the next meeting.

(27)

P. M. Sir William met the Mohawk and other Chiefs, and endeavoured to persuade them to extend the line more favorably to the West of New York, observing that as they could not agree to extend it further down the Wood Creek on the South Side, that he expected they would let it run to the Canada Creek on the North Side of Wood Creek — but finding them determined, and that they were for closing it at the point of the last purchase near the Mohawk River, he told them he would stop at the mouth of Canada Creek and refer the remainder to his Majesty's consideration —

Sir William then acquainted the Chiefs, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief purposed to evacuate Fort Ontario or to put it on the same footing with Fort Stanwix as a measure that would be agreeable to them, and that as for other forts which it was necessary still to keep up, they could be no inconvenience to them — They answered that they had nothing to complain of against the Ontario, it on the footing it was for some time past, nor would they make any difficulty about the others whilst they were conducted as them, and no encroachments made on their lands which Sir William promised them should be duly attended to —

Thursday November the 3d —

This day was employed chiefly in preparing the several Speeches, and the Deed of Cession —

At a Congress with the several Nations on Friday the 4th of Novemr 1768 —

Present as before

Sir William addressed the several Nations of Indians as follows —

Brothers,

After having duly considered your Speech, and the agreements you have at length come into, I am pleased to find that you have so far dispatched business. Notwithstanding the Severity of the approaching Season, and the Distance which many of us are from our Dwellings, I gave you all the time necessary for bringing this weighty affair to a deliberate conclusion,

Brothers,

I am glad to find you remember your old agreements so particularly, and wish you may always Observe them, and with that view I should have been glad to have heard you confine your answer to my Belt for keeping the roads open to that Subject alone, as a free, and safe intercourse between us, is so necessary to you. —

The promises formerly made you, of the happy Change which would be produced by the reduction of Canada, you have in many respects experienced, as far as it was in the power of his Majestys servants. You have likewise a considerable numbers of Traders amongst you, which have so far lowered the prices of Goods that several of them are become Bankrupts, and at many of the Posts, they are to be bought at as low rates as at our towns notwithstanding the Distance and expence of transportation. I am now to inform you that it has been judged advisable by the Government, to Commit that part of business regarding the management of Indian trade to the care and Charge of the several Colonies, who I make no doubt will endeavour to do every thing they can for your interest.

A Belt

You have of late made several Complaints on account of the ill behaviour of some people on the Frontiers, those that regard Pennsylvania, I have reason to think, is mainly settled, and gave a handsome portion of their bounty to you upon the Occasion, and in consequence of the information I gave the Governor of Virginia thereon his Assembly passed several Votes in your favor, which are now before me, & that the Governor sent them as assurance of their good faith and friendship for you, and of their intentions to prevent you from being illtreated.

Here I have read and explained the Resolves of the House of Burgesses, and likewise a Paper under the great Seal of the Province of Virginia Authorizing Sir William to give them these favorable Assurances & proceeded.

Brothers,

I hope all this will convince you that they are your friends, and as a further proof of it, the Gentlemen Commissioners from those Provinces, will at their return, take proper measures for your future good treatment, and for the due observance of the Boundary Line by proper Laws for these purposes, according to his Majesty's desire, which I shall recommend to their remembrance

A Belt

Brothers,

I am glad the Boundary is at length agreed upon, and as I have good reason to think it will be duly observed by the English, I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in remembrance, to explain it to those who are absent, and to teach it to

your

30)

Children — This Boundary is intended to be lasting, but should it be found necessary by his Majesty or yourselves to make any future Addition or Alterations, he will treat with you by those who have the management of your Affairs, and never permit any private application — this I have received in command to tell you.

As to the several reservations you make in your Cession to the King, and the other points you recommend, you may be assured, that his Majesty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit a Copy of our transactions at this place — and I may venture to assure you, that they will meet with all possible regard from a Prince of his Clemency and Justice, And I now give you this Belt to strengthen, ratify, and confirm the Boundary, & all transactions relating thereto.

A Belt.

Brothers.

The Speech which you addressed particularly to his Majesty, shall be faithfully transmitted to him, with the rest of the proceedings, I have attended to the whole of it, and I persuade myself that every reasonable Article will be taken proper notice of, and that he will take such measures as to him shall seem best for your benefit, and for the rendering you Justice — I shall consider your good intentions towards the traders who sustained the losses, and your desire to fulfill all your other engagements, as instances of your integrity — I wish that you may on your parts carefully remember and faithfully observe the engagements you have now as

well as

as well as formerly entered into with the English, and that you may every day grow more sensible how much it is your interest to do so. And I once more exhort you all to be strong and stedfast, to keep firm hold of the Covenant Chain, and never to give Attention, or Credit to people who, under the mask of friendship, should come amongst you with storys, which may tend to weaken your Attachment to us, but to keep your eyes steadfastly on those whose business and inclination it is to tell you truth and make your minds easy. A Belt.

Brothers the Shawanese & Delawares.

I do now particularly address you in that you you live far to the Southward and may at sometimes be disturbed by bad men, who taking advantage of your distance from us, and the heads of the Confederacy, may by Belts, Messages, or Stories invented to create mischief, impose on many of your people, and through their means mislead other nations. I am not ignorant that this has happened, and I have now intelligence that there are people who have been lately deceiving some of you with Storys of Revolutions in American Affairs, and of French fleets and Armys, with which you have been so often deceived, that I wonder any of your people should credit them. Be assured, Brothers, that those who were able to conquer Canada and drive their enemies out of this Country, will always have it in their power to defeat their future projects, should they be weak enough to make any future attempts to regain what they lost. I do therefore exhort you by this Belt to pay no regard to such Deceivers for the future

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continue to live peaceably and let me know ~~who~~ who they are, and from whence that attempt to impose on you — I likewise desire you to remember all your engagements with the English, and observe the Treaty of Peace with the Cherokees, to avoid any irregularities on the Frontiers, and pay due regard to the Boundary line now made, and to make all your people acquainted with it, and to keep the Roads, and Waters open & free, whereby you will enjoy the benefits of Peace and Commerce, the esteem of the King of Great Britain, and the friendship of all his subjects, And I desire you will remember, and often repeat my words. A Belt.

Brothers. The Indians of Canada

With this Belt I recommend it to you to remember what has been done at this and all former Treaties, and to make the same publick amongst all your people on your return to Canada, recommending it to them to continue to promote peace, and to discountenance all evil reports, and idle Storys which may be propagated by ignorant, or bad men, and to communicate all usefull intelligence from time to time, as a proof of your regard to your engagements, and as means of recommending yourselves to the esteem of the King and people of England.

A Belt.

Brothers,

In consequence of a Belt I have just received from the Senecas, which I formerly gave them to bind them together, I do now think it highly necessary with this Belt to bind you all together, recommending it to you all to avoid wandering, and to continue at your several Villages after the manner of your Ancestors. I do this principally for your own Advantage, convinced that you will be weakened by rambling and that your Councils and Opinions will be thereby disunited. Take therefore my Advice, and do not Suffer yourselves to be led away with any imaginary prospects of Advantage by Scattering, but continue, by this Belt, in your several places of Abode following your Commerce and all peaceable pursuits.

A Large black Belt

Brothers,

The business of the treaty being so far happily brought to a conclusion, it only remains that you execute the Deed of Cession to his Majesty, and whatever else is necessary on this Occasion, after which I shall Deliver over to your people the large Present together with the Sum of money, the amount and value of which, I have already explained to you. The Governor, and Gentlemen Commissioners from the several Governments are sensible of your good Conduct during the treaty, and I shall recommend what is necessary to them, in your presence for your future security. And on the part of New York I take upon myself to promise you that every thing necessary thereto shall be recommended and I make no doubt agreed to by the Legislature of this Province, heartily wishing that the same may on your parts be as carefully observed, and that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning any part of the Cession you have made, or the engagements you have entered into at this time.

Then addressed the Governor of New Jersey and the Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to his Majesties Inten-tions signified to me by the Secretary of State, and for the satisfaction of the several Nations here assembled I take the Liberty to ~~[illegible]~~ strongly recommend it to your several Provinces to enact the most effectual Laws for the due observance of this Line, and the prevent-ing all future Intrusions as the expectation thereof, and the reliance the Indians have on your Justice, from the Assurances I gave them on that head, have proved great inducements to the settlement of the Line now Established between the Colonies and them.

To this the Governor and Commissioners answered that nothing should be wanting on their parts to the Obtaining such Security for the Boundary, as was deemed necessary on their return to their respective Colonies.

Then Sir William at the desire of the Gentlemen Commissioners from Pennsylvania, acquainted the Indians, that they the Commissioners had a present ready to the amount of five hundred Dollars to give in full Satisfaction of the Conestoga Lands, which by the Death of that people became vested in the Proprietarys — That they freely gave this Sum as a farther proof of the regard of that Family for them, and of their concern for the unhappy fate of the Conestogas.

Then Sir William told the Indians, that as the Proprietarys did not know whether they would chuse money, or Goods or the addition of Land to Pennsylvania, they were then unprovided, but that Sir William would be answerable for the speedy payment of the purchase, and would propose to them either to receive it in money to be sent up on the Commissioners return, or in Goods as speedily as possible, or to wait till the next Spring, by which time, they could have Goods better, and more for the same money from England, which was submitted to their determination. And as it grew late, dismissed the the Indians till the next Day, when they were to Subscribe to the Deed of Cession, and receive the consideration.

At night the Chiefs came to Sir William, and told him that they had considered the proposal made by the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and preferred the receiving the purchase in Cash, as the speediest payment, which was agreed to, and Security given by Sir William that the same should be paid within Six Weeks.

26)

At a Congreſs with the several Nations on Saturday Novemr 5th 1768.

Present as before.

The Present being placed in publick view around the Buildings within the Fort, early this morning the whole of the Indians being Aſsembled in the Area to Subscribe the Deed and receive the consideration —

The Speaker after repeating what Sir William had said to them on the first Belt at the last Congreſs Said

Brother —

We thank you for what you have said, and we are hopefull that you will Observe your engagements, as we mean to Do on our parts — But as this will in a great measure depend upon the Colonies, We now Desire their Representatives here present to do every thing for preserving these engagements, and keeping their people in good Order. A Belt.

Then repeating what was said on the second Belt — Said

Brother —

We thank you for the Advice you have given us not to listen to evil reports, or lies —

Brother — We approve of your Caution, and shall observe it, and We shall from time to time give you the earliest intelligence of any such reports, and from whence they came. —

Brother,

The Advice you gave us Yesterday to continue firm and United, and to live together as formerly, we think very salutary, and intended for our good, and we are therefore determined to follow your Advice, and shall lodge your Belt at our Fire place at Onondaga to the end that all our Confederacy may have recourse to it, and Act accordingly.

The Deed to his Majesty, that to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, with that to the Traders &c being then laid on the Table, were executed in the presence of the Governor, Commissioners and the rest of the Gentlemen.

After which the Chiefs of each Nation received the Cash which was piled on the table for that purpose, and then proceeded to divide the Goods amongst their people, which Occupied the remainder of that day.

P. M. The Governor and Commissioners took leave and returned to their respective Provinces. And at night Sir William took leave of the Chiefs recommending it to them to remember what has been transacted, and cautioning them against committing any disorders at their departure, but to pack up their Goods, and return home in peace and good Order.

Sunday Novemr. the 6th.

The Indians began to decamp — and Sir William set off on his return for Johnson Hall, where he arrived on the ninth of the Month.

Note. The Proceedings at the first Congress, the Condolance, ~~and~~ with Sir Wm Johnsons first Speech and other Transactions from the 19th of September to the 28th of October were purposely omitted by reason of their immoderate length, and in that they were less essential than what is Contained in the foregoing Sheets.—

I Certify that the foregoing Extract is a True Copy (Compared with the Indian Records) of part of the Transactions at the Late Treaty..

G Johnson Dy Agent
as Secretary

Extracts of the Treaty
held at Fort Stanwix
in October & Nov.r 1768
with the Six Nations and
other Indians ———

Party and Faction. It is not now the time for any People concerned in the Prosecution or Defence of Major Rogers to prefer any thing against him or for him. Every thing they had to say should have been laid properly before the Court-Martial, and Nothing Said afterwards, as it can be of no use. What you observe concerning *Ainse* is very just.

I hope your Representations to the Shawnese and Delawares concerning the Behavior of the Indians on the ouabache, will have all the good Effects that may be expected from the Connections between them and that an effectual Stop will be put to the too frequent Murthers the Savages of the Ouabache have been guilty of.

The order given out at Niagara transmitted in your Letter of the *20*th. Ulmo: was very precipitate, but I think it was explained before to Capt. Brown, that the Indian officers were to remain some time longer; however it must be remedied if not already done.

It is certainly absolutely Necessary to keep up Smiths and Interpreters at the great Posts, and I apprehend the Board of Trade meant they should and gave a certain Sum for all Indian Expences in which the Pay of those officers were to be included.

I am with great Regard,
Dr Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
THOs. GAGE

SR: WM: JOHNSON Bart.

INDORSED: N York Decbr. 5th. 1768

Genrl. Gages Letter

FROM THOMAS GAGE

L. S.[1]

New york Dec^{r}. 5th 1768.

DEAR SIR,

I had the honor to receive your Letter of *24th*. Ul^{mo} on the *3^{d}* Ins^{t}: together with Some Extracts of the Transactions at the late Treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, and a Copy of the Indian Deed of Cession to His Majesty.

I congratulate you very sincerely, that after the infinite Pains and trouble you have had in bringing this difficult Business to a Conclusion, you have at length Settled it so much to your Satisfaction and I doubt not equaly Satisfactory to the Indians and the Several Provinces concerned.

It is to be hoped that the fixing of the Boundary at the Cherokee River will not be the Occasion of future Quarrells with the Southern Indians; for whatever Pretensions the Six Nations May have to the Territorys claimed by them on that Side, if our Provinces should ever pretend a Right to those Lands in Consequence of this Cession of the Six Nations, it seems most probable that a Quarrell will ensue with the Southern Nations, who by no Means admit of these Claims of the Six Nations. This Circumstance was taken Notice of in the Report of the Board of Trade on the Subject of the Boundary.[2] Therefore I trust, notwithstanding the present Cession that proper Care will be taken to prevent the Provinces from availing themselves of it to the Prejudice of the Southern Nations; so as to be productive of Quarrells with them.

I always apprehended those Missionaries whom you mention, had Lucre more at Heart than Religion, and I find their Hipocrisy is now laid open and hope you will entirely defeat their Projects, You certainly ought to make known their Practices and discover their Hipocrosy, that the Pulick may not be deceived by their Artifices.

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[1] In Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

[2] *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.* 8:19–34.

Proper Laws should no doubt be now thought of to preserve the late Treaty inviolable, that the Indians may have no further Cause of Complaint for Trespasses on their Lands. They should be clear and explicit and Severe Penalties inflicted on all who transgress them, but after all, if they are not better executed than the rest of the Laws, they will be of little use.

I have not yet had time to peruse the Extract of the Treaty which you have been So good to transmit me, but have seen enough to be Satisfied of the Trouble you have had, and the Difficultys you had to encounter.

I am with great Regard,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant

THO^{s}. GAGE

S^{R}: W^{M}: JOHNSON Bar^{t}:

INDORSED: N York Decb^{r}. 5th, 1768

Genr^{l}. Gages Letter

FROM HUGH WALLACE

A. L. S.

New York [*December 5, 1768*]

I had the honor to receive yours from Fort Stanwix, & to hear by Col^{o}. Croghan that you were safe returned & had finished the Congress which was verry important greatly to the satisfaction of all Sides, & much to your own honor, which makes me verry happy, as the Friendship you have shewn me, makes me look on myself as interested in every think that happens you —

I hope you will now be able to give orders for paying the Bills I mentioned to you before vizt. Cap^{t} Spicemakers Bill of

[ ] August last for Indian Presents	£413..11..8
[ ] Bill for an Interpeter	63..17..6
	£477.. 9..2
[ ] B. Roberts's Bill on you dated [ ] last	106.. 7..2
	£583..16..4

[ ] have lain long in my Hands [ ] so that I hope you will do [ ]

I received a Letter last [Lieut.] Galland at Fort Stanwix, in which [ ] of great damage done him by the Ind[ians, who have] killed and carryed off Three good Cows, & a M[are] & Colt from him, burned all the Fences [ ] his garden, all the Pickett of the Fort [ ] one of the Houses in the Fort. I hope it will be in your power to pay this poor good Man for his Horses & Cows, I have spoke to Genl Gage about it, & he says it rests with you to do it, & put it in your Accounts [ ] thinks the poor Man ought to be paid [ ] find Mr. Galland has wrote you about [ ] & I knew your readyness to assist a g[ood] Man in distress will plead strongly [ ] Mr Galland, so shall say no more of [ ]

We have not a word of News [ ] Packett hourly expected. I am [ ]

Dr Sir
Yr [ ]
[ ]

SIR WILL JOHNSON Bart
INDORSED: New York [ ]

Hugh Wallaces Letter wth.
some Accts. amtg. to
£583..16..4
Ansrd. 10br. 12th. that I wd
lay his Acct. before ye. genrl. as

established by the Ordinance of this City or send a Petition to the General Assembly of this Province for to have the sum of £250 raised by a City Tax to defray the Charges of a City night watch. Carried in the affirmative.

For the Affirmative.—Peter Lansing, John Rooreback, Abr^{m} Yates, Peter Ryckman, Nining Vischer, John N. Bleecker, John G. Lansing, John Ten Broock.

Nagetive.

At a Common Council held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on Thursday the 24th day of November, 1768.

Whereas a Petition from this Board to the General Assembly was read requesting an Act to be passed for raising a Sum of Money not exceeding £250 to keep the Night watch of this City by a Tax on the Inhabitants for one year. Resolved by this Board that the said Petition is approved of, and that the same be sent by the Clerk ℘ first oppurtunity to the members of our City & County.

Resolved by this Board that the following accounts are allowed, and that the Clerk give an order on Treasurar for the payment of the same, viz:

One for Frederick Gerrison, - - - -	£3:13
D^{o} for Peter Lansing, - - - -	2:18
D^{o} for Philip Elsworth, - - - - -	7: 9.

At a Common Council held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on Monday the 5th Dec^{r}, 1768.

Resolved by this Board that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurar in favour of Francis Lansing for four pounds for a Bull.

Copy of a Letter sent to Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Philip Schuyler, & Abr^{m} Ten Broock, Esq^{rs}, at New York:

We have received Mr. Ten Broock Letter of the 23d ult^{o}, desiring us to furnish you with Mr. De Peysters Affidavit concerning our Claim to certain Lands in the Mohawks Country; we therefore send you the same inclosed & Confidence your best Endeavours for our Interest, by order of Common Council.

At a Common Council held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on Wednesday the 7th day of December, 1769[8?].

The following Persons are appointed Fire Masters for the year ensueing.
Peter V. Douw & Thomas Williams Jun^{r}, for the first ward.
Abraham Veeder & Abraham Eigh, for second ward.
Cornelius Cadmus & Wouter Quckenboss, for third ward.

Ordered by this Board that the warrant to directed to the above Persons, the Ordinance renewed for regulating the same, Vide Book of Ordinances.

Resolved by this Board that the Clerk draw an order on the Treasurar in favour of Frans Winne & others on the north end of this City for five pounds, being for making a well.

At a Comon Council held for the City of Albany at the House of Richard Cartwright of the said City on Thursday the 8th day of December, 1768.

Resolved by this Board that the former deed given to Daniel Winne for the Ground lying in the Foxes Creek be distroyed at that a new one be drawn for a mistake in the Boundaries dated the day of 1768.

[illegible]

on Friday the second day of December 1768.

Present

[illegible]s Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Capt. Genl. &ca.

Mr. Horsmanden } Mr. Morris
Mr. Watts } Mr. Smith Junr.
Mr. De Lancey } Mr. Cruger.
Mr. Reade

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...es of
...enago
...last

The Report of Daniel Horsmanden Esqr. Chief Justice, and William Smith Esqr. third Justice of the Supreme Court of this Province, was laid before the Board and read, whereby the said Justices do certify that in Obedience to the Order of his Excellency in Council on the 19th. Ultimo, they had convened before them the Council for the Crown on the Information against John VanRenſlaer Esqr. for Intrusion, and had examined the Accounts of John Munroe Esqr. Agent and Solicitor for the Crown in the said Cause, respecting his Services for collecting and summoning Witneſses on the part of the Crown — The Disbursements for himself the Witneſses and the Indian Interpreter; and the Allowances due to each of them respectively, and that they conceive there is due to the said John Munroe for his Services, and to the Interpreter and Witneſses and for Disbursements, the Sum of Four hundred and thirty three pounds Nine shillings and two pence Current money of New York, which Expence appears to them to have justly and neceſsarily accrued in the Prosecution of the said Cause, as appears by a General Account thereof with the Vouchers thereunto annexed and delivered with the said Report. And the said Accounts and Vouchers being read

...for the
...es

The following Warrant on the Receiver General of this Province payable out of his Majesty's Quit Rents was read, and by the Advice of the Council signed by his Excellency to wit

No. 2 To John Munroe Esqr. Agent & Solicitor for the Crown on the Information against John VanRenſlaer Esqr. for Intrusion in full of the Ballance of his Account the Sum of - - - - - - - - - - - - } 433.9.2

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York, on Monday the fifth day of December 1768

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Capt. Genl. &ca.

Mr. Horsmanden } Mr. Morris
Mr. De Lancey } Mr. Cruger.
Mr. Reade

...ings at the
...at Fort
...for Settling
between the
...and the
...Provinces.

His Excellency laid before the Board an Extract of the Proceedings at the Congreſs held in October and November last at Fort Stanwix between the Indian Nations Aſsembled there, and Sir William Johnson Bart. Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department.

Also a Letter from Sir William Johnson dated the 2[illegible]th Ultimo, in which the ances made the Indians, desires to

d to the Aſsembly, by proper Laws to cause the Line

as the Limits between the several Colonies and the Indian

observed on the Part of his Majesty's Subjects of this Province; an

Mohawks their Castle and the Lands they occupy, and to the other

such Lands on which they are setled within that Line; pursuant to the

concluded at the Congreſs at Fort Stanwix.

On reading whereof. The Council humbly advised his Excellency

the said Papers before the General Aſsembly, and by Meſsage to recommend to

the framing and paſsing proper Laws for the due Observance of the said Line, and

securing to the respective Indian Nations the Lands within the said Line, which by

the Treaty aforesaid they have reserved as their Property.

tter from Sir
lliam Johnson
th Copies of the
rmer Regulations
r carrying on
he Indian Trade
&c

His Excellency also communicated to the Council a Letter to him from Sir William Johnson of the 24 Ultimo on the Subject of the Regulations proper to be established for carrying on the Trade with the Indians — as also a Paper inclosed therein, intituled "Orders and Regulations respecting the Indian Trade, and Duty of Commiſsaries throughout the Department; in Consequence of his Majesty's Orders signifyed by his Secretary of State — Which Paper, as it contained the General Regulati lately established for carrying on that Trade, his Excellency informed the Board he intended to lay before the General Aſsembly for their Information, when this Matter should come under their Consideration.

Order for auditing
& reporting the
Account of one of
the Elizors for
summoning in
the Cause of the
King ag. John
VanRenselaer Esq.

On reading the Petition of Dirick Swart one of the Elizors appointed for summoning the Jury in the Suit lately depending against John VanRenselaer Esqr. on Information for Intrusion, praying his Account of Charges may be speedily Audited and reported It is ordered by his Excellency the Governor with the Advice of the Council, that it be recommended, and it is hereby recommended to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province or any two of them, to proceed and report their Opinion upon the said Account previous to the other Accounts respecting the said Cause, now lying before them.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of
New York, on Thursday the fifteenth day of December 1768
Present
His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Capt. Genl. &ca.

Mr. Horsmanden	Mr. Morris
Mr. Watts	Mr. Smith Junr.
Mr. Apthorpe	Mr. Cruger.
Mr. Reade	

Speech from the
Mayor & Aldermen
of Albany relating to

His Excellency communicated a Letter of the fifth Instant from Volkert P. Douw Esqr. Mayor and Peter Lansingh Esqr. one of the Aldermen of the City of Albany, representing that posal. This I think is a great matter & I esteem myself peculiarly fortunate in finding these two worthy young Students.

I am obligd to Mr Muylenberg for this expeditious Provision One is his own Son M^{r} Peter Muylenberg[1] who has had a double Education both here & in Germany. The other is one M^{r} Christian Streight[2] who last week took his Batchelors Degree at our Commencement. Please to let me know particularly when I shall send them to you & where you chuse they shud be, y^{t} I may inform the Society at home & that our Letters may be of one & the same Tenor. I have communicated this Matter to D^{r} Smith but as he is not at home I cannot shew him this Letter. I will talk further with him on the Subject & get him to joyn with me in a Letter to you when we are favourd with your Sentiments about these two Persons how you will dispose of them & when you woud have them come to you.

My very hearty & affectionate Regard will always attend M^{r} Guy Johnson whose cheerfulness & goodness to us has made Impression that time will not efface but dispose us to love him & esteem him always. M^{r} Clause is likewise thanked very heartily & desird to accept of our sincere & kindest remembrance. May God pour his peculiar Blessings on you & continue you a general Blessing to your Country & a particular happiness to your Connections.

I am
Hon^{d} & D^{r} Sir
Very sincerely Y^{rs}.
RICHARD PETERS

INDORSED: 6th. Dec^{r}. 1768
From the Rev^{d}. M^{r} Peters

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[1] Later, a general in the Revolution and member of the 1st, 3d and 6th congresses.

[2] Christian Streit (Streyt), who is classified as Swedish Lutheran, was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1768. He served congregations in Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia.

GENERAL GAGE'S WARRANT

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 410, is listed, under New York, December 6th, General Thomas Gage's warrant to Abraham Mortier for paying £7200, 17s, 4d to Sir William Johnson; and under December 7th his warrant to pay £905, 17s, 6¼d. Both destroyed by fire.

FROM JOHN BROWN

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 410, is listed, under Schenectady, December 6th, a letter from John Brown about ceiling the church and other details of its completion (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* 4:399–400; Q. 4:251).

TO JOHN WATTS

Df.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec. 6, 1768*]

[ ]

[ ] Gov^r. Penn, who was called away [so soon from Fort Stanwix] by the Affairs of his Province that I had [ ] to Answer it being then, as well as ever since, [ ] beyond expression by the Indians, of whom [ ] at Least assembled about 3100, The Greatest number [that] has ever be known to meet in these parts, and altho' [one] of the principal Nations came much out of [hu]mour, having been invited by the French & Spanards [to] a Meeting Near the Misisipi, to obstruct the Treaty I had so long proposed, yet I at last Succeeded in Obtaining a Very Advantagious boundary & Cession to the Crown, of which you are doubtless more particularly acquainted as I sent a Short Abstract to S^r H Moore with [a] Copy of the Deed of Session — I got as favorable a boundary as possible for this province, but you know the Settlements & Purchases had already Extended so [far] to the Westward, and was come so close to their very [villages?] that much could not be expected that way & as I [ ] they were for Limitting it very much to

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[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

the [westward]. I Judged it best after running it from Susquehanna along [Tiananderha] to Canada Creek at Wood Creek to Stop there [ ] open 'till his Majestys pleasure be [known. Possi]bly I may be enabled to obtain a [ ] the 2 Nations who are [ ] [[1]] for y^e^. Susquehanna Lands but [ ] proprietors of Pennsylv^a^. a very [ ] and [ ] Ind^s^. that the purchase money, (10,000 Do[llars)] paid them imediately after the return of [ ] from the Congress, this effectually answer [ ] purpose, and I am happy that every thing [ ] much to his advantage.—

I am hardly yet disengaged from the [ ] occasioned by the Treaty & my Long absence [ ] Shall be very Glad to hear from you, & in the [ ] assure you that I am always most Sincerely

Your most Obe[ ]
& very humble [ ]

TO JOHN BRADSTREET

Df.[2]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec. 7, 1768*]

[ ]

[ ] favor of your [ ] that my little services in the late Land affairs [ ] to you.— The Indians have at the late [ ] settling the Boundary line excepted all their [ ] Lands and also all such Lands as they had at that [time] agreed to dispose of, I inclose you a Copy of [that] part of their Speech and the same is likewise inserted [in] the Deed of Cession wch they Executed to his Majesty.—

The Mohocks repeatedly applied to me that their Lands there might be effectually secured to them, and the Governor has had it under Consideration of which [ ] told Col. Croghan to inform you.— According as the Indians settled it at the late Treaty it is to be secured by some Act of the Legislature to them & their heirs for ever; done in Several of the other Colonies — in which case as I take it they will be barred from disposing but not from Leasing of their property. This point requires consideration, and might be inlarged upon, at present I have only time to add my Assurances of [ ] you my best Assistance on the affairs you Mention [ ] they Shall be thought elligible, and that I shall [ ] glad to see you at my House on these or any [other occas]ions.— As I am

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[1] Several lines missing.

[2] In Guy Johnson's handwriting, excepting two brief interlineations.

FROM RICHARD PETERS

A. L. S.[1]

Philadelphia 7th Decr 1768

My dear Sir

I have had a great deal of discourse with Mr Murray on the Subject of the Liberty he has given him, by the Society to remove to Schenectady. He is lately married and with a good & reputable Family of this City. She is a Sister of Mr John Ross an eminent Lawyer of a long standing here. He has numerous Relations & has taken his Wife with him to Reading, where his Mission now is. He is as I told you not overburdend with Zeal but is a Gentleman of good Sense & sprightly Conversation — he is about or near 40 years of Age and well furnished with Learning. He desires to know something about the Congregation of Schenectady, what or if any Subscription is made for the Missionary by the Members of that Church. whether there be an House or Plantation appropriated to the Church. He thinks he coud render himself useful & agreable to you and the Congregation & if he can get his Wifes Consent

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[1] In Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen.

I take the earliest Opportunity of laying before you a Copy of the Deed of Cession made to his Majesty by the Indians at the late Congress held at Fort Stanwix, together with the Draught of that Part of the Country through which the Boundary Line now established between this Province and the Indians will pass. The inclosed Extract from the Proceedings on this Occasion will shew what is now expected from us, and I am persuaded that nothing will be omitted by the Legislature of this Colony to secure to the Indians all the Rights they have reserved to the Eastward of the Line, and to merit their Confidence by making proper Laws for their protection, and for the due carrying on the Trade among them: The Orders and Regulations transmitted by the Secretary of State to Sir William Johnson Superintendant of Indian Affairs are now likewise laid before you together with his Remarks and Observations on them confirmed by a long Experience in Matters of this kind, and I earnestly recommend this valuable Branch of Commerce to the attention of the House, as it cannot fail when properly conducted of proving so beneficial to the Community &c.

H. Moore.

Copy.

[illegible]

Sir Henry Moore's Message
Decem.r 6th 1768.
No. 1.

Johnson-hall Dec^r 11th 1768

Sir

I had the pleasure of [illegible] your letter of the 20th June in Sep^r Just before I set out to Hold the General Treaty with the Northern Indians for settling a boundary line between them and the American Colonies, and as my Stay there was much longer than I expected, and the trouble and difficulties which attended it engrossed my whole time I was obliged to defer an answer until my Return home. —

I am very happy to find from your Letter that the Reverend Society have agreed to the proposal of D^r Barclay [illegible] &c & that they approve of my little endeavors here in behalf of Religion, and I must request that they will accept of my most respectfull regards, and Sincerest Wishes for their Success of their pious ~~Intentions~~ designs. —

Whilst I rejoyce at every ~~event~~ establishment they make for the Christianizing the Indians, and encreasing the Members of the Church of England, I cannot help lamenting the unhappy disadvantages under which it labours thro' the Want of an Episcopate in America. The reasonableness of such establishm^t and the distresses which are occasioned thro' this want ~~of it~~ have been so fully described that I need not to enlarge upon them, but I ~~am~~ become daily more Sensible of these truths from the conduct of those of other denominations, whose Religious principles are so far from being adapted to our constitution, ~~and whose interest~~ that they cannot omit any opportunity of raising and strengthening themselves till they finally acquire a Superiority in all Matters Religious & Civil the event of which may be easily foreseen, and a Variety of disputes perhaps a Religious War in future, can only be prevented by giving the Established Religion such present countenance and Support, as there is no reason to

D^r D Burton

think they will ever make a bad use of. for (different from the Views of others) They will have all they want in possessing their own Religion, according to its Rights and Institutions.— In short we cannot have a Clergy here without an Episcopate, & This want as it has occasioned many to embrace other persuasions will ~~be the occasion of many more~~ oblige ~~a [illegible] of~~ greater Numbers to follow their Example of which the Dissenters are very sensible, and by pretended fears of Episcopal power, as well as by Magnifying their own Numbers and Lessening ours give it all possible opposition.— The fund they lately raised in England will Answer various purposes, They have long had an Eye on part of Pennsylvania in virtue of an Absurd Claim, and they seldom lose sight of a favorite Object, of which I shall give a recent Instance.—

The late Treaty for the boundary line was thought the only Salutary Measure for preventing disputes about Encroachments I received his Majestys Orders for the Settlement of it, & the same was much desired by the Colonies concerned ~~All~~ Nevertheless Missionaries from N England came up ~~one~~ with a View to obstruct it, One of them strongly recommended to me by Mr Wheelock of Connecticut with his Collegue Memorialled me that the Line should not be ~~Intended~~ Extended to the North or West, but reserved for the purposes of their Religious ~~intentions~~ Plan previous to which they went amongst the Oneidas, and used all the Arguments in their power to dissuade them from agreeing to the Line proposed, & afterwards on sevl. occasions publickly avowed they had done so, in the presence of Sevl. Gentlemen of Character who attended the Treaty to whom they declared that they wd. still continue to give it all the Obstruction in their power in which they were as good as their Words tho' I ~~easily~~ prevailed over all their Artifices, obtained a secure boundary & an Advantageous & Extensive Cession of Lands to the Crown.— The Arguments they made use of in private amongst the Inds. their misrepresentations of our Religion, & the Extraordinary private Instructions of Mr Wheelock of such I am accidentally possess'd would shew them in a very odd Light. I write this for the Society's informati

known

knowing at the same time that if it were public it would draw upon me a great deal of Scurrility of which they are but too Liberal, whenever their Schemes are attacked, or laid open to the Publick.— I think I have now fallen upon a Measure for obtaining a Very handsome & Valuable Tract for the purposes of Religion in This Province— Some Gentlemen having applied to purchase a Tract of Land adjoining to my Estate here & Extending from the rear of the Patented Lands near Conajoharee to Sacondaga (a Branch of Hudsons ~~River~~ within 12 Miles of the Mohock River) I became concerned with them with a View to obtaining a ~~Tract~~ part in so Valuable a situation for the use of the Church and have settled ~~for~~ the purchase, my ~~part~~ share in which ~~will be~~ cost abt £110 & is about 20,000 acres ~~and will Cost about £1100 Ster, which I will freely give up with this View~~ There are many Gentlemen who wod now give a large Sum for the Indian purchase & take out the Patent themselves but as ~~I think it~~ I have reason to think that the Society have interest enough to obtain ~~a Grant~~ the Kings Grant for it with a remission of the high ~~probably without the~~ fees paid here on taking out Patents, & ~~free of~~ that as I presume they might obtain it free of Quit rent, or at some slender acknowledgment I will in case they can obtain his Majestys Grant freely make a Gift of the Indian purchase to be Vested in the Society until the appointment of an Episcopate & then to go towards a Provision for that Establishment.— If this is approved of I will send them a full Description of the Land to enable them to take out the Grant and I am sensible from its Quality and situation it will Yield at Least £100 Ster ℘ Ann within 10 Years probably in much Less time, Whenever the boundary Line is closed to the Northward a Larger Tract may be obtained but this is so much better situated that it is more immediately worth attention.— I find it is extremely difficult if not impracticable to Get Clergymen here to Supply the Missions, I wish Mr Seabury may incline to accept of one of them, Another difficulty arises about Schoolmasters who are extremely necessary particularly that at the Mohocks, [illegible] but I find none who are in the least Qualified that will undertake that

184 Office for Less than abt £25 Str ℘ An. however as I write to Dr. Auchmuty on this Subject I may for the present decline adding any thing farther than that I am with Sincere regard Sir &c

Decr 10th 1768 –

To Dr Burton

[illegible]

[ ] [ ] appear[ ] [ ] Zeal, It would Exceed [ ] [ ] to relate the many Arguments [to] weaken the Chh of England which the [ ] ingeniously repeat afterwards, I have made the [Society for] propagat^{g} the Gospel, and sev^{l}. of the Clergy &ca [acquaint]ed with a good deal of their Conduct — The objects they [have in] View and the Civil & Religious preeminence they are [ ]ally establishing demands the timely attention of those [whose] business it is to promote the National Church, & secure its [rig]hts & priviledges. —

TO PETER MIDDLETON

Df.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec. 16, 1768*]

[ ] yours of the 18th ult^{o}. [ ] I was now enabled to Serve your friend [ ] With that View I am to inform you [ ] boundary settled as far as it regards this Province [ ] from Delaware North to Tienaderha Creek at Susquehanna[, up] that Creek & its Westerly branch, & thence to Canada Creek [at] Wood Creek West of Fort Stanwix, and of Course there [ ] Lands now Vacant Ceded to the Crown eastward of that boundary & extending as far as to the patented Lands & late purchases but tho' the Lands so Vested in the Crown are of Large Extent, yet the Exact Quantity cannot be ascertained, neither can a Location be described until the Course of Tienaderha Creek is taken by Survey,— As I presume that this Province will (as the rest purpose to do) Survey the Courses of their Boundary the Nature & Extent of the Vacancy will then be fully known, [Then] M^{r}. Upton may apply for his Tract in such part [ ] as shall appear to be

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[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

best, and on which occasion I [will] give you every advice & Assistance necessary, as I shall [if] any other place may be discovered Vested in the [Crown which] will Answer his purpose.—

[pur]chase of the Whole Tract Ceded to his Majesty [ ] in his Name & by his Authority, In what [ ] whole be granted, I am as yet quite unacquainted [ ] the View of a [ ] [ ]

FROM RICHARD PETERS

A. L. S.[1]

Philadelphia 17th Decr 1768

HONOURD & DEAR SIR

I cant let Mr Mc Clay go with out repeating to you what I said at large in a letter last week, that I have a very high Sense of, and thankfulness to you for, the many Instances of Goodness & friendliness that you shewed me at Fort Stanwix yt the Proprietors are acquainted with the Zeal & faithfulness you exercisd in your Negotiations for them which must endear you very much to them.

I woud be obliged to you for your Answer to the Points relating to the Two young men & Mr Murray of whom I wrote at large by the Post.

I have but just time to let you know how much I love & esteem you & how gratefully my heart beats towards you. I am

Dr Sir
Your affectionate
humble Servant
RICHARD PETERS

INDORSED: Philadelphia Decbr.
17th. 1768 —

Parson Peter's Leter
ꝑ Mr. Mc. Clay

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[1] In Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

No. 14 Burlington, Decr. 17. 1768

My Lord,

I acquainted your Lordſhip in my Letter No. 12, that I was then on the Point of Setting out on a Journey to Fort Stanwix, to aſsiſt at a Treaty with the Six Nations for Settling a Boundary between them and the British Colonies. I was much longer abſent than I had any Reaſon to expect, owing to the Senecas and ſome other diſtant Nations not coming in till ſeveral Weeks after the Time fix'd for holding the Conference. — Your Lordſhip will, of courſe, receive a particular Account of the Tranſactions there from Sir William Johnſon, ſo that it is needleſs for me to trouble your Lordſhip with any Recital of them here. So far as they particularly concern'd this Colony, your Lordſhip will ſee them in the Minutes of Council ſent herewith. I would only beg leave to obſerve in general, that there was the greateſt Number of principal Indians aſsembled that was ever known at any Treaty, who all ſeem'd perfectly ſatiſfied during the Courſe of the Negotiations, and return'd home in the beſt

Diſpoſition that was ever known on ſuch an
Occaſion. If the Boundary is ſpeedily ratified
by His Majeſty, I have no doubt but it will add
greatly to their Satiſfaction, and contribute
more towards ſecuring a permanent and
laſting Peace with them than any other Matter
whatever.

In my Return Home I found your
Lordſhip's Diſpatches from No. 9 to 13 incluſive.
The latter I have already anſwered in my
Letter No. 13, and your Lordſhip may rely that
I shall not fail paying punctual Obedience
to the Directions contain'd in the others, as far as
is in my Power.

I have the Honor to be, with the
greateſt Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

moſt obedient

& moſt humble Serva

Wm. Franklin

To

The Right Honble the
Earl of Hillsborough
&c—

Burlington; New Jersey.
December 17th. 1768.

Gov^{r}. Franklin.
(N^{o} 11)

R/21st March 1769

B3

At a Council held at Burlington on Tuesday the 23d. of August 1768. —

Present

His Excellency William Franklin Esquire Governor &

The Honble { Charles Read
John Smith
Samuel Smith
John Ladd } Esqrs

His Excellency informed the Board that he had lately received Advice from Sr. William Johnson Bart. his Majestys Superintendent for Indian Affairs in the Northern District, that he was shortly by Order from the Crown to hold a Treaty with the Six Nation and other Indians for settling a Boundary Line between them and the British Northern Colonies, and that tho' the Province of New Jersey did not appear immediately concerned in this Line, as not being interested in the Lands to be Ceded by the Boundary, yet as the Government at Home, required that all the Colonies should give all the Security in their Power to the Transaction by Laws Enacted by their respective Legislatures, to prevent their People from Transgressing (which
may

may be a Case common to every Colony, and as all of them must be eventually concerned in the firm Establishment of the Boundary, as being by far the most probable Method of preventing Indian Wars in future. He, Sir William, was of Opinion that either the Governors of the Colonies included within the Boundaries or Commissioners ought to attend the Conference and favour him with their Council on so important a Matter.

The Board were likewise informed by his Excellency that as he look'd upon the intended Treaty to be an Affair of the Greatest Consequence to His Majestys Interest, and the future Welfare of this and the other British Colonies, he was willing to attend it in Person, if one or two of the Gentlemen of the Coun or Assembly would accompany him, and Assist him with their Advice. That the Chief Justice had at his Excellencys request consented to go to the Treaty as one of his Majestys Council for this Province, and that as the time would not permit the calling of the Assembly together to consult them the Occasion, he had requested Joseph Smith Esq. a of the Members to accompany him likewise, but had not yet received his Determination.

The Council are of Opinion that the Governors presence at the Treaty will be likely to Answer very good Purposes to this Province, as well as to other parts of the British Dominions in America; As the just and Equitable Establishment of a Boundary Line between the Colonies and Indian Nations, will very probably prevent future Wars with the Indians, and as on every occasion of that Kind the Inhabitants on the Frontiers of this Colony are alarmed and thrown into Confusion, & distress, and the Colony thereby put to great Expence and Trouble;

And the Council do approve of the Choice his Excellency has been pleased to make of Persons to Accompany him on this important Business, and are of Opinion that no Inconvenience can arise to the Colony from the Governors absence so short a time as the Treaty may require, as the President of the Council may be Qualified to Act, if any unforeseen, and urgent Occasion should arise and call for a Sudden Exertion of the Power of Government before his Excellency could return into the Colony.

His Excellency then acquainted the Board that it was his purpose to leave the Seals and the Royal

Instructions in the Custody of such of the Council as resided in this City, that they might be delivered to the President of the Council if any Accident or Emergency should render it expedient & necessary for him to take upon him the Administration of the Government during such absence.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter he had received from the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, dated the 30th of April last, together with several Papers inclosed therein relative to the Murder of William Rogers one of the Officers of his Majestys Customs, charged therein upon Melchisedeck Kinsman who sailed from Falmouth in one of the New York Packets some time in April last.

Whereupon the Council do advise his Excellency to cause an Account of the said Murder to be published together with a description of the said Melchisedeck Kinsman in Order that the said Offender may be apprehended and brought to Justice.

His Excellency was pleased to nominate Isaac Ivins and Lewis Darling to be Justices of the Peace in the County of Burlington, To which the Council assented.

His Excellency also laid before the Board a Recommendation

5)

Recommendation of Joseph Beavers to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Hunterdon, which is referred to farther Consideration at the next meeting

His Excellency with the Advice of Council was pleased to Sign the following Warrants Viz^t:

No. 322	To himself or Order for One Quarters Salary as Commander in Chief of this province ending the 21^st instant	£300„ „
323	To himself or order for one Quarters House Rent, ending at same time	15„ „
324	To the Honble Frederick Smyth Esq. for one Quarters Salary as Chief Justice of this province, ending at the same time	37„10
325	To the Honble Charles Read Esq. for one Quarters Salary as Second Justice, ending at the same time	12„10
326	To the Honble John Berrien Esq. for one Quarters Salary as third Justice, ending at the same time	12„10
327	To Joseph Reed Esq. for One Quarters Salary as Clerk of the Council, ending at the same time	7„10
328	To Cortland Skinner Esq. for one Quarters Salary as Attorney General, ending at the same time	7„10
329	To the Honble Samuel Smith Esq. for one Quarters Salary as one of the Treasurers of this province ending	

	ending at the same time	£10 " —
No. 330	To Stephen Skinner Esqr. for one Quarters Salary as one of the Treasurers of this province ending as above	10 " —
331	To Joseph Warrell Esqr. for one Quarters Salary as Clerk of the Circuits, ending as above	5 " —
332	To John Carty for One Quarters Salary as Door keeper of the Council, ending as above	2 " 10 —
333	To the same for going Express with the Circular Letters to Convene the Council and Assembly in April last	15 " " —
334	To the Honble Frederick Smyth Esqr. for holding the Circuit Courts in the Counties of Hunterdon, and Sussex, in May last	20 " "

At a Council held at Burlington on Friday the 16th of December 1768 -

Present

His Excellency William Franklin Esq. Govern:r

The Hon.ble { Charles Read
John Smith
Samuel Smith } Esq.rs

His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Board an Extract from the Records of Indian Affairs under the Hand of G: Johnson D. Agent and Acting Secretary at the Congress held at Fort Stanwix in October and November last, which was read, and is as follows.

"At a Congress held at Fort Stanwix 25th Octo:r 1768

"Canoquieson Chief of the Oneidas stood up and addressing all present observed that the several American Governors had Indian names by which they were known to the Indians, the Governor of New Jersey excepted that he therefore thought it necessary to Compliment him with a name, which he did by bestowing his own name upon him; On which his Excellency Governor Franklin shook him by the Hand and returned him Thanks"

October 26th.

"Conoquieson stood up and said that the Six Nations not being satisfied with his having given his own name to Governor Franklin, had met upon it, and in Testimony of their Sense of his and his Peoples Justice in causing the Murderers of some Indians to be put to Death within his Government, did now confer on him the name of Sagorighwiyoghsta, or the great Arbiter, or doer of Justice, wishing that he and the People of his Government might Continue to Act with the same Justice they had hitherto done"

"Whereupon Governor Franklin returned them thanks for the favour and aſsured them that both himself and the People of his Government would upon all occasions manifest their Esteem for the Indians, & their inclination to do them Justice.

" Friday November 4th.

Sir William Johnson spoke to the Indians of the Six Nations as follows. viz.

Brethren,

The Governor of New Jersey being called Home by some urgent Busineſs, has desired me to inform you that he cannot think of taking leave of his Brethren the Six United Nations without once more expreſsing the happineſs he has received from finding that they entertain such right Sentiments of his Justice, and that of the good People under his Government. He hath himself the highest sense of the value and Importance of the name conferred on him and doubts not but future Governors, and the Chief Men and Inhabitants of New Jersey will be ever carefull to deserve so distinguished a Title as that of Sagorihwhioughstha or the great Arbiter or doer of Justice. The Governor has likewise requested me to remind you that at a Treaty held at Easton in 1758. the Delawares and other Indians who had any pretensions to Lands in New Jersey, did, for a valuable Consideration give a general Release for all the Lands in that Province, except such parts as were reserved by Law for the use of those Indians who chose to live under the protection of that Government. This was done in publick Council in the presence of many of the Six Nations, and the Governor would therefore be glad that at this Congress (where are present so many Chiefs of the different Nations belonging to the Confederacy, and when a General Boundary Line between the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty in America, and their Brethren the Indians is to be settled) you would do the Province of New Jersey the Justice to Confirm the said Release, by Acknowledging in Publick that that Province is intirely free from all Indian Claims, except as before mentioned; His Reason for this request is that this matter may be held in Remembrance by all the Nations present, and by that Means be more surely handed down to Posterity. A Belt.

To this the Indians made the following Answer on the 5th of November

"Brother,

We are glad to see that Governor Franklin is so well pleased with our having bestowed one of our own names upon him, and are well pleased to hear you promise that he will always be ready to do us Justice, We hope that all future Governors will Act the same part. We acknowledge that several of our Nations now present were Witnesses to the Transactions a Easton and therefore acquit that Province of any Demand, and We have only to desire of him to follow your Example in his Conduct towards us, which will sufficiently recommend him and his People to our Esteem." A Belt

Extracted from the Records of Indian Affairs and Examined by

G. Johnson D. Agent as Secretary

This

By His Excellency the Honorable Thomas Gage General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America &c. &c. &c.

You are hereby directed and required out of such Monies as are, or shall come to your Hands for the Contingent or Extraordinary Expences of His Majesty's Forces under my Command to Pay, or Cause to be Paid to Sir William Johnson Bart. His Majesty's sole Agent for, and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations of Indians Inhabiting on the Mohawk River and their Confederates, or his Assigns without Deduction the Sum of Twenty One Thousand, Nine Hundred Twenty Three Pounds, Two Shillings, and Three Pence Half penny, New York Currency, Equal to Twelve Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Eight Pounds, Nine Shillings and Eight Pence Sterling; Being the Amount of Expences attending a Treaty made at Fort Stanwix for the purpose of Settling a general Boundary betwixt His Majesty's Provinces and the Indians of the Six Nations, Ohio Indians &c. by which Treaty a Considerable Tract of Country has been Ceded to His Majesty, the Vouchers for which are Lodged with Sir William Johnson: And for so Doing this, with the Acquittance of the said Sir William Johnson Bart. or his Assigns shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

To Abraham Mortier Esq.
Dep. Paymr. Genl. }

Given &c. New York 20th Decemr. 1768

Copy.

The Crown Dr

Novemr 1768	To what Paid to the Six Nations, &ca in Publick for the Cession of Land they made to the Crown — Sterling £10,460 „ 7 „ 3.	17,932 „ 7 . 4½
	Private presents to the principal Sachems of the Several Nations, & to the Chieftains in Cash	978 „ 12 „ –
	To a Party of 80 Stockbridge Indians & 130 Abenacks, Cash, and an Order for a Present to be made them in Schenectady before the Treaty began, as their Stay would Occasion a greater Scarcity of Provisions	106 „ 11 „ –
	To Expences in going to Fort Stanwix	15 „ 3 „ 6
	To 2 Indians who came Express from Ohio with Letters	12 „ 16 „ –
	To 2 Indian Express from Chenussio Sent by the Interpreters	5 „ 14 „ –
	To an Express from Albany with Letters	6 „ – „ –
	To Cleaning & Repairing the Several Apartmts, making Tables and Benches for the Company	12 „ 17 „ 6
	To 2 Indians Sent to hurry the Nations	5 „ 4 „ –
	To making a large Arbour for a Council house, Seats &ca	9 „ 17 „ –
	To Corporal Pearson for Sentry Services	3 „ 12 „ –
	To the Oneida Chief Thomas & Another	1 „ 18 . 7
	To 2 Cayugas sent by their Nation with Messages	4 „ 12 „ –
	To 3 Senecas Sent by the Interpreters with Letters	7 „ 19 „ –
	To Cash to the Oghquagoe Indians for 3 Canoes Supplied the Cherokees last Spring returning by the way of Susquehanna	8 „ 16 „ –
	To the Oneidas for Cattle & Hogs killed for the Upper Nations	10 „ 12 „ –
	To 10 Bushels of Indian Corn for them @ 4/ ⅌	2 „ – „ –
	To making a parcel of Wampum Belts at Fort Stanwix	6 „ 15 „ –
	To Lace bought for 36 Hats, & putting it on	18 „ 15 „ 9
	To 54 fat Cattle, bought of John Wickwier	302 „ 11 „ 6
		£ 19,452 „ 14 . 7½

Brought Over	£19452 .. 14 .. 7¾
To 11 fat Cattle bought from the Oriskane Indians	20 .. .. ..
To 2 Messengers sent to Oneida to hurry the Indians	3 .. 6 ..
To an Express sent by Mr. Croghan from the Indian Country	4 .. 10 ..
To Canquiesa for an Ox & a Hog bo.t from him	8 .. 2 ..
To an Express from Albany with the Genl.s & other Letters	6 .. .. ..
To an Indian sent by Spencer with an Acco.t of the Approach of the Indians	1 .. 14 ..
To Horse hire in the Seneca Country for the Interpreters	5 .. 16 ..
To Nicholsera & Anoth.r Ind.n for 2 fat Cows & a hog	12 .. 10 ..
To 3 Indians hired to accompany Mr. Preston sent to Collect the Indians who were 25 Days gone	15 .. .. ..
To an Oghquage Chief for a hog of his given to Indians	2 .. 16 ..
To a Mounted Express to the Flatts for more Cattle	2 .. .. ..
To 5 Sheep bought at Fort Stanwix	5 .. .. ..
To Cash to the Indians of the Several Nations thro whose towns they passed for Provisions supplied them	76 .. 18 .. 10
To several Canoes & Boats to carry the Sick & Old home	27 .. 12 ..
To their Rum, Powder, &ca.	8 .. 16 .. 6
To a Feast to the Oneidas on giving up, to Canada Creek	6 .. .. ..
To Horse Hire to the several Inhabitants, Attendance &ca.	38 .. .. ..
Riding for wood 7 weeks & Cutting it for all the Company	22 .. 10 ..
To Expences Returning from Fort Stanwix	19 .. 17 .. 8
To Thomas Spencer's Pay from the 26th April to the 10th November 199 Days a 8/ York & bringing down several Nations	79 .. 12 ..
To Achilles Preston 69 Days on same Service a 8/	27 .. 12 ..
To Jelles Fonda's Acco.t for sundry goods	271 .. 9 .. 11
To Rudolph Shoemaker's Acco.t for Cattle, Corn, Flour &ca.	883 .. 2 .. 2
To Gilbert Tice's Account	655 .. 3 .. 6
To Daggart's Acco.t	1 .. 10 ..
To the Taylors Acco.t making Blanket Coats, Flaps &ca.	27 .. 19 .. 8
To John Burk 7 Weeks & 5 Days keeping the fat Cattle	9 .. 8 ..
To John Butler's Acco.t	28 .. 15 .. 4
	£ 21,135 .. 0 .. 2¾

Brought Over

Brought Over	£21735 " 0 " 2¾
To Cattle purchased at Fort Stanwix for provision to supply the most distant Nations homewards	46 " " "
To Losses sustained by the Inhabitants, Viz.t Fences, Grain &c. from the great Number of Ind.ns assembled after leaving Fort Stanwix	56 " 14 " 0
To Quin and Bradhacks for Sundrys	30 " 12 "
To Hendrick Markels acc.o	36 " 16 "
To an Express sent to N.o York with the Cession & proceedings	10 " " "
Curr.y	21923 " 2 " 3¾

(Signed) W. Johnson

Johnson Hall
Dec.r 9th 1768

Copy **Warrant** No. 119

To Abraham Mortier Esqr.
to Pay Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart. His
Majesty's Sole Agent &ca for Indian
Affairs of the Six Nations inhabiting
on the Mohawk River &ca the Sum
of £12788. 4s. 8d Sterlg. Being the
Amount of Expences attending a treaty
made at Fort Stanwix for the purpose
of settling a general Boundary between
His Majesty's Provinces & the Indians of
the Six Nations &ca. Dated
New York 20th Decr. 1768

Entd.

Printed in Hamilton (W. J. Papers)

By His Excellency the Honorable Thomas Gage General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America &c, &c, &c.

You are hereby directed and required out of such Monies as are, or shall come to your Hands for the Contingent or Extraordinary Expences of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, to Pay, or Cause to be Paid, to Sir William Johnson Bart His Majesty's sole Agent for, and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations of Indians Inhabiting on the Mohawk River and their Confederates, or his Assigns without Deduction, the Sum of Twenty One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Three Pounds, Two Shillings, and Three Pence Half penny New York Currency, Equal to Twelve Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Eight Pounds, Nine Shillings and Eight Pence Sterling: Being the Amount of Expences attending a Treaty made at Fort Stanwix for the purpose of settling a general Boundary betwixt His Majesty's Provinces, and the Indians of the Six Nations, Ohio Indians &c, by which Treaty a Considerable Tract of Country has been Ceded to His Majesty, the Vouchers for which are Lodged with Sir William Johnson: And for so Doing this, with the Acquittance of the said Sir William Johnson Bart or his Assigns shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

Given &c. New York 20th Decemr 1768

To Abraham Mortier Esqr
Dep. Paymr Genl

18139

Copy

The Crown Dr

Novemr 1768	To what Paid to the Six Nations, &ca in Publick for the Cession of Land they made to the Crown — Sterling £10,460„7„3	17,932„7„4¾
	Private presents to the principal Sachems of the Several Nations, & to the Chieftains in Cash	978„12„–
	To a Party of 80 Stockbridge Indians & 130 [illegible], Cash, and an Order for a Present to be made them in Schenectady before the Treaty began, as their Stay would Occasion a greater Scarcity of Provisions	106„11„–
	To Expences in going to Fort Stanwix	15„3„6
	To 2 Indians who came Express from Ohio with Letters	12„16„4
	To 2 Indian Expresses from Chenussio Sent by the Interpreters	5„14„–
	To an Express from Albany with Letters	6„–„–
	To Clearing & Repairing the Several Apartmts, making Tables and Benches for the Company	12„17„6
	To 2 Indians Sent to hurry the Nations	5„4„–
	To making a large Arbour for a Council house, Seats &ca	9„17„–
	To Corporal Pearson for Sundry Services	3„12„–
	To the Oneida Chief Thomas & Another	1„18„7
	To 2 Cayugas sent by their Nation with Messages	4„12„–
	To 3 Senecas sent by the Interpreters with Letters	7„19„–
	To Cash to the Oghquagoes Indians for 3 Canoes Supplied the Cherokees last Spring returning by the way of Susquehana	8„16„–
	To the Oneidas for Cattle & Hogs killed for the Upper Nations	10„12„–
	To 10 Bushels of Indian Corn for them @ 4/ pr	2„–„–
	To making a parcel of Wampum Belts at Fort Stanwix	6„15„–
	To Lace bought for 36 Hats, & putting it on	18„15„9
	To 54 fat Cattle, bought of John Wickwier	(e) 302„11„6
		£ 19,452„14„7¾

Brought over	£19452 .. 11 .. 7¾
To 4 fat Cattle bought from the Oriskane Indians	20 .. .. ..
To 2 Messengers sent to Oneida to hurry the Indians	3 .. 6 ..
To an Express sent by Mr Croghan from the Indian Country	4 .. 18 ..
To Canaquiesa for an Ox & a Hog bo.t from him	8 .. 2 ..
To an Express from Albany with the Gen.ls & other Letters	6 .. .. ..
To an Indian sent by Spencer with an Acco.t of the Approach of the Indians	1 .. 14 ..
To Horse hire in the Seneca Country for the Interpreters	5 .. 16 ..
To Nickolosera & Anoth.r Ind.n for 2 fat Cows & a hog	12 .. 10 ..
To 3 Indians hired to accompany Mr Preston Sent to Collect the Indians who were 25 Days gone	15 .. .. ..
To an Oghquage Chief for a hog & Sh.s given to Indians	2 .. 16 ..
To a Mandan Express to the Flatts for more Cattle	2 .. .. ..
To 5 Sheep bought at Fort Stanwix	5 .. .. ..
To Cash to the Indians of the Several Nations thro whose towns they past for Provisions supplied them	76 .. 18 .. 10
To Several Canoes & Boats to carry the Sick & Old home	27 .. 12 .. ..
To their Rum, Powder, &ca	8 .. 16 .. 6
To a Feast to the Oneidas on giving up Canada Creek	6 .. .. ..
To Horse Hire to the Several Inhabitants, Attendance &ca	138 .. .. ..
Riding fire wood, Sticks & Cutting it for all the Company	22 .. 10 .. ..
To Express Returning from Fort Stanwix	19 .. 17 .. 8
To Thomas Spencers Pay from the 26th April to the 15th November 199 Days a 8/ collect.g & bringing down several Nations	79 .. 12 .. ..
To Achilles Preston 69 Days on same Service a 8/	27 .. 12 .. ..
To Jelles Fundas Acco.t for Sundry goods	271 .. 9 .. 11
To Rudolph Shoemakers Acco.t for Cattle, Corn, Flour &ca	883 .. 2 .. 2
To Gilbert Tices account	665 .. 3 .. 6
To Taggarts Acco.t	1 .. 18 .. ..
To the Taylors Acco.t making Blanket Coats, Leggs &ca	27 .. 19 .. 8
To John Burk 7 Weeks & 5 Days keeping the fat Cattle	9 .. 8 .. ..
To John Butler's Acco.t	£ 28 .. 15 .. 4
	£ 21,135 .. 0 .. 2¾

Brought Over	£21,735 ,, 0 ,, 27/
To Cattle purchased at Fort Stanwix for provision to supply the most distant Nations homewards	46 ,, ,, ,,
To Losses sustained by the Inhabitants, Viz.t Fences, Grain &c.a from the great Number of Ind.ns assembled after leaving Fort Stanwix	56 ,, 14 ,, 0
To Wain and Bradbacks for sundrys	38 ,, 12 ,, ,,
To Hendrick Markels Acco.t	36 ,, 16 ,, ,,
To an Express Sent to N.o York with the Cession & proceedings	10 ,, ,, ,,
Carr.y	21,923 ,, 2 ,, 37/

(Signed) W. Johnson

Johnson Hall
Dec.r 7th 1768

(No. 6)
Duplicate

My Lord

I have inclosed the report made to me by the Commissioners appointed by Mr. President Blair last June to attend at the Conferences to be held at Fort Stanwix and Chiswells Mines, the Minutes taken by our Clerk at Fort Stanwix and the Treaty which was there agreed upon betwixt Sr. William Johnson, the several attending Parties, and the Indians – From all of which I hope your Lordship will see the absolute necessity of the resolutions since come to by the Governor and Council of this Province, a Copy of which I have likewise inclosed together with my letter to Mr Stuart and Instructions to Col: Lewis and Dr. Walker in which I was assisted by a Committee of Council –

Had we without further Conference with Mr Stuart resolved to agree next May at Chiswells Mines to the Line agreed to by that Superintendant, we should have given up to the Cherokees a very large tract of Country which has lately been purchased for us by His Majesty at Fort Stanwix and to which I am informed those Indians have never laid any Claim, should have abandon'd a numerous body of Settlers who settled – – – in consequence of Acts of Assembly passed in 1752 and 53 and approved of by his late Majesty, should have offended the Northern Indians and greatly encreased the difficulty of purchasing those lands from the Cherokees which are by all admitted to belong to them –

Your Lordship has now fully before you the reasons upon which we have proceeded and if they have the same effect upon His Majesty and his Council as they have had upon me, Mr Stuart will immediately be enabled to compleat with the Cherokees what Sr. Wm Johnson has so happily begun at Fort Stanwix –

Shoud I be deem'd presumptuous in that part of my Instructions in which I express hopes of prevailing with His Majesty's Ministers to enable Mr. Stuart to act for this Province as Sr. William Johnson had done for the Northern Colonies, there is no Penalty to which I will not most chearfully submit, as I shall for ever rejoice in the Motives which have induced me to hold that language and will be answerable with my life and fortune for every step I shall take whilst I have the honour to hold His Majesty's Commission —

not recd Have just received the inclosed letter from the Attorney General of this Province, and can truly say from every thing I have heard both from him and of him, that there is not a Man in the whole Colony more fit than himself for the Offices he holds —

— You will find in this Packet the Quit rent account for the Year not received 1767. with a Map of the Lands purchased at Fort Stanwix and those which remain to be purchased of the Cherokees in order to secure peace betwixt them and us to all eternity —

I have the honour to be with the utmost regard

My Lord Your Lordship's Devoted Humble Servant

Botetourt

Williamsburg

Dec: 24th

Virginia
Williamsburg 24th Decr: 1768.
Lord Botetourt.
(No 6)
R 17. Febry 1769.
(Dupte - Origl not received)

B.14.

Exd.

Duplicate —

To his Excellency the Right Honorable Baron de Botetourt
his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and
Dominion of Virginia. —

Right Honorable Sir

In Obedience to Commissions and Instructions by us received from the Honorable John Blair Esqr. Presid of Virginia, we began our Journey to Shamokin on the sixteenth day of July. When we got there and found that there was no pr sion making for a Congress with the Indians and that no Perso in that part of Pennsylvania had heard that any such thing intended, we sent an Express to Sir William Johnson his Maje Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department an continued on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania in suspence untile 18th of August in the evening, when we receivd a Letter from Mr Alexander McKee one of Sir William Johnson's Deputys, inform us that a Congress was to be opened at Fort Stanwix on the first o September and that we must repair to Johnson Hall where we sh receive further Information, which we did with all possible dispatc On our geting to Johnson Hall which was on the 27th of August, Sir William told us that the Indians would be assembled by 20th of Septr. whereupon we waited at a dirty Tavern near the till the 14th: from thence proceeded to Fort Stanwix where we arrived on the 17th: and waited for the Indians till the 12th of October. The time appointed for holding a Congreſs with the Cherokees being then so near as the 25th: of Octr. and the Distance from Fort Stanwix about nine hundred Miles, it was thought expedient by Sir William Johnson and both of us that one of us should continue at Fort Stanwix and the other attend at Chiswell's mines in Consequence whereof one of us immediately set off for that Quarter. The Indians were not convinced so as to proceed to buſineſs untill the 23rd: of Octr. and on the 24th: the Congreſs was opened, in which after much debate and many Difficulties the six united nations of Indians on the 5th: of Novr. executed a Deed of Ceſsion to his Majesty for a large Tract of Country lying West of Virginia Pennsylvania and New york, the Bounds of which will more fully appear by the Map and Deed herewith deliver'd.

Sir William Johnson for the better satisfaction of your Excellency, was applied to for permiſsion to take a Copy of the minutes during the Congreſs which he refused alledging that the Ministry had order'd that no minutes taken by him should be made public, untill they first had Copy's but that he would give us certify'd Copy's of all that was needful for us. As we expected some of those minutes might be absolutely neceſsary for explaining the Execution of our Offices and that Sir William might not have leisure to copy them, the Person appointed to act as Clerk to us attend'd constantly at the Council house and while the Council sat, took minutes which are as near the Truth as we could come. After the buſineſs was nearly concluded Sir William was applied to for the Copys promised or a Letter, both of which he promised, but at length found himself so hurried and fateagued that neither could be had; On parting with him he promised to write and send all such Copys as he thought neceſsary, and till he does that, we can only give Your Lordship a Copy of the Proceedings procured as above mentioned We are

Your Lordships

most Obd^{t}. & very humble

Serv^{t}.

Williamsburg 14th: Dec^{r}: 1768

Thomas Walker

Andr^{w}. Lewis

of the Commrs. appointed in
June last to attend at the
Conferences to be held at
Fort Stanwix & Chiswell's
Mines.

In Lord Botetourt's Dsp:
(No 6) of 24 Decemr. 1768.

(No. 1)

Duplicate

At a general Congreſs with the six united Nations and their Allies open'd the 24th of Oct^{r}. 1768 at Fort Stanwix. Present Sir William Johnson superintendant, Governor Franklin of new Jersey, Doct^{r}. Tho^{s}. Walker Commiſs^{r}. from Virginia, Meſs^{rs}. Richard Peters and James Tilghman Deputies from Pennsylvania with about thirty other Gentlemen and upwards of three thousand Indians.—

Sir William thro' Abraham the Mohock speaker addreſs'd them to the following purpose.

Bretheren, I take you by the hand and heartily welcome you to this new Council Fire just kindled on this occasion. I with the Governors of new Jersey and Pennsylvania and the Commiſsioners from Virginia &c have now been waiting here in expectation of you for more than five Weeks on Busineſs of the utmost importance. Governor Penn stayed here a long time, but his Brother requiring his attendance at home, he has left those Gentlemen, (pointing to the Pennsylvania Deputys) to transact the buſineſs for him. I hope you will give the several matters now to be laid before you the dispatch they require, and first I proceed to condole with you the loſs of your deceas'd Friends our Bretheren after the ancient Custom of your Forefathers.

A String of Wampum and the usual sign of approbation yo—ha

After making a Speech to each Nation distinctly, welcoming them, and presenting a Belt to the Chief of each; he then by means of the Onondago Speaker proceeded to the Ceremony of Condolance the whole audience siting very grave and attentive. --- The remainder of this Day was taken up with the Condolence, which consisted of nine Speeches with as may Belts and Yo-has

25th. The same Company being aſsembled by a meſsenger from the Indians. Conaquieso the Chief of the Onidos observing that Governo Franklin was the only Governor of his acquaintance who had not an Indian Name, he therefore complimented him with his own name, on which the Governor returned thanks and shook the Chie by the Hand.

They next thanked Sir William for having observed the Ceremony of Condolance religiously handed down to them by their Ancestors Time immemorial and repeating every thing which had been said to them on the Subject the day before made the same number of Speeches to the same purport. —

Thus ended the Ceremony of Condolence, without having first performed which they never engage in any buſineſs of Consequence and which at the Instance of Sir William on acct. of the Scarcity of Provisions, was abridged several Days.

Sir William then recommended dispatch to them in the buſineſs on hand telling them that he should expect them to meet him early the next morning. To which they gave the Yo-ha and s the Congreſs of this day ended.

26th. The same Company being aſsembled Conaquieso got up and turning himself towards Governor Franklin said, seeing you were the only Governor who had met us in Council without an Indian Name, I yesterday took upon me to give you my name, which I intended as a Compliment for I have been a great Warrior, but finding that the other Indians are of Opinion I have been rather too hasty in proceeding to this Ceremony without consulting them I do now revoke that Name. As you have always had the strictest regard to Justice in redreſsing any grievances committed by your People against us, I do with the Consent of all our Sachems confer on you the Name of Sagouriwhiyoughsta, which is a lover of Justice.

Sir William then addreſs'd them to the following purpose.

Brethren, having mutually performed the Ceremony of Condolence according to the ancient Custom of Our Forefathers and lamented the Death of Our Friends on both sides; I do now with this Belt (taking up a fine belt representing two Men standing hand in hand) brighten the Chain of Friendship so long subsisting between us, with it I rub off any Rust that the Chain may have contracted and beg that you will hold fast by one end of it as long as the Graſs continues to grow or the waters to run.

He then presented that belt. and taking up another at each end of which there was the Representation of a hand. said Brethiren with this Belt I clear the Brush and Rubbish out of our Paths and the Loggs out of our Rivers that our People may have free and easy acceſs to each other both by Land and by Water by Day and by night and I beg that you with all your Confederates will join heartily with me in promoting this good work. After some more remarks of the same Nature he presented that Belt.

He then took up a fine new Belt representing two men at a Distance holding the two ends of an extended Line and said.-

Bretheren, hearken with attention to what I am going to say, tis a good Speech and will be beneficial to our Posterity yet unborn. You may remember that about three years ago I had some conversation with you concerning a boundary Line betwixt us, you appear'd at that time desirous that such a thing should take place. I communicated this Proposal to our common Father the King of Great Britain who approved of it and has now authorised me with the advice of your Brothers Aſsaragoa and Onas whose representatives are now present, finally to settle this important Affair. There are Boundaries betwixt Colony and Colony thro' out the whole continent, but none between the white People and You, which has been the Cause of frequent Encroachments on you; by this means that Inconvenience will be remedied and you will be more closely-connected with us, who can on easy Terms supply all your Wants. Commiſsioners are aſsembled from the different Colony's that this important affair may have the sanction it requires and that it may be made known as far as the British Name extends. His Majesty has enabled me to give you a handsome present, which will be proportioned to the nature of the Ceſsion on your part.

A Belt

Brethren I am unwilling to burthen your minds with too much at once, that is a Matter of the utmost consequence to you and therefore I am willing to allow you time for a mature Deliberation on it. After you have consider'd it I hope you will be chearful and unanimous in your Answer.

The Chiefs of the several Tribes consulted together, after which Abraham the Mohock answer'd as follows.

Brethren I remember that about three years ago we had some Conversation about a Boundary Line, It is a matter of the greatest Moment and what is done can not be undone, therefore we are Obliged to you for allowing us time to deliberate on it.

Thus concluded the Congreſs of this Day.

27th. The Indians had great Debates amongst themselves, but not coming to any Conclusion we had no Conference with them.

28th. Continual Councils both by day and night—but no conclusion.

29th the same. 30th such Divisions amongst themselves that they almost quarreled. 31st the same.

Novr the 1st Having come to a Conclusion on the Subject in hand and summoning a Congreſs, Abraham took up the Covenant Chain Belt which Sir William had presented them at the last meeting and enumerating after their Custom all which had been said on that Occasion; then took up another Belt and after expreſsing his joy on this renewal of Our Friendship in a long Speech gave his Belt in exchange.

He next took up the Belt with which Sir William had cleared the Rivers Roads &c, and repeating what had been said on that head; He took up a Belt of his own and said.

Brother, I rejoice that the Roads. Rivers &c are now open'd in such manner that there are no Obstructions. The English used to tell us during the last War, that after the French in Canada were conquered and the English had poſseſsion of that Country, we might for a small Bundle of Skins have as many Goods as we could carry. Canada is now conquer'd and the English have poſseſsion of it, but we have not yet seen those things come to paſs. Now that we have complyed with all His Majestys demands and you are coming to be such near Neighbours I hope we shall soon see that happy time.

A Belt

Brother, We have long consider'd this proposal for a Boundary between us, and we think it will be of good Consequence if you on your parts pay due regard to it. We have in consequence thereof had sundry meetings amongst ourselves and with you and from all that you have said to us

some of those minutes might be absolutely neceſsary for explaining thereon, have at length come to a final Resolution concerning it; and we hope that what is now agreed on will be inviolably observed on your parts as we are determin'd it shall on ours and that no further Attempts will be made on our Lands. But that this Line be consider'd as final. We do now agree to the Line we have marked on your Map now before you. On Conditions on which we have spoken and shall say no more, and we desire, that one Article of this Our Agreement be, that no Province or People shall attempt to invade it under Colour of any Old Deeds or any Pretences whatever; for in many of these things we have been greatly imposed on and therefore we disclaim them all -- Which Bounds now agreed to, we begin at the Mouth of the Cherokee or Hogohege River, which is our just Right, and from thence we give up on the South Side of Ohio to Kittanning above Fort Pitt, thence a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the west Branch of Susquehannah, thence thro' the Alegany mountains along the South side of the said West Branch untill we come opposite to the mouth of a Creek call'd Tidaghton. Thence across the West Branch and along the East side of the said Creek, and along the Ridge of Burnetts Hills to a Creek call'd Awandae, thence down the same to the West Branch of Susquehannah and across the same, and up the East side of that River to Owegy, thence eastward to Delaware River and up that River to opposite where Tianaderha and up the west side thereof and its West Branch to the head thereof, thence by a strait line to the ---- Mouth of Canada Creek, where it emptys into the Wood Creek at the end of the long Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix. And this we declare to be our final Resolution and we expect that all the Conditions of this our Grant will be observed.

A Belt

Brother. We now tell the great King of England, that we have given to him a great and valuable Country and we know that what we shall now get for it must be far short of its Value: We make it a Condition of this our Agreement concerning the Line, that His Majesty will not forget to shew us Favours and that all Grants or Engagements which the Mohocks have lately enter'd into shall be consider'd as their sole Property and at their Disposal both now and for ever independant of this Boundary &c also that their Castles and the Lands adjoining may be secured to them.

A Belt

Brother, We likewise desire, that as we have now given up a great Tract within the Bounds that Mr. Penn claimed a Right of buying; that he may in consequence of the Agreement now enter'd into between us, enjoy what we have given within those Limits, and as we know, that Lydias of Albany did in the name of several Persons lay claim to Lands in Pennsylvania which we know to be unjust, and that the Deeds which he pretends a right to were a great Fraud, we expect no regard will be paid to them. And in order to shew that we can do justice, we do expect and make it a Condition of our setling the Boundary, that the Traders who suffer'd by some of Our Deputys five years ago, may have a grant for the Lands we now give them down the Ohio, as a satisfaction for their Losses. And as our Friend Mr. Croghan, long ago got a Deed for Lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr. Penns Lands; shou'd it so happen we desire that he may be consider'd, and get as much Land some where else as he fairly bought it. As we have given enough to shew our Love for the King and make his People easy, we in the next place expect that no old Claims or new Incroachments be allowed. Brother, We have gone thro' this Matter and - - - we have shown ourselves ready to give to the King whatever we could reasonably. We on our Parts express our Regard for him and and hope for his Favor in return. Our Words are strong and our Resolutions firm, and we do expect that all our Requests will be complied with, inasmuch as we have so generously complied with all that has been desired of Us.

A Belt

Nov.r 3.rd Sir William answer'd.

Brethren, as to the several Resolutions you make in your Cession to the King and the other points you recommend, You may be assured, that his Majesty shall be made acquainted with them, as I shall transmit to him a Copy of our Transactions at this Place and I may venture to assure you that they will meet with all possible Regard from a Prince of his Clemency and Justice, and now I give you this Belt to strengthen ratify and confirm the Boundary and all Transactions necessary thereto.

A Belt

Brethren, the speech which you particularly address'd to his Majesty shall be faithfully transmitted to him with the rest of your Proceedings. I have attended to the whole of it, and I perswade myself that every article will be taken proper Notice of and that he will take such Measures as to him shall seem best for your Benefit and for the rendering you Justice. I likewise consider your good Intentions towards the Traders who sustained the Losses, and your desire to fulfil all your Engagements as Instances of your Integrity.

A Belt

Sir William then addreſs'd the Governors and Commiſsioners present thus. Gentlemen, Agreeable to His Majestys Intentions signified to me by the Secretary of State and for the Satisfaction of the several Nations here aſsembled I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to your several Provinces to enact the most effectual Laws for the due observance of this Line and the preventing all future Intrusions as the expectation thereof and the Reliance the Indians have on your Justice, from the Aſsurances I gave them on that, have proved great Inducements to the Settlement of the Line now establish'd between the Colonys and them.

To this the Governor and Commiſsioners answer'd that nothing should be wanting on their Parts to the obtaining such security for the Boundary as was deemed neceſsary.

Novr. 4th. There was no meeting.

5th. The Goods and Dollars to the amount of ten thousand four hundred and Sixty Pounds seven Shillings and threepence sterling being laid in great form in the Parade of the Fort, and the Deed prepared for signing. Sir William gave them several pieces of advice, such as to pay no regard to the Idle Tales of the French, who were Enemys to the British Interest and therefore used many Artifices to alienate their affections from us. Also to continue to reside in as compact a manner as poſsible and not to emigrate to different parts of the World at a considerable distance for, that, by that means they would continually grow leſs and leſs respectable with some other things of the like nature. For which the Indians thank'd him and then signed the Deed which was as follows.

Minutes –
of Proceedings at
Fort Stanwix.

In Lord Botetourt's (N^{o}. 6)
Dup. of 24 Decem^{r}: 1768.

(N^{o}. 2)

Duplicate

To all to whom these Presents shall come or may concern we the Sachems and Chiefs of the six united Nations and of the Shawanese Delawares Mingoes of Ohio and other dependant Tribes, on behalf of Ourselves and the rest of Our several Nations, the Chiefs and Warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majestys Superintendant of Our Affairs send greeting. Whereas His Majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us in the Year 1765. that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the English and us to ascertain and establish our Limits, and prevent those Intrusions and Incroachments of which we had so long and loudly complained and to put a Stop to the many fraudulent Advantages which had been so often taken of us in Land Affairs, which Boundary appearing to us as a wise and good Measure, we did then agree to a part of a Line, and promised to settle the whole finally whensoever Sir William Johnson should be fully impowerd to treat with us for that Purpose. And whereas his said Majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson Orders, Sir William Johnson has convened the Chiefs and Warriors of Our respective Nations, who are the true and absolute Proprietors of the Lands in question, and who are here now to a very considerable number, and whereas many Uneasinesses and Doubts have arisen amongst us which have given rise to an apprehension that the Line may not be strictly observ'd on the part of the English, in which case matters may be worse than before, which apprehension together with the dependant state of some of Our Tribes and other Circumstances which retarded the Settlement and became the Subject of some Debate. Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon, as to induce us to come to an Agreement concerning the Line which is now brought to conclusion, the whole being fully explained to us in a large Aſsembly of Our People before Sr. William Johnson, and in the Presence of his Excellency the Governor of New Jersey, the Commiſsioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and sundry other Gentlemen, by which Line so agreed upon a Considerable Tract of Country along several Provinces is by us ceded to his said Majesty, which we are induced to and do hereby ratify and confirm to his said Majesty from the Expectation and Confidence we place in his Royal Goodneſs that He will graciously comply with our humble Requests as the same is expreſs'd in the speech of the several Nations addreſs'd to his Majesty thro' Sir William Johnson on Tuesday the first day of the present month of November wherein we have declared our Expectations of the Continuance of his Majesty's Favor, and our Desire that our Ancient Engagements be observed and Our Affairs attended to by the Officer who has the management thereof, enabling him to discharge all these Matt properly for our Interest. That the Lands occupied by the Mohocks around their Villages, as well as by any other Nation affected by this Our Ceſsion, may effectually remain to them and to their Posterity and that any Engagements regarding Property which they may now be under, may be prosecuted and our present Grants deemed valid on our parts with the several other humble Requests contained in our said speech. And whereas at the settling of the said Line it appeared that the Line described by his Majesty's Order was not extended to the Northward of Owegy, or the Southward of great Kanhawa River, We have agreed to and continued the Line to the Northward, on a Supposition that it was omitted by reason of our not having come to any Determination concerning its course at the Congreſs held in 1765 and in as much as the line to the Northward became the most neceſsary of any for preventing Encroachments at Our very Towns and Residences, and we have given this Line more favourably to Pennsylvania for the Reasons and Considerations mentioned in the Treaty. We have likewise continued it South to Cherokee River because the same is and we do declare it to be our true Bounds with the Southern Indians and that we have an undoubted Right to the Country as far south as that River, which makes our Ceſsion to his Majesty much more advantageous than that proposed. Now therefore know ye that we the Sachems and Chiefs afore mentioned, native Indians and Proprietors of the Lands herein after described, for and in behalf of Ourselves and the whole of Our Confederacy for the Considerations herein before mentioned, and also for and in Consideration of a Valuable Present of the several Articles in Use amongst Indians which together with a large sum of Money amount in the whole to the Sum of Ten Thousand four hundred and Sixty Pounds seven Shillings and threepence sterling to Us now deliver'd and paid by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department of America in the Name and on behalf of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the grace of God of great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge. We the said Indians have for us our heirs and Successors granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third **All that Tract of Land** situate in North America at the Back of the British settlements, bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon, and do hereby establish as the Boundary between us and the British Colonies in America Beginning at the mouth of the Cherokee or Hogohege River where it emptys into the River Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the South side of the said River to Kittanning which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the West Branch of Susquehannah, thence thro the Alegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch till it comes opposite to the mouth of a Creek call'd Tiadgton, thence across the west Branch and along the South side of that Creek and along the North side of Burnetts hills to a Creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehannah and acroſs the same and up the East side of that River to Oweggy, from thence East to Delaware River and up that River to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehannah, thence to Tianaderha and up the West side thereof, and the west side of its west Branch to the head thereof, and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek where it emptys into the Wood Creek at the West end of the carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix and extended Eastward from every part of the said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the Lands between the said Line and the purchased Lands or Settlements, except what is within the Province of Pennsylvania together with the Hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or appurtaining in the fullest and most ample manner, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Poſseſsion, Benefit, Claim and Demand either in Law or Equity of each and every of us, of, in, or to the same or any part thereof To have and to hold the whole Lands and Premiſes hereby granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed as aforesaid with the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging under the Reservations made in the Treaty, unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third, his Heirs and Successors, to and for his and their own proper use and Behoof for ever. In Witness whereof we the Chiefs of the Confederacy have hereunto set Our Marks and Seals at Fort Stanwix the 5th Day of Novr. 1768 in the 9th Year of his Majestys Reign.

Signed, Seal'd and deliver'd }
in Presence of ------ }

William Franklin Govr. N. Jersey
Frederick Smith chief Justice N. Jersey
Thos. Walker Comrs.mr from Virginia
Richard Peters -- } of the Council
James Tilghman } of Pennsylva.

Tijanhasore or Abraham his mark

Conaquieso his mark

Sequarissera his mark

Blunt or Chenughiata his mark

Tegaya his mark

Gostrax. his mark

Mohock. Oneido. Tuscarora. Onondago. Cayuga. Seneca

Extracts from Minutes of Council held at the Capitol at Williamsburg friday December 16th 1768.

The Commiſsioners having made some remarks which they committed to writing and delivered to the Board, upon the Treaty concluded with the six nations and on the ensuing Congreſs with the Cherokees, the Council having maturely considered the same were of opinion, that prosecuting that Service in the manner directed by Mr Stuart, and runing a boundary line as proposed by him, would be highly injurious to this Colony and to the Crown of Great Britain by giving to the Indians an extensive tract of land, a great part of which, they never had or pretended a right to but actually disclaim'd; and advised that the said Commiſsioners should proceed with all poſsible expedition to South Carolina, and represent to Mr Stuart the important object of a just Boundary to be ascertain'd with the Cherokees in a true and proper light, and signify to him that if he adheres to the opinion he has hitherto entertain'd thereof this Government cannot co-operate in that service until more explicite instructions shall be obtain'd from his Majesty.

Minutes of Council
Duplicate —

In Lord Botetourt's Dup
(Nº6) of 24 Decem.r 1768.

(Nº4)

Duplicate

Sir

Our Commissioners Colonel Lewis and Dr. Walker having inform'd me that the line you have marked out in your several letters as a boundary betwixt the Cherokees and Virginia, will determine a large tract of Land to be their property, which Sr. William Johnson has purchas'd of the Northern Indians at the late Treaty at Fort Stanwix; I have by advice of the Council directed those Gentlemen personally to confer with you upon that subject, that you may if possible agree together upon a fresh plan which may satisfy the Indians and preserve to this Colony the lands lately purchased as well as those which were settled before the late War in consequence of encouragement from his late Majesty.

I am likewise to inform you, that upon a report from Colonel Archibald Cary, that the Goods intended as a Compensation for the murther'd Indians are much damaged, it is agreed to part with them for what we can get, to desire you and Mr. Cameron to purchase others to the Value of 1300 lb of Dress'd Deer skins, to dispose of them as you shall think best in behalf of this Colony as a satisfaction for the loss of their friends and to say how and where you will be paid.

I heartily pray that success may attend our joint Endeavours and that we may be able to establish such a boundary as may be for the interest of all honest men to preserve, but be that as it may, we shall at least have the Satisfaction of having exerted our utmost in the cause of Our Royal Master and his happy People — I have the honour to be —

Sir

Dec: 20th 1768 —

Your very Obedient Humble

Servant — Botetourt.

Mr. Stuart one of His Majesty's Superintendants for Indian Affairs

Letter to Mr Stuart
Duplicate

In Lord Botetourt's Dup.
(No 6) of 24 Decemr 1768.

(No 5)

Duplicate

Gentlemen

As it has been the Opinion of His Majesty's Council upon reading and considering the Papers you have laid before them relative to the Treaty lately held with the six Nations at Fort Stanwix that you should immediately proceed to Mr. Stuart Superintendant of the Southern District to acquaint him with the result thereof and to represent to him the necessity of a fresh Plan of Operation with respect to the Boundary to be fixed between the Cherokee Indians and His Majesty's Colony of Virginia, it has been thought proper that I should give some Orders and Instructions for the Regulation of your Conduct in this important affair.

You will consider that the principal Object of your Journey is to con Stuart that the Line he proposes to run from Chiswells mine to the mouth Great Kenhaway will so much contract the limits of this Colony as to it extremely prejudicial to His Majestys Service as well as injuriou People who have been encouraged to settle to the Westward of Boundary --- You will observe to him that it appears from one of S William Johnsons letters to Mr. President Blair dated the 23d: of last, that he Sr. William had orders to consult the Governors such Points as might affect their several Provinces and it is pr able that Mr. Stuarts orders were agreeable to Sr. Williams consultation with the Governor of this Colony hath been had this Subject nor any opportunity allow'd to Virginia to shew their strong Objections to this very limited Boundary.

If Virginia had been consulted upon this Line there would have been an opportunity of shewing that the Cherokees have no just Title to the Lands between the supposed Line and the mouth of the Cherokee River, which in Fact were claimed and have been sold to His Majesty by the Northern Nations at the late Treaty at Fort Stanwix --- you will observe that what I and the Council have chiefly in View from this Negotiation with Mr Stuart is to get the Period of meeting the Cherokees upon this busineſs still further protracted so that we may have time fully to state this whole matter to His Majesty and His Ministers in order to get the Boundary extended to the Cherokee river.

Shoud Mr Stuart object that he is not furnish'd with money as Sr William Johnson was, you may aſsure him that it is a part of

, to implore His Majesty's Ministers to endeavour to aſsist

at same manner and that I am not without hopes of Succeſs.

You are likewise to acquaint Mr Stuart that in consequence of the Promise made by this Government of 4500 lb of dreſs'd Deer

ns in Goods intended as a Compensation for those Cherokees

lost their lives in Augusta County, Those Goods were actually purchased and sent off to be deliver'd to them at the Congreſs appointed to be held at Chiswells mines in November last but that as upon Examination, several of them are found to be much damaged and impaired in their Value, you are to accept of Mr Camerons proposal signified to Mr President Blair in his letter of the 9th of June and are to have the proper Goods to that amount bought of the Gentlen who has offer'd to deliver them at Toquch at an advance whi Mr Cameron thought reasonable.

You are at the same time to procure a sufficient quantity of Wampum for Belts &c to be given to the Indians. — As I kn you to be perfectly acquainted with the buſineſs you are going upon, will trouble you with no further Instructions, but refer to yo judgement and discretion to do the best as occasion shall offer — I have not the least doubt but that you will give me the earliest In-telligence of your Succeſs during the course of this very materia transaction. Have the honour to be

Gentlemen

Williamsburg Dec: 20th 1768

Your very Obedient

Humble Servant

Botetourt

Instructions to Col: Lewis and Dr Walker

Instructions to Commissioners
Duplicate

In Lord Botetourt's Dup
(No 6) of 24 Decr 1768.

(No 6)

FROM PETER SILVESTER

A. L. S.

Albany the 28th Dec^r. 1769

Hon^D Sir

The bearer hereof is M^r. W^m. Goddard[1] recommended to me by M^r. John Cole of Providence as his particular friend & the printer & publisher of the Pensylvania Chronicle & who comes up here with a View to enlarge his Business & to set up a printing office & publish a Weekly paper in this place if he can meet with proper Encouragement — he waits on you to communicate this his design & to know your sentiments which will determine him in his relsoves thereon I wish you the Compliments of the season and am Sir your most obedient & very

Humble Servant
P Silvester

ADDRESSED: To
The Hon^{ble}
Sir William Johnson Baronet
Johnson Hall

INDORSED: [ ] 28th. Dec^{br}. 1769
M^r. Silvesters Letter

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[1] William Goddard was born in New London, Conn., in 1740. In 1762 he founded the Providence *Gazette*, and shortly after obtained an interest in the New York *Gazette and Postboy*. In 1766 he removed to Philadelphia, where the following year he established the Pennsylvania *Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, under the patronage of Joseph Galloway. In 1773 he founded the Maryland *Journal* at Baltimore. Two years later he was appointed by Franklin comptroller of the postoffice. His last days were passed in Rhode Island. His friendship with General Charles Lee is noteworthy. He published in the Maryland *Journal* of July 6, 1779 the 25 Queries in which Lee reflected on the military character of Washington, the policy pursued by the men in power toward Loyalists and the methods of the court-martial by which Lee had been tried. Goddard was a legatee under Lee's will and many of Lee's papers were left in his charge. See *Lee Papers* in *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, 1873 and 1874.

SPEECH OF INDIAN DEPUTIES

D.[1]

S. W. J.

Deputies from the
Senecas, Cayougas,
Onondagas, Onidas &
Mohawks —

Last Year at the meeting we had with You at Fort Stanwix we made Over to our Great King & Father a large tract of Country, and at the same time the Onidas gave Scano (Col. Bradstreets Indian name) a Small piece and pray'd that Our Great King & Father would be pleas'd to confirm it to him free of expence that that token of our regard for Scano might be of some Value to him.

The Onidas have receiv'd a Message from Scano (which we lay before you) by which You will See the greatest part of the Lands given him is claim'd by some white people under pretence they bought it from the Meheconders — This is treating [him] with so much injustice that we [ ] not Submit to it, for although each [must] have their different district Still [the lands] belong to us all and whatever [ ] is done to one Nation we consider [ ] the whole for we are one People [ ] known to the White people of this [ ] Five Nations put Petticoats on [the Meheconders] long ago and that by right [ ] land they had belongs to them and that [ ] that power on many [ ] that the Meheconders never d[ ] But without entering into [ ] the Lands in question was [never] by the Meheconders (this the W[ ] know) and they have Assur'd Us [that the] White people at Esopus had often [tried] to persuade them those Lands not [only] belong'd to them but that they had [sold them] to one

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[1] In handwriting of John Bradstreet.

Hardenbergh; to which they [say that] they gave for answer that it w[as not] true that they had sold them La[nds &] that they had no right to sell them [ ] belong'd to the Five Nations or [Mohawks] and that what they did Sell to Har[denberg] they Shew'd the Bounds with which [ ] Satisfied and had heaps of Stones [ ] as marks and Trees mark'd to p[revent any] mistakes which they further say [ ] be seen at this time.

Those Lands are given to [Scano] and we will not Suffer them [to be taken] from him unless Our Great [King shall Say he shall not hav[e them] which we do not think [ ] as You have so often told [ ] fail letting him know [ ] are on all occasions to [ ] for him and are fait[hful]

Scano tells Us [ ] he will be oblig'd [ ] given him to h[old] do so untill he hears further [ ]

We have often seen (and you know [it to] be true) that the White people by the [help] of their paper (which we dont understand) claim Lands from Us very unjustly and carry them off — should this affair be like to turn out So and that Scano must be put to expence & trouble about the Lands, We pray our Great King & Father will allow us to make it up to Scano in another place as it would be dishonourable to Us not to do it and permit us to protect our property from the tricks of those White people & their paper.

We now request You will lay this our Complaint & request before Our Great King & Father as soon as possible and tell him also We pray he will not Suffer his Children the Five Nations to be plunder'd & ill us' [d who] during the War spilt so much [of] their Blood for him, Shew friendship [to] all his White Children, rob none of them [and on]ly retreat back into the Woods [to ma]ke Room for them though very [incon]venient to them.

JOHN BRADSTREET TO THE ONEIDAS

A. D.

[ ]
[ ] it necessary to acquaint [ ] the Onidas that the principal [part of] the Lands they gave him at [Fort] Stanwix last Oct^{r}. is Claim'd by a number [of] wealthy People, who say they purchas'd from the Meheconders — Scano[1] has been at expence & trouble to find out if those People have a right to those Lands and is of Opinion from their own papers & many other circumstances, they have not; but as they are Rich People and seem determin'd to dispute the Matter as far as the Laws of the White People will admit, which are very expensive & perhaps may not be ended for many years and consiquently would cost Scano more money than the Lands are worth, he fears their generious & noble intentions of giving him a mark of their friendship will be intirely frustrated and that he will be oblig'd to return them the Deed of Gift they gave him — Should this happen he assures them he will nevertheless [con]sider himself under the greatest [obliga]tion to them and that the proofs [ ] the approbation of his Conduct [ ] War is very pleasing and [ ] greatfully remember'd by him. [ ] not fail letting his Brothers [ ] affair is likely to end, and they [ ] do nothing to prejudice their [ ] them.

INDORSED: [ ]
them that the greatest
part of the Lands
they give him is
claim'd by White
People &^{c}. &^{c}.

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[1] Indian name of Colonel Bradstreet.

Copy of the Deed of Cession from the Six Nations to the King Executed at Fort Stanwix November the 5th 1768

To all to whom these Presents shall come or may concern. We the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations and of the Shawanese, Delawares & Mingoes of Ohio, and other dependent Tribes, on behalf of ourselves, and of the rest of our several Nations the Chiefs and Warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesty's Superintendant of our affairs send Greeting. Whereas his Majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty five that a Boundary Line should be fixed between the English and us, to ascertain and establish our Limits, and prevent those Intrusions and Encroachments of which we had so long and loudly complained, and to put a Stop to the many fraudulent advantages which had been so often taken of us in land affairs, which Boundary appearing to us a wise and good Measure we did then agree to a part of a Line, and promised to settle the whole finally whensoever Sir William Johnson should be fully empowered to treat with us for that purpose. And Whereas his said Majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson orders to compleat the said Boundary Line between the Provinces and Indians, in Conformity to which Orders Sir William Johnson has convened the Chiefs and Warriors of our respective Nations who are the true and absolute Proprietors of the Lands in question, and who are here now to a very considerable Number. And Whereas many uneasinesses and doubts have arisen amongst us which have given rise to an apprehension that the Line may not be strictly observed upon the part of the English, in which Case matters may be worse than before, which apprehension together with the dependant State of some of our Tribes, and other Circumstances which retarded the Settlement, and became the Subject of some Debate, Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon as to induce us to come to an agreement concerning the Line, which is now brought to a Conclusion, the whole being fully explained to us in a large Assembly of our People before Sir William Johnson, & in the Presence of his Excellency the Governor of New Jersey, the Commissioners from the Provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania, &

sundry other Gentlemen, by which Lines so agreed upon, a considerable Tract of Country along several Provinces is by us ceded to his said Majesty, which we are induced to, and do hereby Ratify, and Confirm to his said Majesty from the Expectation and Confidence we place in his Royal goodness that he will graciously comply with our humble Requests, as the same are expressed in the Speech of the several Nations addressed to his Majesty through Sir William Johnson on Tuesday the first day of the present Month of November, wherein we have declared our expectation of the Continuance of his Majesty's favour, and our desire that our antient Engagements be observed, and our Affairs attended to by the Officer who has the Management thereof, enabling him to discharge all these Matters properly for our Interest. That the Lands occupied by the Mohocs around their Villages, as well as by any other nation affected by this our Cession, may effectually remain to them, and to their Posterity, and that any Engagements regarding Property which they may now be under, may be prosecuted, and our present Grants deemed valid on our part, with the several other humble Requests contained in our said Speech. And Whereas at the settling of the said Line it appeared that the Line described by his Majesty's Order, was not extended to the Northward of Owegy, or to the Southward of great Kanhawa River, we have agreed to, and continued the Line to the Northward on a Supposition that it was omitted by reason of our not having come to any Determination concerning its Course at the Congress held in One thousand Seven Hundred and sixty five, and as much as the Line to the Northward became the most necessary of any for preventing Encroachments on our very Towns & Residences, we have given the Line more favorably to Pennsylvania for the reasons, and Considerations mentioned in the Treaty. We have likewise continued it South to Cherokee River, because the same is, and we do declare it to be our true Bounds with the Southern Indians, and that we have an undoubted Right to the Country as far South as that River, which makes our Cession to his Majesty much more advantageous than there that purpose **Now, Therefore, Know Ye** that we the Sachems and Chiefs afore mentioned native Indians, and Proprietors of the Lands herein after described, for, and in behalf of our selves, and the whole of our Confederacy for the considerations herein before mentioned, and also for and in Consideration of a valuable Present of the several Articles in use among Indians, which together with a large Sum of Money amount in the whole to the Sum of Ten Thousand four Hundred, and Sixty Pounds seven Shillings, and three Pence Sterling to us now delivered, and paid by Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesty's sole Agent, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department of America in the name, and on behalf of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, **We** the said Indians, **Have** for us our Heirs, and Successors, granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, and by these Presents **Do** grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third, All that Tract of Land situate in North America at the back of the British Settlements, bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon, and do hereby establish as the Boundary between us and the British Colonies in America; **Beginning** at the mouth of Cherokee, or Hogohege River where it empties itself into the River Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the South side of said River to Kittanning which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the West Branch of Susquehanna, thence through the Allegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch until it comes opposite to the mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the West Branch, and along the South side of that Creek, and along the North side of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandae, thence down the same to the East branch of Susquehanna, and across the same, and up the East side of that River to Oswegy, from thence East to Delawar River, & up that River to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha, and up the West side thereof, and the West side of the West Branch to the head thereof, and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek where it empties into the Wood Creek at the West End of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending Eastward from every part of the said Line, as far as the Lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the Lands between the said Line, and the purchased Lands, or Settlements, except what is within the Province of Pennsylvania, together with all the Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the same belonging, or appertaining in the fullest and most ample manner, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Possession, Benefit, Claim, and Demand either in Law, or Equity of each and every of us of, in, or to the same, or any part thereof. To Have and to Hold the whole Lands, and Premises hereby granted, Bargained, Sold, released, and Confirmed as aforesaid with the Hereditaments, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging under the Reservations made in the Treaty unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third his Heirs & Successors to and for his, and their own proper use, and behoof for ever. In Witness whereof we the Chiefs of the Confederacy have hereunto set our Marks and Seals at Fort Stanwix the fifth day of November One thousand seven Hundred & Sixty eight in the ninth year of his Majesty's Reign.

Sealed, & Delivered, and the Consideration paid in the Presence of (the Words (Humble Hator)) between the 13th and 14th Line interlined — the Words (Cherokees, or Hohohege) in the 30th Line — the Words (above Fort Pitt) on the 31st Line being first wrote on an Erazure, the Words (except what is within the Province of Pennsylvania) interlined between 35 and 36, being first Written.

Wm. Franklin Govr. of New Jersey
Fre: Smith Chief Justice of New Jersey
Thos. Walker Commissr. for Virginia
Richard Peters
James Tilghman } of the Council of Pennsylvania

The above Deed was executed in my presence at Fort Stanwix the day, and Year above written,

W. Johnson.

For the Mohawks.
Tyorhansere al. Abraham (LS)

For the Oneidas.
Canaghquieson (LS)

For the Tuscaroras
Sequarusera. (LS)

For the Onondagas
Otsinoghiyata al. Bunt. (LS)

For the Cayugas.
Tegaia (LS)

For the Senecas.
Gaustrax. (LS)

A true Copy exam'd by G: Johnson D: Ag: Auditor.

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L.S.

Copy of a Report of the Lords of Trade respecting the American Department drawn up to the King, bearing date the 7th of March 1768 Transmitted to Sr William Johnson Bart Superintendant of Indian Affairs . of which the following is also a Copy.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty.

In Obedience to your Majesty's Commands signified to us by Letter from the Earl of Shelburne one of your Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State dated the 5th of October last, we have taken into our Consideration Several Memorials Letters and other Papers therein referred to, containing Objections to, and Observations upon the present Plan for the Management of your Commerce and Connections with the Indians in North America, stating the great Expence attending as well that branch of Service as the present Disposition of the Troops for Indian purposes, urging the Expediency and Propriety in various lights of establishing certain new Governments upon the Mississippi, the Ohio, and at the Detroit, between Lakes Erie and Huron. We have also conferred upon this Occasion with such of your Majesty's Military Servants as have been employed in North America, and with such Merchants and others as are most intelligent in the North American and Indian Trade.

Whereupon we humbly beg leave to Represent to your Majesty That the Subject Matter to which these Papers refer, and the Inquiries arising thereupon, stated to us in the Earl of Shelburne's Letter, appear to us to lead to a Consideration of no less [illegible], and [illegible] what Plan it might now be proper for your Majesty to pursue in respect to that vast [illegible] Country in North America, which on account of the Indian [illegible] by the Proclamation of the 7th October 1763.

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the Object of more Provincial arrangement. –

The Advantages resulting from the Treaty of Paris, were in no part of it more distinguishable than in those Stipulations, which by obtaining from France and Spain, Cessions to your Majesty of those important Possessions in North America which by their Situation gave most Alarm, and Annoyance to the British Colonies laid the foundation of lasting Security to your Majesty's Empire in North America, and of Relief to this Country by a Reduction of that heavy Expence with which it was necessarily burthened for the Defence, and Protection of those Colonies. And although the unfavorable Impressions left upon the minds of the Indians by the Event of the War, and the Representations of the French, that we meant to extirpate them, did for some time involve us in a War with them, that rendered necessary the continuance of a large Military Establishment, yet that War being happily ended, and Treaties of Peace and Friendship, to which all the various Tribes have acceded, having been finally concluded, it is now become of immediate importance to examine how far the Alteration which has taken place in the State of your Majesty's Dominion in North America may require, or admit of any proportionable Alteration in the System, by which part of your Majesty's Service is to be carried on for the future.

The Parts of the Service to which we are more immediately called upon by the Earl of Shelburne's Letter to give our Attention, are, Firstly, — the present Civil Establishment regarding the Indians — Secondly, the Disposition of the Troops for Indian Purposes, and lastly, the Establishment of certain new Colonies. –

With respect to the first of these Points, we are directed to State our opinion how far the present Expence of the Civil Establishment regarding the Indians may with Safety and Propriety be reduced by entrusting the Indian Trade, and all other Indian Affairs to the management of the several Colonies. –

In considering this Question, it may be proper to observe that the Institution of Superintendants for the Affairs of the Indians, appears to have been a Measure originally adopted principally with a View to counteract the Designs of the French in 1754, who by sowing the Seeds of Jealousy among the Indians, and exciting them to resent Injuries, in Redress of which they had in vain solicited the Colonies, had so much estranged them from the British Interest, and at the same time by uniting the force, and conducting the Enterprizes of the Savages, had rendered them an overmatch for your Majesty's Colonies, standing single, and disunited.

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In order therefore to counteract the Danger arising from this more immediate Union, and Co-operation of the French with the Indians, it became necessary to provide a more systematical as well as more extensive Plan of Defence for the Colonies than had before been requisite; a Plan which might bear some proportion to the Extent of the Efforts then made by their enemies, and which, having for its Object the preservation of all your Majesty's Colonies from the common Danger, could be no otherwise administered with safety, or with Effect, than under the immediate Control of their common Sovereign, and Protector, and the Utility of such a Plan under these Circumstances was soon manifested by its consequences, and by the Share it had in contributing to that Success, which ever after attended the British Arms in America.

From this slight view of the Original Causes of the Institution of Superintendants, and of the Consequences it produced, it cannot but appear evident that every Objection both to the Expence, and Difficulty in Execution was answered by the necessity of the Case, and the Importance of the Object; but should it appear to your Majesty that the Alteration in the State of America, since the Peace, has rendered the measure less necessary at least in its full Extent, every consideration both of Expence, and of Difficulty in the execution must now be carefully attended to before a right Judgment can be formed as to the Expediency of continuing either the whole or any part of it.

To maintain a good Correspondence with the Indians is undoubtedly an Object of great importance, and upon a carefull Examination into the State of Indian Affairs, after the Conclusion of Peace, it appears that the two principal Causes of the Discontent that still rankled in the minds of the Indians, and influenced their Conduct, were the Encroachments made upon Lands wch they claimed as their Property, and the Abuses committed by Indian Traders, and their Servants. The necessity which appeared in the then State of our Interests with the Indians of making some immediate provision against these two Causes of their Discontent, induced the Proclamation of October 1763, which very prudently restrained all Persons from trading with the Indians without Licence, and forbid, by the strongest Prohibitions, all Settlements beyond the limits therein described as the Boundary of the Indian Hunting Ground, putting both their Commerce, and Property under the Protection of Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate authority, and making their Intervention necessary in every transaction with the Indians.

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These however being, as we have before observed, mere Provisional Arrangements adapted to the Exigencies of the Times, it is become now necessary to consider what may be more permanently requisite in both the cases to which they apply.

The giving all possible Redress to the Complaints of the Indians in respect to Encroachments on their Lands, and a steady and uniform attention to a faithful Execution of whatever shall be agreed upon for that salutary purpose, is a consideration of very great importance. It is a Service of a general Nature in which your Majesty's Interest, as Lord of the Soil of all ungranted Lands which the Indians may be inclined to give up, is deeply and immediately concerned, and with which the general security of your Majesty's Possessions there, is in some measure connected. It is an Object comprehensive of a Variety of Cases, to which the seperate Authority and Jurisdiction of the respective Colonies is not Competent, and it depends upon Negotiation, which has always been carried on between Indians & Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate Authority, and has Reference to matters which the Indians would not submit to the Discussion of particular Colonies.

For these Reasons we are of opinion that the Execution of all measures and Services respecting the Complaints of the Indians touching their Lands, should be continued to be entrusted to the Superintendants at present acting under Commissions from your Majesty, reserving to the Governor and Council of every particular Colony, which may be interested in any measure that has Reference to this general Service, a Right to interfere their Advice & making their Consent necessary to the Ratification of every Compact that shall be provisionally made, until your Majesty's pleasure shall be known upon it.

In a Plan for the Management of Indian Affairs prepared by this Board in 1764, the fixing a Boundary between the Settlements of your Majesty's Subjects and the Indian Country was proposed to be established by Compact with the Indians as essentially necessary to the gaining their good will and affection, and preserving the tranquility of the Colonies.

This Plan having been communicated to the Superintendants, they have in consequence thereof, made the Proposition of such a Boundary Line an Object of their particular Attention, and of Negotiation, and Discussion with the several Tribes of Indians interested therein.

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In the Southern District a Boundary Line has not only been established by actual Treaties with the Creeks, Cherokees, and Chactaws, but has also as far as relates to the Provinces of North and South Carolina been marked out by actual Surveys, and has had the happy Effect to restore Peace & Quiet to those Colonies. –

In the Northern District, the Proposition appears to have been received by the Indians with the strongest marks of approbation and Satisfaction, and a Line of Seperation was in 1765 Suggested by them, in which Sir William Johnson acquiesced, declaring at the same time that he could not finally ratify it without your Majesty's further Directions. –

The Paper (Appendix A) contains a Description of the several Lines as agreed upon in the Negotiations to which we refer; and to the end your Majesty may have a more perfect View of them, we have annexed to such Description a Map in which we have endeavoured to trace those Lines out with as much accuracy as the general Maps of America will admit of. –

Your Majesty will be pleased to Observe that although on the one hand the Settlements in the new established Colonies to the South are confined to very narrow Limits, yet on the other Hand, the middle Colonies (whose State of Population requires a greater Extent) have Room to Spread much beyond what they have hitherto been allowed, and that upon the Whole one uniform, and compleat Line will be formed between the Indians, and those antient Colonies, whose Limits not being confined to the Westward, has occasioned that extensive Settlement, which being made without the Consent of the Indians, and before any Line was settled, produced the Evil complained of. –

In comparing the Map with the Description in Writing, as taken from the Treaties with the Indians, Your Majesty will observe that the Boundary Line with the Six Nations, and their Allies, is made upon the Map to terminate at that Part of the Ohio, where it receives the great Conhaway River, instead of Continuing it down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and up that River to its Source as described in the Treaty, the reason for which is, that although the Six Nations may have Pretensions to the Dominion of the Country on the South Side of the Ohio lower down than the Conhaway River, yet as that it is once Claimed by the Cherokees, and other Independent Tribes, as their Hunting Ground, and therefore the making any Settlements beyond the Conhaway River, or at least beyond a Line drawn from the mouth of it, to where the Cherokee Line terminates as marked on the Map, would be altogether inconsistent with what has been settled, and agreed upon with that

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Nation, for which reason we think that the Line settled with the Southern Indians, and that which remains to be settled with the Six Nations ought to be united in the manner we have described.

Upon the whole it does appear to us that it will be greatly for your Majesty's interest, as well as for the Peace Security, and Advantage of the Colonies, that the Boundary Line should as speedily as possible be Ratified by your Majesty's authority, and that the Superintendants should be instructed, and empowered to make Treaties in your Majesty's name with the Indians for that Purpose, and Enabled to make such Presents to the Indians as the nature, and Extent of the Concessions on their part shall appear to require. Care however should be taken in the Settlement of this business, that the Agreement for a Boundary line be left open to such Alterations, as by common Consent, and for the mutual interests of both Parties may hereafter be found necessary and expedient..

If your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to approve what we have here recommended, we humbly submit whether it may not be further necessary that the Colonies should be required to give every Sanction to the measure in their Power, and to provide by proper Laws for the Punishment of all Persons who shall endanger the public Peace of the Community by extending Settlements, or Occupying Lands beyond such Line.

What we have above stated in respect to the Expediency of continuing the Office of Superintendants is confined merely to Negotiation with the Indians concerning a Boundary Line but we humbly submit that there are other Branches of Duty and Service, which tho' they be of less urgency, yet do both from their nature, and importance, require the Intervention of Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate authority, and which as they have Reference to the general Interests of the Indians, independent of their Connexion with any particular Colony cannot be provided for by Provincial Laws; such are the Renewal of ancient Compacts, or Covenant Chains made between the Crown, and the principal Tribes of Savages in that Country; the Reconciling Differences, and Disputes between one body of Indians, and another; the agreeing with them for the Sale, or Surrender of Lands for public Purposes, not lying within the Limits of any particular Colony, - and the Holding Interviews with them for these, and a Variety of other general Purposes, which are merely Objects of Negotiation between your Majesty & the Indians.

These, may it please your Majesty, are in our Judgement, Services of great Importance, and to which it is essentially necessary for the Preservation of the British Interest with those Indians, and for preventing all foreign Influence and Connexion, that that Attention should be paid..

Antecedent to the Establishment of the present Plan for Superintendency

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the management of these Interests was entrusted to the Governors of those Colonies which were principally connected with the Indians but when we consider the dependent State of such Governors, that the other Duties of their Station must interfere with this very important one, how greatly the Objects of this Service are encreased by alliances with those numerous Nations heretofore under the Dominion of France, and how necessary it is, that a constant Watch should be kept upon their Motions & Designs, and that your Majesty's Servants should be constantly and regularly informed of the true State of Affairs, and of all Transactions in the Indian Country, we cannot but be of Opinion that there are Reasons, which joined to what we have already stated, do make it essentially necessary that the Office of Superintendants should for the present be continued for these Purposes, and that they should be enabled by a Stated annual Establishment, confined to a certain Sum, to make such Presents as have been usual, and Customary, and therefore are become absolutely necessary upon all Occasions of Treaties held with the Indians for publick Purposes, the Expence of which, including Salaries to the two Superintendants, need not according to the Calculations, and Estimates made by them, exceed Eight thousand Pounds annually.

Having thus fully Stated to your Majesty the nature and Extent of those Services which relate to the management of Indian Affairs independent of the trade with them, we shall in the next place submit what has occurred to us upon the latter Subject.

It must be admitted that a proper Plan of Trade with the Indians is an Object deserving of great Attention, not only from the Commercial Benefit resulting from it, but also from the Effect that its being ill, or well governed must have upon the temper, and Disposition of the Savages; and as it must consist of Regulations, that depend upon Local Situation, and Circumstances, and which require the Authority of Law to carry them into Execution, it cannot be conducted with the same facility, or be properly, or effectually controlled by Officers having no other Authority than what they derive from your Majesty's Commission.

After the fullest Examination into the Effect, and Operation of the several Propositions respecting the Indian Trade, suggested by this Board in 1764 & adopted by the Superintendants, it does appear to us, that many of them have, in particular Cases, with respect to the particular bodies of Indians been attended with Salutary Effect. We are convinced however upon the whole of this consideration.

that

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First —— That no one general Plan of Commerce and Policy is or can be applicable to all the different Nations of Indians of different Interests, and in different Situations. — Secondly — That confining Trade to certain Posts and Places, which is the Spirit and Principle of the present System, however expedient and effectual with respect to the Southern Indians, is of doubtful Policy with respect to those Indians more particularly connected with New York, and Pennsylvania, and that it is evidently disadvantageous, inconvenient, and even dangerous with respect to the more larger body of Indians who possess the Country to the Westward, and with whom your Majesty's Subjects in Quebec in particular, carry on so extensive a Commerce. ———— Thirdly —— That independent of this Objection, and of any doubt that might attend the Impracticability of its Execution in its full extent, the whole Plan does consist of such a variety of Establishments, and necessarily leads to such extensive Operations as to bring on an encreasing expence, which in point of Commerce may exceed the value of the Object to which it applies, and being greater than the Trade can bear, must, if the present Plan should be permanent, either fall upon the Colonies, in which Case, it will be impracticable to settle the proportion each Colony should bear, or become a Burthen upon this Country, which we humbly conceive would be both unreasonable, and highly inconvenient. –

These Reasons therefore, and under these Circumstances, we are humbly of Opinion, that the laying aside that part of the present Plan, which relates to the Indian Trade, and intrusting the entire management of that Trade to the Colonies themselves will be of great Advantage to your Majesty's Service, as a means of avoiding much difficulty, and saving much expence, both at present, and in future. – ,

It is certainly true that, while the management of the Trade was in the hands of the Colonies antecedent to the Establishment of Superintendants, many Abuses were committed by the Traders, little Care was taken to subject them to proper Regulations, and the misconduct of the Colonies in this particular contributed not a little to involve us in the enormous expences of an Indian War. – ,

If therefore, it were probable that the like Neglect, or mismanagement would again take place in such a Degree as to expose us to the same Consequences, we should not hesitate in declaring our Opinion against the propriety of suffering the management of this Commerce ever to revert into the hands of the Colonies. But we trust that the Experience which the old Colonies have had of the ill Effects of such Inattention, and neglect, will induce all of them to use more Caution, and better Management for the future and particularly to adopt such of the Regulations established by the present Superintendants, as evidently operate to the benefit of Trade, and the giving that Satisfaction, and Content to the Indians, from which alone, the Colonies can hope to derive either immediate Profit, or lasting Peace, and Security.

With respect to the Question how far the present Expence, regarding the Disposition of Troops for Indian Purposes, may with propriety and safely be lessened by the Reduction of the Posts now subsisting, and intrusting others of them to the Provinces themselves, we beg leave in the first Place in general to represent it to your Majesty as our humble Opinion that it will be in the highest degree expedient to reduce all such Posts in the interior Country, as are not immediately subservient to the protection of the Indian Commerce, and to the defeating of French, and Spanish Machinations among the Indians, or which, although in some degree useful for these Purposes, cannot be maintained, but at an Expence disproportioned to the degree of their Utility. But before we apply this Observation to the particular Posts now subsisting, it may be proper to take a Cursory View of the Numbers and Situations of the several Tribes, or Bodies of Indians, whose Commerce, and Connection are the Objects of whatever Establishments it may be thought necessary to continue.

The Indians included within the Southern District consist principally of the Chactaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, the Chickasaws being reduced to a very inconsiderable number, and the Catawbas in great measure domiciliated within the Settlements of North Carolina. The Commerce and Connection with the Creeks, and Cherokees have been from the Situation of their Country, principally confined to the British

Colonies of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia), whilst the Commerce, and Connection with the Chactaws whose Country extends from the Alabama River to the Mississippi, were for that reason altogether confined to the French Colony of Louisiana. –

By the Treaty of Paris, France has renounced all pretension to Dominion in the Chactaw Country, which is thereby become, in respect to that Stipulation, a part of the British Empire, and consequently all Trade and Intercourse between the Subjects of France or Spain in Louisiana, and those Indians, is in fact illicit, and Contraband, and yet it is evident from the Reports made by the Superintendant of the Southern District, that such Trade, and Intercourse is still continued to be kept up to a very great Degree. –

Such, may it please your Majesty, is the State of the Commerce and Connection with the principal Tribes of Indians in the Southern District; and as their Commerce both from Louisiana and the British Colonies is carried on through a great Variety of Paths, and Roads, and does not depend upon Rivers, and Lakes, forming, as in the Northern District, the only Passes into the Indian Country, it is evident that both the Security, and Extension of it must depend upon the Effect & Operation of those Regulations, under which it shall be carried on, and that neither the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects can be protected, nor the Connection, and Intercourse between Louisiana, and the Indians prevented by Forts, or Military Establishments. –

In the Northern District, the principal Indians form themselves into two great Confederacies, the one composed of the Six Nations & their Allies, and Dependants, the other called the Western Confederacy, composed of great Variety of powerful Tribes, occupying that extensive Country which lyes about the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and to the West and North West. –

The Commerce, and Connection with the first of these Bodies of Indians was, antecedent to the War, confined chiefly to the Province of New York, upon the Frontiers of which their principal Hunting Ground lyes, & the trade was carried on at fortified Truck houses upon the Lake Ontario. Since the Peace, a large Share of this Trade is carried on from Pennsylvania by the Channel of the Ohio, and from thence by Venango, & Riviere aux Boeuf into Lake Erie. –

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The Commerce and Connection with those Indians which form the Western Confederacy was, both from the Situation of the Country they Occupied, and from the Plan pursued by France for securing the Dominion of it by Posts upon the Lakes, altogether confined to the French in Canada, and is now principally carried on from thence by your Majesty's Subjects there thro' the Channel of the Ottawa River and by the Lakes.

In this State therefore of the Commerce and Connections subsisting between your Majesty's Subjects, and the Indians in the Northern District, and of the Channels through which the Intercourse is carried on, it does appear to us, that the keeping up military Establishments at Detroit, Michilimackinac, and Niagara, and the having two or at most three armed Vessels on the Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan & Superior may be necessary for keeping up, and preserving that good Correspondence with the Indians, which is essential to the safety, Improvement and Extension of the Trade with them.

Of these three Establishments, that at Detroit, which is the great Center of Indian Commerce situated amongst many numerous Tribes of Indians, and where a considerable Number of French remain under the Faith of the Treaty of Paris, does appear to us to be by far the most important Object, not being confined merely to the Convenience of any particular Colony, but embracing every Advantage upon which the Safety, and Extension of our Indian Commerce depends.

The armed Vessels proposed to be kept upon the Lakes, do also appear to us to be of the like general Utility, and therefore we are humbly of Opinion that both these Establishments should be maintained upon a respectable footing, the Charge whereof, we do not conceive, needs to be very considerable; as the necessity of any large Supply of Provisions from the settled Colonies, which has always been a great Article of Expence attending distant Posts, will in great measure be taken off by the Opportunity of their being furnished with Corn & other Provisions raised by your Majesty's new Subjects settled at Detroit, who, as we are informed from the most undoubted Testimony, have already made a considerable Progress in Raising those Commodities for that very purpose.

These, may it please your Majesty, are the only Military Posts, and Establishments that appear to us to be necessary solely with a View to

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protect, and promote our Commerce with the Indians; what furth
may be necessary for public Safety in general, or for preventing that dange
Intercourse between the French, and Spaniards at New Orleans, and the Indians under your Majesty's Subjects, stated in the Papers referred to us to be carried on to a very great Extent, and which has been confirmed by those we have examined upon the Subject, is a Consideration which we humbly presume more particularly belongs to your Majesty's Servants in the Military Departments. — But we cannot but be of Opinion, that all such Forts as shall be Judged necessary to be kept up for the Security of your Majesty's Dominions against a foreign Enemy, or for enforcing Obedience to, and a due Execution of the Laws of Trade, ought to be Garrisoned by Troops in your Majesty's Pay, commanded by Officers appointed by your Majesty, as it would in our humble Opinion be dangerous to public Safety, and inconsistent with the true Principles of this Government that Forts, and Military Establishments intended to answer such important Objects, should be entrusted to any other Hands. —

Upon the whole, we trust that the Expence of the present Disposition of Troops for Indian Purposes may be Reduced without hazarding either the Safety or the Interest of your Majesty's Subjects, unless indeed it should be thought expedient to adopt the Propositions contained in some of the Papers referred to us of settling new Colonies in the Interior Country. For in that Case we should not venture to recommend any Reduction of the Military Expence in the Particulars above stated. —

This Consideration therefore naturally leads us to the last head of Enquiry referred to us by the Earl of Shelburne's letter, viz.t how far the Establishment of new Governments on the Mississippi the Ohio, and at Detroit, wou'd contribute to answer the Purpose of lessening either the present Civil, or Military Expence, or would procure the several other important Advantages set forth in the Papers referred to us. —

Now, although it does not appear from the Papers referred to us, that Propositions have been made for the Establishment of more than three new Governments, or Colonies in the interior Parts of America, viz.t one at the Detroit between Lakes Erie, and Huron, one at or near the Mouth of the Ohio, and one in the Illinois Country at or near the Mouth of
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the River of that ~~Name~~ of that Name; and therefore by the Strict Letter of Your Lordship's Reference, the present Consideration seems to be confined to them only. Yet as it does not appear both from the nature of the arguments in favour of this measure contained in some of the Papers, and from the manner in which they have been explained by the Authors of the Proposals themselves, that they are meant to support the Utility of Colonizing in the interior Country as a general Principle of Policy, and that in fact they have nothing less in View than the entire possession and Peopling of all the Country which has Communication with the Rivers Mississippi and St. Laurence, it does in our humble Opinion open a much wider Field of Discussion, than might at the first Glance seem to be necessary.

The Proposition of forming Inland Colonies in America, is, we humbly conceive entirely new: it adopts Principles in respect to American Settlements different from what has hitherto been the Policy of this Kingdom, and leads to a System, which, if pursued through all its Consequences, is in the present State of this Country of the greatest Importance.

The great Object of Colonizing upon the Continent of North America, has been to Improve and extend the Commerce, Navigation & Manufactures of this Kingdom, upon which its Strength & Security depends.

1st By promoting the Advantageous Fishery carried on upon the Northern Coast. 2dly By encouraging the Growth & Culture of Naval Stores, and of Raw Materials, to be transported hither in Exchange for perfect Manufactures, and other Merchandize.

3dly By Securing a Supply of Lumber, Provisions, and other necessaries for the Support of our Establishments in the American Islands.

In Order to answer these Salutary Purposes, it has been the Policy of this Kingdom to confine her Settlements as much as possible to the Sea Coasts, and not to extend them to Places inaccessible to Shipping, and consequently more out of the Reach of Commerce; a Plan, which, at the same time that it secured the Attainment of these Commercial Objects, had the further Political Advantage of guarding against all Interfering of foreign Powers, and of Enabling this Kingdom to keep up a Superior Naval Force in those Seas, by the Actual Possession of such Rivers, and Harbours as were proper Stations for Fleets in Time of War.

Such, may it please your Majesty, have been the Considerations inducing that Plan of Policy hitherto pursued in the Settlement of your Majesty's American Colonies, with which the private Interest & Sagacity of the Settlers co-operated from the first Establishments formed upon the Se that Continent. it was upon these Principles, and with these views, tha Government undertook the Settlement of Nova Scotia in 1749. an it was from a View of the advantages represented to arise from it in thes in these different articles, that it was so liberally supported by the aid of Parl

The same Motives, tho' operating in a less degree, and applying to fe Objects, did, as we humbly conceive, induce the forming the Colonies of Georgia, East Florida, and West Florida to the South, and the makin those Provincial Arrangements in the Proclamation of 1763 by which the interior Country was left to the Possession of the Indians.

Having thus briefly stated what has been the Policy of this Kingdom in respect to Colonizing in America, it may be necessary to take a cursory vi of what has been the Effect of it in those Colonies where there has been sufficient time for that Effect to discover itself; because if it shall appea from the present State of those Settlements, and the Progress they have made, th they are likely to produce the Advantages above Stated, it will, we humbly apprehend, be a very strong Argument against forming Settlements in the interior Country, more especially where every advantage derived from an established Government, would naturally tend to draw the Stream of Population, Fertility of Soil, and Temperature of Climate offering superior Inducements to Settlers, who, exposed to few Hardships, and struggling with few Difficulties, could with little labour earn an Abundance for their own wants, but witho a possibility of supplying ours with any considerable Quantities: nor would these Inducements be confined in their Operation to foreign Emigrants, determining their Choice where to settle, but would act most powerfully upon the Inhabitants of the Northern, and Southern Latitudes of your Majesty's American Dominions, who, ever suffering under the opposite Extremes of Heat, and Cold, would be equally tempted by a moderate Climate to abandon Latitudes peculiarly adapted to the Production of those things which are by nature denied us, and for the whole of which, we should without their assistan stand indebted to, and dependent upon other Countries.

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It is well known that antecedent to the Year 1749, all that Part of the Sea Coast of the British Empire in America, which extends North East from the Province of Main to Canceau in Nova Scotia, and from thence to the mouth of St. Lawrence River lay waste, and was neglected, though naturally affording, or capable by Art of producing every Species of Naval Stores; the Seas abounding with Whale, Cod and other valuable Fish, and having many great Rivers, Bays, and Harbours fit for the Reception of Ships of War. — These circumstances, a consideration of the great Commercial Advantages which would follow from the securing the Possession of this Country, combined with the Evidence of the value set upon it by our Enemies, who during the War, which terminated at that Period, had at immense Expence attempted to wrest it from us, induced that Plan for the Settlement of Nova Scotia, to which we have before referred, and which being prosecuted with vigour, though at a very large Expence to this Kingdom, secured the Possession of that Province, and formed those Establishments which contributed so greatly to facilitate and promote the Success of your Majesty's Arms in the late War. —

The Establishment of Government in this Part of America having opened to the View and Information of your Majesty's Subjects in other Colonies, the great Commercial Advantages to be derived from it, induced a Zeal for Migration, and Associations were formed for taking up Lands, & making Settlements in this Province by principal Persons residing in those Colonies.

In consequence of these Associations, upwards of 10,000 Souls have removed from these Colonies into Nova Scotia, who have either engaged in the Fisheries, or become Exporters of Lumber, and Provisions to the West Indies; and further Settlements to the Extent of 21 Townships of 100,000 Acres each, have been engaged to be made there, by many of the principal Persons in Pennsylvania, whose Names and Association for that Purpose, now lye before your Majesty in Council. —

The Government of Massachusetts Bay, as well as the Proprietors of Large Tracts to the Eastward of the Province of Main, excited by the Success of these Settlements, are giving every encouragement to the like Settlements in that valuable Country lying between them, and Nova Scotia, & the Proprietors of 12 Townships lately laid out there by the Massachusetts Government now solicit your Majesty for a Confirmation of their Title. —

Such, may it please your Majesty, is the present State of the Progress making

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making in the Settlements of the Northern parts of the Sea Coasts of North America in consequence of what appears to be the Policy adopted by this Kingdom. and many Persons of Rank, and Substance here are proceeding to carry into execution the Plan which your Majesty (pursuing the same principles of Commercial Policy) has approved for the Settlement of the Island of St John, & Cape Breton and of the new established Colonies to the South. and therefore as we are fully convinced that the encouraging Settlements upon the Sea Coast of North America, is founded in the true Principles of Commercial Policy, and as we find upon examination that the happy Effects of that Policy are now beginning to open themselves in the Establishment of those Branches of Commerce, Culture, and Navigation upon which the Strength, Wealth, and Security of this Kingdom depends, we cannot be of Opinion that it would in any view be adviseable to divert your Majesty's Subjects in America from the pursuit of those important Objects by adopting Measures of a new Policy at an expence to this Kingdom, which in its present State it is unable to bear.

This, may it please your Majesty, being the light in which we view the Proposition of Colonizing in the Interior Country, considered as a general Principle of Policy, we shall in the next place proceed to examine the several Arguments urged in support of the particular Establishment now recommended.

These Arguments appear to us reducible to the following general Propositions viz — First — That such Colonies will promote Population, & increase the demand for, and Consumption of British Manufactures.

Secondly — That they will secure the Fur Trade, and prevent an illicit Trade, or interfering of French, or Spaniards, with the Indians.

Thirdly — That they will be a Defence, and protection to the old Colonies ag^t the Indians.

Fourthly — That they will contribute to lessen the present heavy Expence of supplying Provisions to the distant Forts, and Garrisons.

Lastly — That they are necessary in respect to the Inhabitants already residing in those places where they are proposed to be established, who require some Form of Civil Government.

After what we have already stated with respect to the Policy of encouraging Colonies in the Interior Country as a general Principle, We trust it will not be necessary to enter into an ample Discussion of the Arguments brought to support the foregoing Propositions.

We admit as an undeniable Principle of true Policy, that with a view to prevent Manufactures, it is necessary, and proper to open an Extent of Territory for Colonization proportioned to the Increase of People, as a large Number of Inhabitants cooped up in narrow Limits, without a Sufficiency of Land for Produce, would be compelled to convert their Attention and Industry to Manufactures, but we submit whether the encouragement given to the Settlement of the Colonies upon the Sea Coast, and the Effect which such encouragement has had, has not already effectually provided for this Object as well as for encreasing the Demand for, and Consumption of British Manufactures, an Advantage which, in our humble Opinion, would not be promoted by these new Colonies, which, being proposed to be established at the Distance of fifteen hundred Miles from the Sea, and in places which upon the fullest Evidence are found to be utterly inaccessible to Shipping, will, from their Inability to find Returns wherewith to pay for the Manufactures of Great Britain, be probably led to manufacture for themselves, a Consequence which Experience shews has constantly attended in a greater, or lesser degree every inland Settlement, and therefore ought, in our humble Opinion, to be carefully guarded against by encouraging the Settlement of that extensive Tract of Sea Coast hitherto unoccupied, which together with the liberty that the Inhabitants of the middle Colonies will have in consequence of the proposed Boundary Line with the Indians of gradually extending themselves backwards, will more effectually & beneficially answer the Object of encouraging Population, and Consumption than the Erecting of new Governments. — Such gradual Extension might, thro' the medium of a continued Population, upon even the same Extent of Territory, preserve a Communication of mutual Commercial Benefits between its extremest Parts, and Great Britain, impossible to exist in Colonies separated by immense Tracts of unpeopled Desart. — As to the Effect which it is supposed the Colonies may have to increase, and promote the Fur Trade, and to prevent all Contraband Trade, or Intercourse between the Indians under Your Majesty's protection, & the French, or Spaniards, it does appear to us, that the Extension of the Fur Trade depends entirely upon the Indians being undisturbed in the possession of their Hunting Grounds, that all Colonizing does in its Nature, and must in its Consequences operate to the Prejudice of that Branch of Commerce, and that the French, and Spaniards would be left in Possession of a great Part of what remained, as New Orleans

would

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would still continue the best and surest Market.

As to the protection which it is supposed these new Colonies may be capable of affording to the Old ones, it will in our opinion appear upon the slightest view of their Situation, that, so far from affording Protection to the old Colonies, they will stand most in need of it themselves.

It cannot be denied that new Colonies would be of advantage in raising Provisions for the supply of such Forts and Garrisons as may be kept up in the Neighbourhood of them but as the degree of Utility will be proportioned to the number and Situation of these Forts and Garrisons, which upon the Result of the present Enquiry, it may be thought advisable to continue, so the force of the argument will depend upon that Event:

The present French Inhabitants in the Neighbourhood of the Lakes, will in our humble opinion, be sufficient to furnish with Provisions whatever Posts may be necessary to be continued there, and as there are also French Inhabitants settled in some Parts of the Country lying upon the Mississippi between the Rivers Illinois and the Ohio, it is to be hoped that a sufficient Number of these may be induced to fix their Abode where the same Convenience and Advantage may be derived from them. but if no such Circumstance were to exist; and no such Assistance to be expected from it, the Objections stated to the Plan now under our Consideration are superior to this, or any other Advantage it can produce and although Civil Establishments have frequently rendered the expence of an armed force necessary for their Protection, one of the many objections now proposed, yet we humbly presume there never has been an Instance of a Government instituted merely with a View to supply a body of Troops with suitable Provisions, nor is it necessary in these Instances for the Settlements already existing, as above described, which being formed under Military Establishments, and ever subjected to Military Authority, do not in our humble opinion, require any other Superintendance than that of the Military Officers commanding at these Posts.

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All which is most humbly submitted.

Whitehall
March 7th 1768.

Clare
Soame Jenyns
Edwd Eliot
Thomas Robinson
Wm Fitzherbert

+
A West Florida.

Extract from a Treaty made at a Congress held at Mobile in West Florida, with the Chickasaws, and Chactaws March the 26th 1765.

And to prevent all Disputes on account of Encroachments or supposed Encroachments committed by the English Inhabitants of this or any other of his Majesty's Provinces, on the Lands, or Hunting Grounds reserved and claimed by the Chickasaws and Chactaw Indians, and that no Mistakes, Doubts or Disputes may for the future arise thereupon, in Consideration of the great marks of friendship, Benevolence, and Clemency extended to us the said Chickasaws & Chactaw Indians by his Majesty King George the third We the Chiefs & head Warriors distinguished by great, and small Medals & Gorgets, & bearing his Majesty's Commissions as Chiefs, and Leaders of our respective Nations, by virtue and in pursuance of the full Right, and Power which we now have, and are possessed of, Have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that for the future the Boundary be settled by a Line extended from Gross Point in the Island of Mont Louis by the Course of the Western Coast of Mobile Bay,

to the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Tombecbe

River,

and North by the Course of said River

to the Confluence of Alibamont

&c.

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and Tombeckbe Rivers and afterwards along the Western Bank of Alabamont River to the mouth of Chickianoe River, and from the Confluence of Chickianoe and Alabamont Rivers a Strait Line to the Confluence of Bance and Tombeckbe Rivers, from thence by a Strait line along the Western Bank of Bance River till its Confluence with the Tallatukpe River, from thence by a Strait Line to Tombeckbe River, opposite to Atchalikpe, and from Atchalikpe by a Strait Line to the most Northerly part of Buckatanne River, and down the Course of Buckatanne River, to its Confluence with the River Pascagoula within twelve Leagues of the Sea Coast, and thence by a due West line as far as the Chactaw Nation have a Right to grant.

And the said Chiefs for themselves and their Nations give and confirm the Property of all the Lands contained between the above described Lines and the Sea, to his Majesty the King of great Britain and his Successors, Reserving to themselves full Right and Property in all the Lands to the Northward of the said Lines now possessed by them.

And none of his Majesty's white Subjects shall be permitted to settle on Tombeckbe River to the Northward of the Rivulet called Centebouck.

East Florida.

Extract from a Treaty and Cession by the Chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nations at a Congress held at Picolata in East Florida November the 15th 1765.

To prevent all Disputes on account of Encroachments or supposed Encroachments made by the English Inhabitants of this his Majesty's said Province on the Lands or Hunting Grounds Reserved and Claimed by the upper and lower

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lower Nations of Creek Indians, and that no Doubts, Mistakes, or Disputes may for the future arise, in Consideration of the great Marks of Friendship, Benevolence, Clemency, Generosity, and Protection extended to us the said Indians of the upper, and lower Creek nations by his Majesty King George the third. We the Chiefs, Head Warriors, and Leaders of our respective Nations, by virtue and in Pursuance of the full Right, and Power which we now have, and are possessed of, Have agreed, And we do hereby agree that for the future the Boundary line of his Majesty's said Province of East Florida, shall be all the Sea Coast as far as the Tide flows, in the manner settled with the English by the great Tomochichi with all the Country to the Eastward of St Johns River forming nearly an Island from its Source to its Entrance into the Sea, and to the Westward of St Johns River, by a Line drawn from the Entrance of the Creek Acklawaugh into the said River above the great Lake, and near to Spaldings upper trading Storehouse to the Forks of Black Creek at Colvills Plantation and from thence to that part of St Marys River which shall be intersected by the Continuation of the Line to the Entrance of a Turkey Creek into the River Alatamaha.

Georgia.

At a Congress held at Augusta in the Province of Georgia November 10th 1763.

Present

James Wright Esqr Governor of Georgia

Arthur Dobbs Esqr Governor of North Carolina.

Thomas Boone Esqr Governor of South Carolina

Francis Fauquier Esqr Lieut Governor of Virginia

John Stuart Esqr Superintendt of Indn Affairs for the Southern District in North America.

Head Men of
- Chickasaws,
- Upper and Lower Creeks,
- Choctaws,
- Cherokees,
- Catawbas

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The Creeks grant that the Boundary between the English Settlements, and our Lands and Hunting Grounds shall be known and settled by a Line extending up Savannah River, and back to the fforck of little River, and from the fforck of little River to the ends of the South branch of Briar Creek, and down that branch to the lower Creek Path, along that Path to the main Stream of the Ogechee River, and down the ~~main~~ main Stream of that River just below the Path leading from Mount Pleasant, and from thence in a strait Line cross to Santa Savilla on the Alatamaha River, and from thence to the Southward as far as Georgia extends, or may be extended.

The Catawbas confirm a former Agreement, and declare they will remain satisfied with the Tract of Land fifteen Miles Square, a Survey of which was begun, and the Governors, and Superintendant promised that the Survey should be finished, and that the Catawbas should not be molested within those Lines.

South Carolina.

Extract from a Cession of Lands by the Cherokees to the Province of South Carolina dated Fort Prince George October 19th 1765.

We whose Names are underwritten, and Seals affixed, Warriors, and Head beloved Men of the Cherokees, Plenipotentiaries for the Over Hills Valley, middle and lower Settlements, and especially authorized, and deputed by the whole Body of the Cherokee Nation, certify by these Presents that, at a Congress held between us, and George Price Ensign of his Majesty's 60th Regiment, commanding Officer of Fort Prince George, and Alexander Cameron Esquire Commissary for Indian Affairs acting on the behalf of his Britanic Majesty, and his Subjects, we have ceded to the English, That Tract of Land (which previous to this time we deemed our own) lying between a Brook, known to the White People

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by the name of Dewisses Corner, and to us by the Sweet Water, and another brook distant from the former about ten Miles, and known to both White and Red People by the name of the Long Canes.

1765. December 10th.

Approved by William Bull Esquire Governor of South Carolina.

1766 January 10th. Approved by John Stuart Esquire Superintendant.

South Carolina and North Carolina

Extract of a Letter from Alexander Cameron Esquire to John Stuart Esquire dated Fort Prince George May the 10th 1766 relative to the Line between the Cherokees & North Carolina.

Began at Dewisses Corner and proceeded North West fifty miles to Reedy River, the Indians marked the trees on the Line.

I could not learn that we took in any land that had been claimed by any White man before — but there are some Whites settled within four Miles of the Line near to Savannah River. The distance from Dewisses Corner to the River (so near as we could conjecture) is 27 miles.

Agreed to run 50 Degrees 50 Miles

The Course of the Line from Dewisses Corner to Reedy River where the Line terminates is North East fifty Miles & the distance 48 Miles.

There is settled there several Houses within four miles of the Line, and one within one mile of it.

On the North Carolina side of Reedy River there are three or four Hundred Settlers, and even if the Indian Boundary be run a North Course, these settlements will fall five or six Miles above it.

One William Turner, already below Reedy River, has settled a Fort and Plantation on the Indian Lands, although he was warned [illegible] by Governor Bull's Orders removed a Settlement off the same Tract of Land last Year. I have sent a Warning to remove without

Loss

1767

Possession, I assured that I would take upon me to drive them off and distribute part of their Cattle among the Indians as a Fee belonging to them.

The Cherokees propose Running the Line from where it terminated a strait Course to Col.o Chiswell's Mines which I believe will be North, as nigh as I could make it. They say that it must be evident that as they have given up all their Claims of Lands in Virginia below Chiswell's Mines, and in South Carolina below Dewisses Corner that a strait Line from Reedy River to the Mines must consequently cut off a great deal of their Land in North Carolina; that great part of their Hunting Ground lies 150 Miles Eastward of where they now nominate their Boundary, but that they do not love Wrangling with the White People concerning a trifle. Therefore they made them a Present of it.

It would be very necessary that a Surveyor should first sight the Line from Reedy River a North Course, in order to know where it will terminate in Virginia, and whether, or not it will take away any of the Settlements.

North Carolina.

Extract of a Letter from Wm. Tryon Esquire Governor of North Carolina to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations dated July 15th 1767.

The Line was begun and run from where the Dividing Line between South Carolina and the Cherokee Hunting Grounds terminated on Reedy River, steering a North Course into the Mountains, computed to be Sixty Miles from the said River. Upon finding it impossible to proceed over the Mountains, it was agreed by the above mentioned Parties that a direct Line from the Mountain they called Tryon Mountain to Chiswell's mines, should, with the Line they actually ran, be the Boundary between this Province and the Cherokee Nation.

This Line, it is supposed will run along the Ridge of the Blue Mountains till it comes to the Eastward of North, and distant Sixty or Seventy Miles from the Mountains to the Mines.

Southern

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Southern District.

Extract of a Letter from John Stuart Esquire Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District of America to the Headmen of the Cherokees dated Charlestown February the 1st 1766.

I am now to tell you that I had a Meeting with the Lower Creek Nation's Warriors at Picolata near St. Augustine. my Talks with them were very good, and I have settled a Boundary Line between their & our Grounds all round the two Floridas, and Georgia. the Line between the Chactaws, and us is also settled, so that henceforwards we can never have any Dispute about Lands with any Nation of Redmen.

Northern District.

Extract from Minutes at a Conference with the Six Nations and Delawares at Johnson Hall May the 2d 1765.

Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows viz.

Brethren.

The last but most important Affair I have at this time to mention is with regard to settling a Boundary between you, and the English. I sent a Message to some of your Nations some time ago to acquaint you that I should confer with you at this Meeting upon it.

The King whose Generosity, and Forgiveness you have already experienced being very desirous to put a final end to Disputes between his People, and you concerning Lands, and to do you strict Justice, has fixed upon the Plan of a Boundary between our Provinces, and the Indians, which no white Man shall dare to invade; as the best, and surest Method of ending such like disputes, and securing your Property to you, beyond a possibility of Disturbance. This will I hope appear to you so reasonable, so just on the part of the King, and so advantageous to you, and your Posterity, that I can have no doubt of your chearfully joining with me in settling such a Division Line

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will be best for the advantage of both White men, and Indians, and as shall best agree with the extent, and encrease of each Province, and the Gover^rs whom I shall consult upon that Occasion, so soon as I am fully empowered, but in the main time I am desirous to know in what manner you would chuse to extend it, and what you will agree heartily to, and abide by in general Terms. At the same time I am to acquaint you that whenever the whole is settled, and that it shall appear you have so far consulted the encreasing State of our People, as to make any convenient Cession of Ground where it is most wanted, that then you will receive a considerable Present in return for your Friendship.

May the 4th. 1765.

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir William Johnson as follows - viz.

Brother.

We have heard what you told us concerning the Intentions of the great King about a Line between us, and the English, and we have considered that such a Line will be very necessary, provided the White People will abide by it.

Brother.

The Chief Cause of all the late Wars was about Lands: we saw the English coming towards us from all parts, and they have cheated us so often, that we could not think well of it. We were afraid that in a little time you would be at our very Castles. For this reason we thank the great King for his good intentions, and we hope he will make his People keep within bounds, which they have not yet done. We therefore agree that a Boundary shall be fixed between us, and that it shall run from Fort Edward along the Mohawk Castles, and from thence along the great Mountains to Harris's Ferry on the River Susquehanna agreeable to what we have drawn here on a Piece of Bark.

A Belt.

Brother

We have told you our minds, if it does not not please you it is none of our Fault, we were always ready to give, but the English don't deal fairly with us. They are more cunning than we are, they get our Names upon

Paper very fast, and we often don't know what it is for. we shoud do more to please the King, but it is hardly in our power; and some of us do not like it, because we are so often imposed upon. One of our nations is going to be cheated of almost all the land between the Mohawk, and this high River by People at Albany to whom they never publickly made any such grant, nor ever received any thing for it. We spoke to you once before about it, and here are their Chiefs now, who say that since they first heard of it they were promised Justice by the sd Governors at Albany long ago. They have likewise spoke to you in 12 different Belts, and begged you would get Justice for them, but it is not done. They sent a Belt over to the King about it, but they have not yet had any satisfaction.

Brother. You see how it is with us, if the English woud be more honest we shoud be more generous, and there woud be Peace all through the land. but it is hard, that one of our own nations who live so near you, and have suffered so much upon your account, should be so greatly wronged; this makes us apprehensive that the English will soon stretch their Arms over our Lands. We begg then that you will send our Belts to the King and tell him how it is with us, and that we hope that he will set us a good example, and give the Mohawks their Land again, before we settle any other matters, for our Necks have been long stretched out to hear from him, and if we do not hear soon, some of our young Peoples Heads will begin to turn, and they wont regard what we say about Peace. they will tell us it is not true, for if it was, our Confederacy woud obtain Justice when they applied for it. May the 5th 1765.

Sir William Johnson addressed the Indians.

Brethren. Your Speech yesterday much surprized me; you appeared desirous to settle a Boundary between the English, and you, and sensible of the Advantages of it, at the same time you have described a Boundary with Indistinctness, and which shews me you don't mean what you say, and cannot answer the purposes of what has been recommended to you; neither does it proceed from your Ignorance, for you convinced me yesterday by the Remarks you made on the great Map, that you are well acquainted with the whole Country, and the Situation of all the places on the Frontiers, notwithstanding which you have in your Boundary cut off a large tract of Country, which you all know has been long since purchased & settled

1765.

settled.. The land is patented 100 Miles beyond Forte Edward, and a great distance beyond the Mohawk Castle, and the line you make from thence to Harris's Ferry instead of adding to, cuts off several Towns, and Settlements, particularly in Pennsylvania, which you know has been fairly purchased, and allowed of by you, and to which you can make no Claim; and you have taken no notice of the other Governments. —— The Affair of the Mohawks is of old Standing, and I have never neglected it, I can prove by Papers I have here, that I laid it before Governor Clinton 15 Years ago, and that at the grand Congress at Albany in 1754 I did what I could for the Mohawks, who were promised to have the matter strictly examined into.. There is a Patent for it, and it is not an easy matter to break it.., The Mohawks have given me infinite trouble about it ever since the Report that it was to be surveyed.., It has not yet affected their Hunting, as it has never been surveyed, or settled, and I have stated their Complaints, and doubt not but they will be redressed. —— That is the only large Tract which at present concerns them, and therefore I am sorry to find you should make it any Objection to the good Work the King recommends. —— These things require much time with White People. I have recommended Patience to them, and I wish they would follow my advice, and not interrupt a business which is of so great Importance. —— I wanted only at present to know your general Sentiments upon this Subject, and I wish they had been more favorable, because it would have been as much for your Interest, as that of the English.

To which the Six Nations then answered.

Brother. —— We have heard you with attention, and we are much obliged to you for shewing us what is best for our Interest. we shall therefore take it further into consideration, because we are willing to shew our good Disposition. We hope our behavior on this Occasion will have a good effect upon the great King, and induce him to hearken to our Complaints. we don't doubt but you have done what you could for us, and we wish it may be taken notice of, otherwise we must think ourselves greatly wronged, and our minds cannot be at Peace. To morrow we shall answer you more particularly, and to your Satisfaction. —

Then Thomas King addressed the several Nations.

Brethren. —— I would advise you all to enter with chearfulness into the business your Brother Warraghiyagey has recommended to you, and to do it from your Hearts. — let us follow the Example of our Ancestors, whose Bones are now turned into Dust. They were wise men, and took care of every thing that concerned them. let us do the same, and let us make a line for the benefit of our Children, that they may have lands which cannot be taken from them, and let us in doing that, shew the King that we are generous, and that we will leave him land enough for his People; then he will regard us, and take better Care that his People do not cheat us. —

On May the 6th 1765 the several Nations assembled to give their answer

Present as before.

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir Wm Johnson (first repeating all he had said to them at the former Congreſs.

Brother. ——— We are now aſsembled to anſwer what you said to us yesterday regarding the Boundary Line concerning which we have not given you satisfaction. We hope we shall now please you better, and we beg you will attend to our answer, and pardon our mistakes, and the manner of our expreſsion, as we have always been accustomed to speak our thoughts freely, the rather as we heard from the French that you had designs upon us, and we heard from you that they had the same, but still we find you both had the like. —

Altho' we have agreed together for ourselves our Allies and Children to make a Ceſsion to the King of the Lands we shall now describe. "Beginning " at Owegy on the East branch of Susquehanna, thence down the East side of the " River to Shamokin (or Fort Augusta) and Running up the West Branch " of Susquehanna on the South side thereof, and from thence to Kittanning, or " Adigo Creek on the Ohio; thence along down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and up the same to its head, this side." Upon Condition that you have some regard to our Warriors who always paſs through that Country, and give them always a free Paſsage, and we are very happy in being all aſsembled here both Sachems and Warriors at this time, and not as has been formerly the case on such Occasions. We can now all act together, as all shall receive a Share for what they ceded, by which it will be preserved in our minds. —

We have never refused you Lands in many places; we have given Proofs of our Friendship, on which we have been promised a Recompence which we have not yet received. — We assisted your Army last War, and many of our People were forsaken and left to perish; and we have been promised a large Trade, and to see Interpreters &c at each Post, which is not come as yet. — We beg you will consider these things, and have regard to your Promises, and our Requests, as we pay due regard to your desires at present; that therefore you will take these things into your Consideration, and afford us a plentiful Trade, and proper Interpreters at the Posts as you have promised. — It is in expectation of this, that we have now agreed to your Proposal, and for the sake of establishing Tranquility. — We therefore recommend it earnestly to you to consider what we have said. We have further to add that you will consider our hungry People will some times kill your Cattle, and tread down your Corn; if they do so now, it may be worse when they assemble all together. — We therefore beg that when you finally settle this affair, and that all your Governors meet about it, you would appoint the Congreſs in some place more central, and that you would bring Provisions with you. — The Request of the Traders shall be complied with, and we shall agree to give them some Lands near Fort Pitt, and also to your desire concerning some Lands about the Forts for the use of your Garrisons. —

Then

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

1765.

Then Thomas King said to the several Nations.

Brethren — I hope you will now remember what we have agreed to, and what your Brother has said. for we have now, All, Men Women, and Children been Witness to this Transaction, which is done publickly nor can it be said our Chiefs received any Bribes, therefore should we forget what is now done, it will be a great Reflection upon us, as none of us can with truth deny it

May the 6th. 1765.. — Present as before. —

Sir William assembled all the Chiefs, and spake to them concerning the Boundary Line, observing that they not closed it properly to the Eastwa which was certainly highly necessary. — the Onondaga Speaker answ

Brother. — We have attended to you, and we have considered about clo the Line, but we find it a difficult matter to determine, as so many branches of our Confederacy have their Residence about the Susquehanna. we think to continue the Line up that River to Cherry valley Lake, and from thence to the Ge Flatts would be very advantageous to you, because our Brethren the Oneidas say you have no Right or Title on the South side the Mohawk River about that Place; — However for the present we shall not extend the Boundary Line fu than Owego; but when the affair comes to be finally determined we shall thin further about it

Then Canaghquiesa said —

Brother. — You know that we are Owners of the Lands Westward of the German Flatts; — we hope we are not to be cheated out of it; but we have reas to think oddly of it, as a German is gone to live at our Fields Oriscas which is our Property. we beg you will drive him off, for he has no Right to it. for we well know the Lands we sold from the rest, and we tell you this, because we would not do any thing in it till we spoke to you about it. — we think we are strangely dealt with. — Our Fathers were asked to sell Farms, and whenever they agreed to it, the White People took Woods and all, which we knew nothing of till we saw People coming into our Country.. — Brother, since that is the Case, let us know what the White People claim, and we will tell honestly what we sold. —

Sir William answered. —

Brethren. — As I only wanted to know your Sentiments in general about a Boundary Line, I am content the Line remains at present as far as you recommend.. — As to what you mentioned, Running to the German Flatts, it cannot be agreed to. there are good Titles without that Line. — what the Oneid say about the man at Oriscas, I did not hear of till now. if he is unjustly settl he will remove on proper Warning. — Whenever I can hear of your being wrong I shall use my interest to get Justice for you. but you would have much less cause to complain if your People would never meddle in Land Affairs, without the knowledge of the whole Nation.

Comm:

ADA MICROFILMED 1957

Family, an event that affords the greatest satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I am, Sir,
with regard & esteem,
Your Most Humble
& Obedient Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.
Deputy Gov^r. of Pennsylvania.

PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES, 1769.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in general Assemby mett.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants and Land holders of the Northern Liberties,

Most Respectfully Sheweth :

That on that part of the Township of the Northern Liberties nearest the City of Philadelphia, for some years past very Considerable Number of Buildings have been Erected, and further Improvements are Continually making. But as no Surveyors are by Law appointed to Act as Regulators of the Roads & Streets within such Improvements, and of the Lines and Bounds between the Owners of the Lotts situate therein, It is feared great Inconveniences must Arise if not timely Remedied. Wherefore, your Petitioners most Earnestly request your Honourable House will take the Premisses into Consideration, and form such a Law as to you may seem necessary.

FREDERICK KUHL,
PETER THOMPSON,
ADAM STRIDER, ?
SAMUEL NOBLE,
RICHARD MASON,
ELIAS L. TREICKEL,
BRIAN WILKINSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL PRYOR,
JOHN STILLWAGEN,
CHARLES LAWRENCE,
W. MASTERS,
THOS. BOUDE,
LEVI BUDD,
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
TABITHA MEYER,
MICHAL HULINGS,
JOS. COWPERTHWAIT,
CHARLES WEST,
JACOB SHOEMAKER,
THOS. SHOEMAKER,
W. SHIPPEN,
JERE'AH WARDER,
WILLIAM FISHER,
JOHN COATS,
PETER KNIGHT,
JOSHUA EMLEN,
MOSES BARTRAM,
ISAAC BARTRAM,
JACOB SCHREINER,
THOS. SAY,
MARTIN NOLL,

JAMES TAYLOR,
THOS. WILLIAMS,
SAML. WILLIAMS,
WM. WOODROW,
HENRY WOODROW,
JOHN BROWNE,
SAM. EWAN, ?
JNO. BRITTON,
JNO. SCATTERGOOD,
BENJ. SPRING,
THO. SALTAR,
THO. BRITTON,
JNO. SALTAR,
WM. BALL,
ARTHUR THOMAS.
GEORGE LEIB,
CHRISTIAN DEIRCK,
RICHARD BARKAR, ?
WM. BETTLE,
HENRY NAGLEE.*

Indorsed.

Presented to the House & read Jan^{ry} 5th, 1769. Read a second Time Jan^{ry} 6th, 1769.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE, &C., ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1769.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty :

May it please your Majesty,

In Obedience to your Majesty's Commands, signified to Us by a Letter from the Earl of Shelburne, One of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 5th of October last, We have taken into our most serious Consideration the several Memorials, Letters and Papers, therewith referred to Us, containing Objections to and Observations upon the present Plan for the Management of our Commerce and Connexions with the Indians in North America, stating the great Expence attending as well that Branch of Service, as the present Disposition of the Troops for Indian Purposes, and urging the Expediency and Propriety, in various Lights, of establishing certain new Governments upon the Mississippi, the Ohio, and at Detroit, between the Lakes Erie and Huron. We have also conferred upon this Occasion, with such of your Majesty's military Servants as have been employed in North America, and with such Merchants and others as are most intelligent in the North American and Indian Trade.

Whereupon, We humbly beg Leave to represent to your Majesty,

That the Subject Matter to which these Papers refer, and the Questions arising thereupon, stated to Us in the Earl of Sherburne's Letter, appear to Us to lead to a Consideration of no less Consequence and Importance, that what System it may be now proper for jesty's Interest, as Lord of the Soil of all ungranted Lands which the Indians may be inclined to give up, is deeply and immediately your Majesty to pursue, with Respect to that vast & extensive Country in North America, which, on Account of the Indian War raging within it, was made by the Proclamation of 7th October, 1763, the Object of mere provisional Arrangement.

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* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., pp. 561, 562, 563.

The Advantages resulting from the Treaty of Paris, are in no part of it more distinguished than in those Stipulations which, by obtaining from France and Spain Cessions to your Majesty of those important Possessions in North America, which, by their situation, gave most Alarm and Annoyance to the British Colonies, laid the Foundation of lasting Security to your Majesty's Empire in North America, and of Relief to this Country by a Reduction of that heavy Expence, with which it was necessarily burthened for the Defence and Protection of those Colonies; And, altho' the unfavorable Impressions left upon the Minds of the Indians by the Event of the War and the Representations of the French, that we meant to extirpate them, did for some time involve Us in a War with them that rendered necessary the Continuance of a large military Establishment; Yet, that War being happily ended, and Treaties of Peace and Friendship, to which all the various Tribes have acceded, having been finally concluded, it is now become of immediate Importance to examine how far the Alteration, which has thus taken Place in the State of your Maj'tys Dominions in North America, may require or admit of any proportionable Alteration in the System, by which that Part of your Majesty's Service is to be carried on for the future.

The Parts of the Service, to which We are more immediately called upon by the Earl of Shelburne's Letter to give our Attention, are, First—The present Civil Establishment regarding the Indians. Secondly—The Disposition of the Troops for Indian purposes; and lastly—the Establishment of certain new Colonies.

With Respect to the First of these Points, We are directed to state our Opinion how far the present Expence of the Civil Establishment regarding the Indians may with Safety and Propriety be reduced, by entrusting the Indian Trade, and all other Indian Affairs to the Management of the several Colonies.

In considering this Question it may be proper to observe, that the Institution of Superintendants for the Affairs of Indians, appears to have been a measure originally adopted, principally with a View to counteract the Designs of the French in 1754, who, by sowing the Seeds of Jealousy amongst the Indians, and exciting them to resent Injuries, for Redress of which they had in vain solicited the Colonies, had well nigh entirely weaned them from the British Interest; and at the same time, by uniting the Force and conducting the Enterprizes of the Savages had rendered them an overmatch for your Majesty's Colonies, standing single and disunited.

In Order, therefore, to Balance the Danger arising from this more immediate Union and Co-operation of the French with the Indians, it became necessary to provide a more systematical as well as more

extensive Plan of Defence for the Colonies than had before been requisite; A Plan, which might bear some proportion to the Extent of the Efforts then made by their Enemies, and which, having for its Object the Preservation of all your Majestys Colonies from the common Danger, could no otherwise be administered with Safety or with Effect, than under the immediate Controul of their common Sovereign and Protector; and the Utility of such a Plan, under those Circumstances, was soon manifested by its consequences, and by the Share it had in contributing to that Success, which ever after attended the British Arms in America.

From this slight View of the original Causes of the Institution of Superintendants, and of the Consequence it produced, it cannot but appear evident that every Objection, both to the Expence and Difficulty in Execution was answered by the Necessity of the Case, and the Importance of the Object; but should it appear to your Majesty, that the Alteration in the State of America since the Peace, has rendered the measure less necessary, at least in its full Extent, every Consideration both of Expence and Difficulty in the Execution, must now be carefully attended to, before a right judgment can be formed as to the Expediency & continuing either the whole or any Part of it.

To maintain a good Correspondence with the Indians is undoubtedly an Object of great Importance; and, upon a careful Examination into the State of Indian Affairs after the conclusion of Peace, it appears that the Two principal Causes of the Discontent, that still rankled in the Minds of the Indians and influenced their Conduct, were the Encroachments made upon Lands which they claimed as their Property, and the Abuses committed by Indian Traders and their Servants; The Necessity, which appeared in the then State of our Interests with the Indians of making some immediate Provision against these two Causes of their Discontent, induced the Proclamation of Octobr, 1763, which very prudently restrained all Persons from trading with the Indians without Licence; and forbid, by the strongest Prohibitions, all Settlements beyond the Limits therein described as the Boundary of the Indian hunting Ground, putting both their Commerce and Property under the Protection of Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate Authority, & making their Intervention necessary in every Transaction with those Indians.

These however being, as we have before observed, mere provisional Arrangements adapted to the Exigence of the Time, it is become now necessary to consider what may be more permanently requisite in both the Cases to which they apply.

The giving all possible Redress to the Complaints of the Indians in respect to Encroachments on their Lands, and a steady & uniform Attention to a faithful Execution of whatever shall be agreed upon for that salutary purpose, is a Consideration of very great Importance; It is a Service of a general Nature, in which your Ma-concerned, and with which the general Security of your Majesty's Possessions there is in some Measure connected, it is an Object comprehensive of a variety of Cases, to which the separate Authority & Jurisdiction of the respective Colonies is not competent, & it depends upon Negociation, which has always been carried on between Indians and Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate Authority, and has Reference to Matters which the Indians would not submit to the Discussion of particular Colonies.

For these Reasons We are of Opinion, that the Execution of all Measures & Services, respecting the Complaints of the Indians touching their Lands, should be continued to be entrusted to the Superintendants at present acting under Commission from your Majesty, reserving to the Governor & Council of every particular Colony, which may be interested in any Measure that has Reference to this general Service, a Right to interpose their Advice, and making their Concurrence necessary to the Ratification of every Compact that shall be provisionally made, until your Majesty's Pleasure shall be further known upon it.

In a Plan for the Management of Indian Affairs prepared by this Board, in 1764, the fixing of a Boundary between the Settlements of your Majesty's Subjects and the Indian Country was proposed to be established by Compact with the Indians, as essentially necessary to the gaining their good Will and Affection, and to preserving the Tranquility of the Colonies.

This Plan having been communicated to the Superintendants, they have, in Consequence thereof, made the Proposition of such a Boundary Line an Object of their particular Attention, and of Negociation & Discussion with the several Tribes of Indians interested therein.

In the Southern District a Boundary Line has not only been established by actual Treaties with the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws, but has also, as far as relates to the Provinces of North and South Carolina, been marked out by actual Surveys, and has had the happy Effect to restore Peace and Quiet to those Colonies.

In the Northern District, the Proposition appears to have been received by the Indians with the strongest Marks of Approbation & Satisfaction, and a Line of Seperation was, in 1765, suggested by them, in which Sir William Johnson acquiesced, declaring at the same Time, that He could not finally ratify it without your Majesty's further Directions.

The Paper (Appendix A.*) contains a Description of the several Lines as agreed upon in the Negociations to which we refer, and, to the End your Majesty may have a more perfect view of them, (Appendix B.) We have annexed to such Description a Map,† inwhich We have endeavoured to trace those Lines out, with as much accuracy as the general Maps of America will admit of.

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* See page 320.

† No map accompanies this.

Your Majesty will be pleased to observe, that altho' on the one Hand, the Settlements in the new established Colonies to the South are confined to very narrow Limits; yet on the other hand, the middle Colonies (whose State of Population requires a greater Extent) have Room to spread much beyond what they have hitherto been allowed, and that upon the whole one uniform and complete Line will be formed between the Indians and those ancient Colonies, whose Limits not being confined to the Westward have occasioned that extensive Settlement, which being made without the Consent of the Indians, and before any Line was settled, produced the Evil complained of.

In comparing the Map with the Description in writing as taken from the Treaties with the Indians, your Majty will observe, That the Boundary Line with the Six Nations and their Allies is made upon the Map to terminate at that Part of the Ohio, where it receives the Connahway River, instead of continuing it down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and up that River to its Source, as described in the Treaty; The Reason for which is, that altho' the Six Nations may have Pretensions to the Dominion of the Country on the South Side of the Ohio lower down than the Connahway River, yet in fact it is more occupied by the Cherokees & other independent Tribes, as their hunting Ground; and therefore, the making any Settlements beyond the Connohway River, or at least beyond a Line drawn from the mouth of it to where the Cherokee Line now terminates, as marked on the Map, would be altogether inconsistent with what has been settled and agreed upon with that Nation, for which Reason we think, that the Line settled with the Southern Indians, and that which remains to be settled with the Six Nations, ought to be united in the manner we have described.

Upon the whole it appears to us, that it will be greatly for your Majesty's Interest, as well as for the Peace, Security and Advantage of the Colonies, that this Boundary Line should, as speedily as possible, be ratified by your Majesty's Authority, and that the Superintendants should be instructed and empowered to make Treaties in your Majesty's Name with the Indians for that purpose, and enabled to make such Presents to the Indians as the Nature and Extent of the Concessions on their part shall appear to require; Care, however, should be taken in the Settlement of this Business, that the Agreement for a Boundary Line be left open to such Alterations, as by the common Consent, and for the mutual Interests of both Parties may hereafter be found necessary and expedient.

If your Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve what We have here recommended, We humbly submit, whether it may not be further necessary, that the Colonies should be required to give every Sanction to the Measure in their Power, and to provide by proper Laws for the Punishment of all Persons, who shall endanger the public Peace of the Community, by extending Settlements or occupying Lands beyond such Line.

What We have above stated in respect to the Expediency of continuing the Office of Superintendants is confined merely to Negociation with the Indians concerning a Boundary Line. But We humbly submit, that there are other Branches of Duty and Service, which, though they be of less Urgency, yet do, both from their Nature and Importance, require the Intervention of Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate Authority, and which, as they have Reference to the general Interests of the Indians, independent of their Connexion with any particular Colony, cannot be provided for by Provincial Laws; Such are the Renewal of ancient Compacts or Covenant Claims made between the Crown and the principal Tribes of Savages in that Country, the reconciling Differences and Disputes between one Body of Indians and another; the agreeing with them for the Sale or Surrender of Lands for public purposes not lying within the Limits of any particular Colony, and the holding Interviews with them for these and a Variety of other general purposes, which are merely Objects of Negociation between your Maj'ty and the Indians.

These, may it please your Majesty, are in our judgment, services of great Importance, and to which it is essentially necessary, for the preservation of the British interest with those Indians, and for preventing all foreign Influence and Connexion, that strict Attention should be paid.

Antecedent to the Establishment of the present plan of Superintendants, the management of these interests was entrusted to the Governors of those Colonies, which were principally connected with the Indians, but when we consider the dependent state of such Governors, that the other duties of their station must interfere with this very important one; how greatly the objects of this service are increased by Alliances with those numerous nations heretofore under the dominion of France; and how necessary it is that a constant watch should be kept upon their motions and designs, and that your Majesty's Servants should be constantly and regularly informed of the true state of affairs, and of all transactions in the Indian country. We cannot but be of opinion, that there are reasons, which, joined to what we have already stated, do make it essentially necessary, that the Office of Superintendants should for the present be continued for these purposes, and that they should be enabled, by a stated annual Establishment, confined to a certain sum, to make such presents as have been usual and customary; and therefore are become absolutely necessary upon all occasions of Treaties held with the Indians for public purposes, the expence of which, including salaries to the two Superintendants, need not, according to the Calculations and Estimates made by them, exceed Eight Thousand pounds annually.

Having thus fully stated to your Majesty the nature and extent of those services, which relate to the management of Indian Affairs, independent with the trade with them. We shall in the next place submit what has occurred to us upon the latter subject.

It must be admitted that a proper plan of trade with the Indians, is an object deserving great attention, not only from the commercial Benefit resulting from it, but also from the effect that its being ill or well governed, must have upon the temper and disposition of the Savages; and as it must consist of Regulations, that depend upon local situation and circumstances, and which require the authority of Law to carry them into execution, it cannot be conducted with the same facility, or be properly and effectually controuled by officers having no other authority than what they derive from your Majesty's Commission.

Upon the fullest Examination into the effect and operation of the several propositions respecting the Indian Trade, suggested by this Board, in 1764, and adopted by the Superintendents, it does appear to us, that many of them have in particular cases, and with respect to particular bodies of Indians, been attended with salutary effect. We are convinced, however, upon the whole of this consideration,

First, That no one general plan of Commerce and policy, is or can be applicable to all the different Nations of Indians, of different interests and in different situations.

Secondly, That the confining trade to certain Posts and Places, which is the spirit and principle of the present system, however expedient and effectual with respect to the Southern Indians, is of doubtful policy with respect to those Indians more particularly connected with New York and Pennsylvania; and that it is evidently disadvantageous, inconvenient, and even dangerous, with respect to the much larger body of Indians, who possess the Country to the Westward, and with whom your Majesty's subjects in Quebec in particular, do carry on so extensive a Commerce.

Thirdly, That, independent of this objection, and of any doubt that might attend the practibility of its execution in its full extent, the whole plan does consist of such a variety of Establishments, and necessarily leads to such extensive operations, as to bring on an encreasing expence, which, in point of Commerce, may exceed the value of the object to which it applies, and being greater than the Trade can bear, must, if the present plan should be permanent, either fall upon the Colonies, in which case it will be impracticable to settle the proportion each colony should bear, or become a Burthen upon this Country, which, we humbly conceive, would be both unreasonable and highly inconvenient.

For these reasons, therefore, and under these circumstances, we are humbly of opinion, that the laying aside that part of the present plan which relates to the Indian Trade, and entrusting the entire management of that Trade to the Colonies themselves, will be of great advantage to your Majesty's service, as a means of avoiding much difficulty, and saving much expence, both at present and in future.

It is certainly true, that while the management of this Trade was in the hands of the Colonies, antecedent to the establishment of Superintendents, many abuses were committed by the Traders, little care was taken to subject them to proper regulations, and the misconduct of the Colonies in this particular, contributed not a little to involve us in the enormous expence of an Indian War.

If therefore it were probable, that the like neglect or mismanagement would again take place, in such a degree as to expose us to the same consequences, we should not hesitate in declaring our opinion against the propriety of suffering the management of this concern, ever to revert into the hands of the Colonies.

But we trust that the experience which the old Colonies have had of the ill effects of such Inattention and neglect, will induce all of them to use more caution and better management for the future, and particularly to adopt such of the regulations established by the present Superintendents, as have evidently operated to the Benefit of the Trade, and to the giving that satisfaction and content to the Indians, from which alone the Colonies can hope to derive either immediate Profit, or lasting Peace and Security.

A.

WEST FLORIDA.

Extract from a Treaty made at a Congress held at Mobile, in West Florida, with the Chickasaws and Chactaws, March 26, 1765.

And to prevent all disputes on Account of Encroachments, or supposed encroachments committed by the English inhabitants of this or any other of His M'tys Provinces, on the Lands or Hunting Grounds reserved or claimed by the Chickasaw or Chactaw Indians, and that no mistakes, doubts, or disputes, may for the future arise thereupon, in consideration of the great marks of Friendship, Benevolence and Clemency extended to us, the said Chickasaw and Chactaw Indians, by his Majesty King George the Third; We, the Chiefs and Head Warriors, distinguished by great and small Medals and Gorgets, and bearing his Majesty's Commissions as Chiefs and Leaders of our respective Nations, and by virtue and in pursuance of the full right and power which we now have and are possessed of, have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that for the future the boundary be settled by a Line extended from Gross Point in the Island of Mont Louis by the Course of the Western Coast of Mobile Bay, to the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Tombeckbe' River,

and North by the Course of the said River, to the Confluence of Alabamont and Tombeckbe' Rivers, and afterwards along the Western Bank of Albamont River, to the mouth of Chickianocé River, and from the confluence of Chickianocé and Albamont Rivers, a strait Line to the confluence of Banké and Tombeckbe Rivers, from thence by a strait line along the Western Bank of Banké River 'till its confluence with the Tallatékpé River, from thence by a strait Line to Tombeckbe River, oppposite to Atchatickpé, and from Atchatickpé by a strait line to the most northernly part of Backatanne River, and down the course of Backatanne River, to its confluence with the River Pascagoula, and down by the course of the River Pascagoula, within Twelve Leagues of the Sea Coast, and thence by a due West line as far as the Chactaw Nation have a right to grant.

And the said Chiefs, for themselves and their Nations, give and confirm the Property of all the Lands contained between the above described Lines and the Sea, to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and his successors,

Reserving to themselves full right and property in all the Lands to the Northward of said Lines now possessed by them;

And none of His Majesty's white Subjects shall be permitted to settle on Tombeckbe River, to the Northward of the Rivulet called Centibouck.

EAST FLORIDA.

Extract from a Treaty and Cession by the Chiefs of the lower Creek Nations, at a Congress held at Picolata, in East Florida, Nov'r 15th, 1765.

To prevent all disputes on account of Encroachments or supposed Encroachments, made by the English Inhabitants of this His Majesty's said Province, on the Lands or hunting Grounds reserved and claimed by the upper and lower Nations of Creek Indians, and that no doubts, mistakes, or disputes, may for the future arise, in Consideration of the great marks of friendship, benevolence, clemency generosity and protection, extended to us, the said Indians of the upper and lower Creek Nations, by His Majesty, King George the Third; We the Chiefs, Head Warriors, and Leaders of our respective Nations, by virtue and in pursuance of the full right and power which we now have and are possessed of, have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that for the future the Boundary line of His Majesty's

Brethren.

I take this opportunity, by Colonel Francis, to give you my kind and hearty ~~thanks~~ Salutations, & by this string I desire you will hearken to the Message I send you by him.

A String of Wampum

Brethren

It is not above a month ago that Colonel Frances came from Shamokin, on purpose to acquaint me of the death of one of our Indian Brethren — He informed me at the same time, that the man who was supposed to have committed the Crime had been apprehended and confined in Lancaster Jail, — On this information I Ordered the Man to be sent to the Jail of this City, to be kept secure till he could be tried.

Brethren

Colonel Francis further acquainted me that the Indians who were in the

(Cabbin) no

Cabbin with our deceased Brother at the time he was killed, were present when the Offender was taken & were satisfied with Colonel Frances's Conduct in this affair; and were kind enough to take the Charge of a Message from him, to give you an Account what had ~~happened~~ been done, & to tell you he was hastening to Philadelphia, to lay the Same before me, I would bring in a month or Six Weeks, my Message to you on this Melancholy Occasion; & desired you to be at Shamokin in Order to Receive it.

Brethren

Knowing, that by Treaties between this Government & the Indians, we are Obliged to inform each Other of any Accidents that happen, which may be likely to disturb the peace ~~Subsitting~~ subsisting between us; as soon as I had made myself acquainted with the particulars attending this matter, I lost no time, but sent the account immediately to Sir William Johnson, that he might relate the real truth, so far as was come to my knowledge to the Indians of the six nations & assure them, that the person apprehended, should be taken great care of, & safely secured and receive his trial in the same manner as if the deceased had been a White man, & by his trial it will appear Whether the affair Was accidental or designed

Brethren

We are sensible that whilst the body of our deceased brother lies above ground, your minds cannot rest easy. — We therefore, by these Strouds, bury his body, & cover it so deep that your Eyes may never more see it.

Black Strouds —

Brethren

With these Handkerchiefs we wipe away the Tears which run down your cheeks, and take the sorrow from your hearts, and desire you would grieve no more.

Handkerchiefs —

Brethren

With this belt we scrape up all the blood that has lain on the ground

(ov

or may have Stained the Bushes; collect them together, and bury them under ground, that neither you nor your Friends Eyes, may more behold them, as you pass & re-pass the place where the Accident happened.

A. Belt

Brethren

As we have now buried the body of our deceased; Brother we desire you will suffer no Uneasiness to remain in your minds, that may cause the least ill will towards your Brethren the English.

A. Belt

Brethren

As you are the relations of our deceased Brother as a token of our Affection for you, & to comfort your Hearts, we desire you would accept of this present of Goods —

Delivered the Goods

John Penn

Governor Penn's Speech
by Col.l Francis to the
Indians at Shamokin
1769

necessary so as to be here by [the] 9th or 10th of next Month to attend you in order to perfect [ ] Sales you mentiond. The Indians of both the Mohock [villa]ges, are soon called, but my reason for mentioning the 9th [or 10th of] February is on Account of the old Sachems of Onoghquagey [ ] cannot well be here before that time on acct of the [ ] and the depth of Snow in the Woods.—

Agreable to the Estimate you are now pleased to send [ ] the fees due on the Schohare purchase, I have now [ ] enabled Mr. Banyar to pay my Share [ ] Patent may be taken out and also to pay whatever [ ] the fifth of the Oneida purchase as I heartily [ ] patents were out [ ] with most perfect Esteem, Sir,

&ca

THOMAS GAGE TO THE EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH

Extract [1]

(No. 21) *New York Janry 5th: 1769*

My Lord,

I inclose your Lordship a Paper, which contains an Account of all the Expences that have attended the late Indian Treaty, as well for Presents to the Indians for the Tract of Country they have ceded, as for the Maintaining them at Fort Stanwix, and other Expences during the Negotiation. A very large District becoming now the Property of the Crown, which will fall into the Provinces of New York, Pensylvania and Virginia, Adventurers in Land who used to purchase Tracts of the Savages, might now purchase of the Crown; and be a means to indemnify the Crown, for the Expence of this Treaty, independent of the Quit-Rents. I speak of the Lands which shall be added to New York and Virginia. The Tracts which fall within the Limits of Pensylvania, as yet unpurchased by the Proprietarys of that Province, can be only settled with the Proprietarys.

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.87, p. 5, London, England.

EXPENSES OF FORT STANWIX TREATY

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy/

Sir William Johnson's Account of the Expence of the Indian Congress lately held with them for the Settlement of the Indian Boundaries.

1768 Novemr.	To what Paid to the Six Nations &ca in Publick for the Cession of Land they made to the Crown......	£10,460.. 7..3
	To Presents; and Provisions bought on the Spot for the use of the Indians, not included in the above......	2,328.. 2..5
	To Robert Leake Esqr. Commissary General of Stores and Provisions. His Account of Provisions sent from Albany to Schenectady (Between 25th: May and 24th: of October 1768) for the use of the several Nations of Indians, which lately met in Congress at Fort Stanwix 46,603½ Rations at 3¾ Sterling pr: Ration £728.. 3.. 7 The Expence of Transporting said Provisions from Albany to Schenectady ..... 30..—..—	758.. 4..5
	Sterling	£13,546..14..1

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.87, p. 13, London, England.

INDORSED: Copy
Sir William Johnson's
Account of the Expence of the
Indian Congress, lately held
with them for the Settlement
of the Indian Boundaries.—
Am^{t}. £13,546..14..1 Sterling
In Gen^{l}. Gage's (N^{o}. 21) of
5th. Jany. 1769
Inclosure 1st.

FROM HUGH WALLACE

A. L. S.

New York 7 Jan^{y} 1769.

I received your favour of 12 Dec^{r}. & [thank you] for the Bill sent me for Cap^{t} Roberts [draft on] you, which I now inclose you with a [receipt for] the same. & I hope the Acco^{ts}. [ ] you of Cap^{t} Spicemaker will enable [you to] send me a Bill for that demand.

Since I wrote you about L^{t}. Galland [I have recei]ved a Letter from him, full of the [most] gratefull acknowledgements for your [ ] & generosity to him & he has also [let General] Gage know how kind you had been, [ ] Affair is at an End

The Packett is arrived, & but verry little [except bad] News. The Kings Speech verry tart [the minis]try seem determined to put an End [to American] Claims of being free from the Parliament they will tax us, [ ] time — severall Changes in the M[inistry. Sir] Jeffry Amherst[1] is again reinstated, [ ] by many that he will be sent out [ ] as Generall & Com^{r}. in Chief & that Gen[^{l}. Gage will] be recalled — Youll no doubt hear [ ] assembly in dissolved,[2] & that there is [more] than 8 Candadites — 4 of the *Delancy* or [Church] & 4 of the Livingstonian or Dissinting [party]

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[1] Amherst, nonresident Governor of Virginia, was removed in 1768, and succeeded by Lord Botetourt.

You have no doubt heard of Col^l^ Phi[lip] Schuylers arbitrary, & overbearing, bul[lying] manner here, & how Jacob Walton [ ] & they were bound over. I assure you [ ] behaved verry odley here, & I am told [you] & the Indian Congress with some dis[respect. (I?)] got into his Company, & introduced [ ] about that Affair, but his tone was [ ] *By God* his Bones would have pa[id for]

I think you ought to exert yourself] he should not be returned [ ] write you, to beg if you had no [(choice?) in pa]rticular, you would get Sir John [returned] & I now repeat the same. I am [w]ould give great pleasure to many [ ] sincere Friends, amongst which I take [the freedom] to rank myself — & as you have [ ] your power to send who you please for [ ] C°. I wish you would stop Col° Schuylers [election] you might send a fitter Man that poor [ ] for Schenactady. If these hints dont [meet your] Approbation, I beg they may not meet [your dis]pleasure, & that youll attribute them to [the dic]tates of a Heart strongly attached to you [& will] believe me verry truly.

D^r^ Sir
Y^r^. obliged & obed^t^ Serv^t^
HUGH WALLACE

[ ]cts to
[ ] all y^e^ family
[ ]N Bar^t^.

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[2] On January 2d.

Copy.

(No. 21)

New York January 5th. 1769.

My Lord,

The waiting the arrival of the Transports and preparing Quarters for the Troops, detained me at Boston till the 24th. of November. The Frigate and one Transport excepted, the rest of the Fleet from Corke got into Boston. The Frigate hath recieved some damage in a violent Storm, and put into the Harbour of New York. The missing Transport is named the Ravan, and had on board Colonel Mackay, Lieut. Colonel Roberts, Major Butler, and three Companys of the 65th. Regiment. The only Account we have recieved of her, is from the Master of a Vessel belonging to Salem, who reported to have spoke with a Ship with Troops on Board on the 10th. of Novemr. in Latitude 38. Longitude 66, and said she had lost her Foremast and Bowsprit and was Steering South. It was hoped from this Report, that Accounts would be recieved of her getting into some Harbour in the West Indies, but Vessels arriving here from several of these Islands, and bringing no News of this Transport, has occasioned fears & Apprehensions of her safety, tho we dont yet despair of it.

The Troops were landed as soon as possible after their arrival, and put into the Barracks at the Castle, and into the Storehouses and empty Buildings which

Right Honble. Earl of Hillsborough
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State Etca. Etca. Etca.

which had been hired and fitted up for their Reception. The Ships destined to Transport the 62d Regiment from the ceded Islands were Ordered there, and the rest of the Transports were Ordered to be discharged.

When every thing was fixed for the Winter, I found it very neceſsary that an Officer should be appointed to take the Chief Command of all His Majesty's Forces in the Maſsachusetts Bay; And as Colonel Mackay was not arrived, I appointed Colonel Pomeroy the next Officer in Seniority, to act as Brigadier General of His Majesty's Forces in North America, and take the Command of all the Troops in the Province of the Maſsachusetts Bay.

Particular Accounts of all the Expences which have been incurred, or which shall arise from Quartering the Troops, will be made out and delivered to Governor Bernard, in Order that they may be laid before the first Aſsembly that shall be called to provide Funds to defray the same at the Charge of the Province.

On my Arrival at New York I received Letters from Sir William Johnson, with the News that he had finished the Treaty for settling the Boundary Lines with the Indians, greatly to His satisfaction, by which the Indians had ceded a very considerable Tract of Country to the King, The Boundary Line extending to the South West down the Ohio as far as the Cherokee River and to the North East, to the Mouth of Canada Creek.

which runs into the Wood Creek, between Fort Stanwix and the Oneyda Lake. It seems the Six Nations were Jealous that their right to the Lands below Kanawa, should be disputed, and would extend their Ceſsion to the Cherokee River. But should the Southern Provinces, notwithstanding this Ceſsion of the Six Nations, lay clai to the Lands below the Kanawa, by virtue of the Ceſsion, it is more than probable that the Inconvenience foreseen by The Lords Commiſsioners for Trade, and noticed in their Report on the Subject of the Boundary, will happen, by creating a Quarrell with the Southern Indians.

I Inclose your Lordship a Paper which contains an Account of all the Expences that have attended the late Indian Treaty, as well for Presents to the Indians for the Tract of Country they have ceded, as for the Maintaining them at Fort Stanwix, and other Expences during the Negotiation. A very large District becoming now the Property of the Crown which will fall into the Provinces of New York, Pensylvania & Virginia, Adventurers in Land who used to purchase Tracts of the Savages, might now purchase of the Crown, and be a means to indemnify the Crown for the Expence of this Treaty independant of the Quit Rents. I speak of the Lands which shall be added to New York and Virginia. The Tracts which fall within the Limits of Pensylvania, as yet unpurchased by the Proprietarys of that Province can be only settled with the Proprietarys.

The Nations upon the Lakes are reported to
general well disposed. Very considerable Bodys of I
have been at Miſsilimakinak, and from Belts whic
have been sent there, by Nations who dwell many hu
Leagues distant from thence, a greater Number of In
is expected at Miſsilimakinak next Summer, than
been ever known to aſsemble there.

The Indians still inform us of the in
they recieve from the French and Spaniards, and
they endeavor to excite them to make War upon the
English. I believe the Indians would be glad to e
us, as our Quarells are generaly the Indian Harve

I have the honor to transmit Your Lordship Ext
of two Letters translated from the Spanish, which
recieved from Don Ulloa in Answer to my Complaints
these Intrigues, and of the French and Spanish Tr
coming on the East Side of the Miſsiſsippi, and on t
Subject of our Troops being withdrawn from Forts
and Panmure, two Poſts situated at the Point of
Ibbeville, and at the Natches.

Aug. 23.
27. 1768

An old Veſsel laid up above Niagara
some Accident, as yet undiscovered, been set on Fir
destroyed. And we have been more unfortunate
having a Schooner drove on shore in a violent
which was employed to Transport Proviſions
Fort Erie for the Garriſons of the Detroit and
Miſsilimakinak; The Cargo was saved, but it u

un

uncertain whether the Schooner could be got off the Bed of Sand on which she struck. The Crew with some Aſsistance sent them from the Detroit, were cutting away her Maſts and upper works to try by those means to raise her and carry her to Detroit.

The 21st Regiment and some part of the 31st are landed at St. Augustine from West Florida, but Brigadier General Haldimand was at Pensacola on the 14th of December. He acquaints me that from the few Craft to be met with in those parts, and the Dread the Sailors have of the Barr of St. Augustine; he could not find means to transport the Troops with more Expedition. That he had employed two Sloops on that Service, and they had met with Accidents. One of them having lost her Mast, and the other struck upon the Barr of St. Augustine. I had sent the Brigadier a Letter for the Governor of South Carolina, to ask Quarters during the Winter in the Barracks of Charles Town, for such a Number of Men as could not be put under cover at St. Augustine, which was to be made use of as Circumstances should require. I learn that he has sent the Letter to the Governor, and desired Quarters for the 21st Regiment.

Your Lordship will probably have heard of the Insurrection against the Spaniards at New Orleans, and that Don Ulloa with His Spaniards were Ordered by an Edict of the Superior Council of the

Colony to leave the Province of Louisiana in the space of three Days. He Sailed for the Havanna in a Spanish Frigate. The News of this Event which happened in the End of October was brought here only on the 1st Instant. I venture to transmit your Lordship a printed Copy of the Edict, with the Protest of Monsieur Aubry against the Edict, and a Second Edict of the Council, which Annulls Monsieur Aubry's Protest.

Lieut. Colonel Wilkins with five Companys of His Majesty's 18th Regiment arrived at Fort Chartres on the 7th of September. Captain Forbes with the former Garrison of the 34th Regiment left Fort Chartres on the 15th of September, and arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d December. The March of the Troops from Philadelphia to Fort Chartres, and from thence back to Philadelphia, has taken up a time of between Six and Seven Months.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Regard, Respect and Esteem.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

&ca.

Right Hon:ble Earl of Hillsborough
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretarys of State.
London.

New York January 5th: 1769

p.r The Duke of Cumberland
Packet.
Sailed the 7th January

1-5-69

Copy.

Sir William Johnson's Account of the Expence of the Indian Congreſs lately held with them for the Settlement of the Indian Boundaries.

1768 Novem.r	To what Paid to the Six Nations &ca in Publick for the Ceſsion of Land they made to the Crown.	£10460. 7. 3.
	To Presents, and Proviſions bought on the Spot for the use of the Indians, not included in the above.	2328.. 7. 5.
	To Robert Leake Esq.r Commiſsary General of Stores and Proviſions, His Account of Proviſions sent from Albany to Schenectady, (Between 25th May and 24th of October 1768) for the use of the several Nations of Indians, which lately met in Congreſs at Fort Stanwix, 46.603½ Rations at 3¾d. Sterling p.r Ration . . . £728. 3. 7 The Expence of Transporting said Proviſions from Albany to Schenectady . . . 30	758. 4. 5
	Sterling . . .	£13.546. 19. 1

In Gage to Hillsborough 1-5-69

Sir William Johnson's
Account of the Expence of the
Indian Congreſs lately held
with them for the Settlement
of the Indian Boundaries.
Amt. £13,516. 14. 1 Sterling.

Copy 191

A List of Indian Trader's Loſses incurred by the Robbery of the Indians in the year 1763 – in consequence whereof ſeveral of those Traders petitioned the Honourable ſir William Johnson, Bar.t in the Month of Febry 1765. to demand a Retribution for the ſame from the ſix united Nations –

viz.t

No.	Name		£	s	d
No 1 –	And.w Willkins	Baynton & Wharton represent those Perſons by their Deed of Aſsignment.	1453 –	19 –	8
2.	Patrick Allison & Co.		6480 –	–	–
3. –	Patrick Allison		1300 –	–	–
4 –	John Welch – represented by Sam.l Wharton his Administrator		6000 –	–	–
5 –	Philip Boyle		1567 –	9 –	3½
6 –	Baynton Wharton & Co.		4369.	1.	11½
7 –	Thomas Smallman		3085 –	10 –	–
8 –	John Ormsby		3561 –	17 –	7
9. –	Franks, Trent, Simons & Co.		24780 –	1 –	8
10 –	Edmond Moran & Co.		2430 –	7.	6
11 –	Robert Callendar		8110 –	1.	0
12 –	John Gibson		3384.	8.	4
13 –	Thomas Mitchell Senior		104 –	10.	2
14 –	Richard Winston		2415.	13.	8
15 –	Thomas Mitchell on account of Goods sent by Pat Burns		259 –	1 –	7
16. –	Williams Trents		4500 –	–	–
17 –	Joseph Simons and Thomas Mitchell		3085 –	15.	8
18 –	Dennis Crohon		860	–	–
19 –	Cap.t William Thompson		613 –	13.	4
20 –	Michael Dundas & Co.		1408.	15.	1¾
21 –	William Edgar's Acco.t (under Callendar)		1092 –	6.	6
			£ 80,862 –	12.	4½

Johnson Hall }
12th Jan.y 1769 } The above is a true Copy from the Original

deposited in my Office –

W Johnson

List of Copies
No 8

"An Act for appointing Wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, & for the regulating Pilots Flying in the River & bay of Delaware, & the price of Pilotage to and from the said Port."

A supplement to the Act entituled "A supplement to the Act entituled 'An Act for regulating, pitching, paving & Cleansing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, &ca.'"

A Supplement to the Act entituled a "Supplement to the Act entituled 'An Act for erecting a Light House at the Mouth of the Bay of Delaware, at or near Cape Henlopen, &c.'"

Which Bills the Governor was pleas'd to enact into Laws and signed a Warrant for affixing the Great Seal thereto, and they were ordered to be afterwards deposited in the Rolls Office.

The Speaker then acquainted the Governor that the House had agreed to adjourn to Monday the 5th day of May next, and at the same time presented to His Honour a Certificate for £500, for which he returned thanks to the House.

Monday, 3d March, 1766.

Yesterday Morning the Speaker of the Assembly delivered to the Provincial Secretary a Written Order to issue a Writ for the Election of a new Member of Assembly for Chester County, which follows in these words, viz^{t}:

"In Assembly,

"FEBRUARY 8th, 1766.

"*Pennsylv'a., ss.:*

"By a Resolve of the Assembly of this day, I am empowered & directed to order the Provincial Secretary that he do issue a Writ to the Sheriff of the County of Chester, for the Election of a Member to serve as a Representative in this Assembly for the said County of Chester, in the room of John Fairlamb, Esq^{r} lately deceased.

"Therefore, by virtue of the said Resolve, and in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of this Province in that case made & provided, I do Require that a Writ be issued to the Sheriff of the said County, for the purpose aforesaid, according to the directions of the Said **Law.**

"JOS. FFOX, Speaker.

"To JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Esq^{r} Provincial Secretary."

Tuesday, 4th March, 1766.

The Secretary communicated to the Governor the above Order of the Speaker, & a Writ was accordingly issued this day to Philip Ford, Esquire, the Sheriff of Chester County.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 4th of January, 1769.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.
James Tilghman, }

A Committee of the Assembly waited on the Governor Yesterday, and acquainted him that a quorum of the House had met pursuant to Adjournment, and that as the Governor's Absence from the Province had deprived them of an Opportunity of presenting their Speaker to him at their last sitting, they now desired His Honour would be pleased to appoint a Time for that purpose. The Governor having accordingly agreed tho receive to House with their Speaker this Forenoon, sent the Secretary with a Message to the House to acquaint them that he attended his Appointment in the Council Chamber. The whole House then waited on the Governor, and presented Joseph Galloway, Esquire, as their Speaker, who, being approved, claimed the usual privileges in the Name and Behalf of the House, which His Honour was pleased to say were essential to a Representative Body, and the House might depend on his protection in them.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday 13th of January, 1769.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Petters, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
James Tilghman.

The Governor laid before the Board, for their Consideration, the following Letter, which he received last Summer from the Right Honourable The Earl of Hillsborough, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the American Department, bearing Date the 15th of April, 1768:

A Letter to the Governor from the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Hillsborough.

"Circular.—[No. 7.]

"WHITEHALL, April 15th, 1768.

"Sir:

"I have the Satisfaction to acquaint You that, in Consequence of a Report made to His Majesty by the Lords of Trade, the Plan for the management of Indian affairs, adopted by the Superintendants, has been fully laid before His Majesty.

"Upon mature Consideration of the present Regulations, the great Expence of the Variety of Establishments for exceeding the Value of the Object, and the Difficulties which have attended the Execution of the Plan in general, for want of a due Authority in the Superintendants, His Majesty has thought fit that it shall be laid aside, and that the Regulation of the Trade shall be left to the Colonies, whose Legislatures must be the best Judges of what their several Situations and Circumstances may require; that the Office of Superintendant shall, however, be continued for such matters as are of immediate Negotiation between His Majesty and the Savages, and cannot, therefore, be regulated by Provincial Authority, and that the boundary Line between the Indians and the Settlements of His Majesty's Subjects, every where negotiated upon, and in many Parts settled and ascertained, shall be finally ratified and confirmed.

"As the Grounds and Reasons for these several Resolutions are in general, set forth in the Report of the Board of Trade, and as that Report will inform you what will be expected and required of the Colonies, and what will hereafter be the Nature of the Office of Superintendant, I have thought fit to send you the inclosed Extract of such Parts of it as relate to these Objects; and I have it further in Command from his Majesty to acquaint you that, in consequence of the Resolutions His Majesty has taken for the future Direction of this Branch of his Service, He has given the necessary Orders to the Commander-in-Chief of his Forces for the Reduction of all such Posts in the interior Country as are not absolutely necessary for Public Safety in general, and for giving Protection and Facility to the Commerce of his Subjects. But as the Forts of Niagara, the Detroit, and Misilimackinac, do not appear to His Majesty to fall within this Description, His Majesty has thought fit that they shall be continued, and that a proper Naval Force shall be kept up upon the Lakes.

"The objects which upon this Occasion will principally demand the Attention of the several Colonies, are, to provide by the most effectual Laws, for preventing any settlements being made beyond the line that shall be agreed upon with the Indians, and for the Controul and Punishment of those atrocious Frauds and Abuses which have been practised by the Traders, and have been one principal Cause of the Disaffection of the Savages.

"It is unnecessary for me to use any Arguments to show how greatly both the Interests and safety of the Colonies depend upon a close attention to these Objects; and, as many of the Regulations of the present Plan of Superintendency have evidently operated to the Benefit of the Trade, and to the giving that satisfaction and Content to the Savages by which alone the colonies can hope to derive either immediate Profit or lasting Peace, His Majesty trusts that they will be adopted, as far as local Circumstances and peculiar Situations will admit, always having Regard to that Freedom of Trade with the Indians which His Majesty has graciously granted to all His Subjects by His Proclamation of 1763.

"As the Execution of the Measures which His Majesty recommends to your Attention, will principally depend upon the Nature and Extent of the Reduction which the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces shall think proper to make of the Military Establishments in the interior Country, His Majesty has given the necessary Directions that he should communicate to you, as soon as possible, the arrangements proposed to be made in respect to these Establishments; and His Majesty trusts that, after such Intimation, no Time will be lost in carrying His Royal Intentions into full Execution.

"I have the greater Satisfaction in communicating to you His Majesty's Directions upon this Subject, as I conceive that his Majesty's gracious Condescension in committing the Regulation of these important Objects to the Care of His Colonies, cannot but be very acceptable to them.

"I am, with great Truth and Regard,
"Sir:
"Your most Obedient
humble Servant,
"HILLSBOROUGH.

"Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania."

The Board having taken the said Letter into Consideration, were of Opinion that its Contents should be communicated to the Assembly by a Message; and that the Governor should recommend it to them to frame such Laws as effectually to comply with His Majesty's pleasure therein signified; and further, to acquaint the House with the result of the Treaty lately held by Sir William Johnson at Fort Stanwix, respecting the General Boundary Line established between the Indian Country and the Colonies.

I am sorry to hear that you had sometimes suffered in your health last year. It will give me great pleasure to hear that you have recovered it. I enjoy as much health & spirit as I can expect at my age tho' I feel the infirmities of old age daily increasing. I am with great sincerity and respect, Sir

To the Honble. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Jan. 15-21, 1769*]

Jany. 15 — Sir William Sent two Mohawk runners to call the Chiefs of Onoghquage to his House at the request of Governor Moore where according to his Letter to him he was to meet them, and the Chiefs of both Mohock Castles about the 10th. of February in order to make some Purchases of Lands from them

Jan. 20th. — Thomas Wildman al *Kagnechtagoe* a Cognawagey Chief arrived at Johnson-Hall. he came, chiefly to know whether Sir William could give any account of the twelve men of their nation who accompanied the Cherokee Deputies from hence last year, having had no account from them since their departure, and that as their People were very uneasy least some misfortune might have befallen them. — He then accquainted Sir Wm. of the unhappy Situation the Indns. of Canada were in for want of Corn, it being destroyed by early frosts, so that without his assistance one half of their nations must inevitably perish. wherefore they earnestly requested Sir William to take compassion on them, & grant them some Provisions. —

Jany. 21st. — Sir Wm. sent for Tom Wildman &c to attend, when he addressed them as follows —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 8.

Brethern & Friends of Canada —

I do with these Strings of Wampum remove all uneasiness from your Breasts, & all grief from your hearts which the Loss of some of your People of late has Occasioned —

3 Strings

Bretheren & Friends

It is with pleasure that I now acquaint you that I received a Letter three days ago from Mr. Stuart[2] the Super-Intendant for the Southern District informing me of the arrival of *Attakullakulla* alias the little Carpenter the Cherokee Depy. with a number of your Nation who accompanied him last year to his Country — they were, when he wrote, (which was 43 days ago) at Chottee,[3] sitting on a white Seat, and expected the arrival of the Chicasaws, and Creeks there this Spring, in order to settle a Peace with them, to which end a Message was sent to them by Thomas King &ca. — and the Super-Intendant informs me that one of his Officers will attend Said Meeting —

It is with concern that I hear from the Cherokees that nothwithstanding all the Northern Indians have made peace with them agreeable to his Majesties desire, that the Western Confederacy continue Hostilities against them with more violence than before, and what is more unwarantable in them, that they kill the English Traders wherever they meet them. — This is such an Open Violation of the Treaties of Peace settled with them Nations, as cannot be suffered. — You all know that the Cherokees are now your friends as well as ours since the peace settled with them last year, and that our agreement (after the reduction of Canada) was that we should jointly act agt. any nation which would disturb the publick tranquility.

I therefore make it known to you who those Male-contents be, they are the Ouiachtanoes, Kicapoes, Piornkashaes,[4] Miamis,

---

[2] John Stuart.

[3] Chota, a Cherokee town.

[4] Piankashaws.

Ottawais, & Illenois Indians, and you shall hear farther from me on the Subject when I Judge it requisite —

A Bunch of Wampum
with a red Ribbon —

Sir William then gave Wildman a handsome present, and four pounds in Cash & dismissed him —

The same day Sir William ordered a Quantity of Corn, Wheat, Meal, and Pease to Conajohare for the use of the Indians of that Village who were Starving — and direct^{d}. M^{r}. Shoemaker[5] of the German Flats to purchase a Qt^{y}. of Grain, and to Store it for the use of the upper Nations in the Spring when they are to transport it in their Canoes to their respective Countries —

FROM JOHN McCREA

A.L.S.[1]

Albany 24th. January 1769

SIR.

When I saw you Last at M^{r}. Frys I took your receipt for a note of hand given by M^{r}. Remsen Son and Myself for a Note of hand — the Gentelmen at New York wrote me to get the note which youl please send me by the first convenient Oppurtunity

There is a man named Achilles Preston that lives near Sir William who has lately been arrested from New York who has informed me that you would answer the Debt for him if so I would be glad if Sir William would please favour me with a Line

from Sir your
very humble Ser^{vt}.

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart
JOHN M.CREA

---

[5] Rudolph Shoemaker.

[1] In Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Gratz Collection.

ADDRESSED:

To
Sir William Johnson Bart.
at
Johnson Hall

INDORSED:[2]

Alby. 24th. Janry. 1769

Letter from Jn. Mc.Crea
recd. 7th. Febry and
Ansrd. imediately also Enclo
-sed to him his Note—

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[2] In Sir William's hand.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A.L.S.[1]

Johnson Hall Janry. 29th. 1769

DEAR BANYAR

By my last I think I have fully answered that part of yours of the 5th. Inst.[2] regarding Peter Servis' 25 thousand, five Hundred Acres of Land, and hope that 'ere now that Affair, as well as Lawyers purchase is Compleated, they have indeed been a long time in hand which is no Small Inconvenience to Such of the Patentees as are inclined to make Settlements. —

Your Letter was accompanied with one from Mr. Phil Schyler requesting my Interest at the Election, at the Same time I recd. Sundry letters all Corroborating what you had heard of concerning his Conduct towards me, of which Reports I took proper Notice in my Answer to him, this produced an Exculpatory Letter from him, from which it never the less appears that he has been Saying more than was necessary, a Circumstance wh. I shall

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[1] In New York Historical Society, Banyar Papers.

[2] Not found.

Pennsylvania, 1769.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Monday 16th January 1769.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.
Richard Peters   Lynford Lardner }
William Logan   James Tilghman } Esquires

The Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough of the 15th of April last was again read, and the Draft of a Meſsage to the Aſsembly being prepared was laid before the Board and approved, and the Secretary was directed to Transcribe the same, and carry it to the House this Afternoon, with the Report of the Board of Trade, to which it refers.

The said Meſsage follows in these Words; Vizt.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly.

Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that at a General Congreſs, held last Fall at Fort Stanwix by Sir William Johnson His Majesty's Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern District, with the Indians of the Six Nations, and their Nephews, the Delawares and Shawanese, a General Boundary Line was happily settled, between those Indians and His Majesty's Middle Colonies, and that a Purchase was made, by the Proprietaries of this Province, of a large Tract of Country, lying within the General Boundary, and contained within the following Limits, Vizt.

Beginning in the said Boundary
" Line, on the East Side of the East Branch of the River Susquehanna at
" a place called Owegy, and running with the said Boundary Line,
" down the said Branch, on the East side thereof, till it comes opposite
" the mouth of a Creek, called by the Indians Awandae, and acroſs
" the River, and up the said Creek, on the South Side thereof, and
" along the Range of Hills called Burnet's Hills by the English, and by
" the Indians   on the North side of them to the Head of a
" Creek which runs into the West Branch of Susquehanna, which Creek
" is, by the Indians, called Tiadaghton; and down the said Creek, on
" the South Side thereof, to the said West Branch of Susquehanna; then,
" croſsing the said River, and running up the same, on the South side
" thereof the several Courses thereof, to the Fork of the same River, which
" lies nearest to a place on the River Ohio called Kittanning, and
" from the said Fork by a strait Line to Kittanning aforesaid, and

then down the said River Ohio, by the several Courses thereof, to where the Western Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania crosses the same River; and then, with the said Western Bounds, to the South Boundary thereof, and with South Boundary aforesaid to the East Side of the Allegheny Hills, and with the same Hills, on the East Side of them, to the West Line of a Tract of Land purchased by the said Proprietaries from the Six Nation Indians, and confirmed by their Deed, bearing Date the twenty third Day of October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight; and then, with the Northern Bounds of that Tract, to the River Susquehanna, and crossing the River Susquehanna to the Northern Boundary Line of another Tract of Land purchased from the Indians by Deed, bearing Date the twenty second Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty nine, and then, with that Northern Boundary Line to the River Delaware, at the North Side of the Mouth of a Creek called Lechawacsein, then up the said River Delaware, on the West Side thereof to the Intersection of it, by an East Line to be drawn from Owegy aforesaid, to the said River Delaware, and then, with that East Line, to the Beginning at Owegy aforesaid."

I am also to inform you, that, The Right Honourable The Earl of Hillsborough, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the American Department, hath signified to me, that, His Majesty, in his Wisdom, has been pleased to alter part of the Plan, heretofore adopted for the management of Indian Affairs, and to Order, that the Regulation of the Indian Trade shall be left to the respective Colonies, whose Legislatures must be the best Judges of what their several Situations and Circumstances may require. And, as the unjust Settlements, made on the Lands unpurchased of the Indians, and the Abuses, committed by the Traders, were the principal Causes of the Disaffection of the Savages, it is His Majesty's Royal Expectation, that, a due Attention will be given by the Colonies to these important Objects, and that they will frame proper and adequate Laws, not only for preventing any Settlements being made on the Indian Lands, beyond the General Boundary Line, but also for the Controul and Punishment of those atrocious Frauds, which have been practised by the Indian Traders.

As the Grounds and Reasons of His Majesty's Resolutions upon these Subjects are in General set forth in a Report of the Board of Trade, transmitted to me by the Earl of Hillsborough, which points out what His Majesty expects of the Colonies in these Matters, and explains what will be hereafter the Nature of the Office of Superintendant, which is not wholly to be laid aside. I have ordered the Secretary to lay that Report before You.

I am persuaded Gentlemen I need not labour to convince You of the reasonableness of His Majesty's Expectations, nor to shew how greatly both the Interests and Safety of the Colonies depend upon a close Attention to the Objects recommended; Nor can I doubt of your earnestly setting about and prosecuting, with all possible Dispatch, a Work of so much Consequence to the Colonies in General, and this Province in particular.

John Penn.

January the 16th 1769.

James Webb, of the County of Lancaster, appeared at the Board, and acquainted the Governor that he declined acting any longer as Barrack Master of the Barracks at Lancaster, and was ready to deliver up every thing contained in them, into the Charge of such Person as the Governor should be pleased to appoint Barrack Master in his room.

The Governor accordingly named James Bickham, Esquire, Burgess of the Borough of Lancaster, for that Office, and ordered a Commission to be signed to him forthwith.

The Governor laid before the Board two Bills sent up by the Assembly, for his Concurrence, entituled:

"A Supplement to an Act for erecting part of the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster, into a separate County."

"An Act for the preventing Frauds and Abuses in Gold and Silver Wares, made and sold in this Province." — Both which were read, and referred to a further Consideration.

At a Council, held at Philadelphia, on Thursday the 19 January 17

Present,

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner, James Tilghman } Esquires

The Board resumed the Consideration of the Assay Bill, and the Supplementary Bill to the Act for erecting part of the Counties of Philadelphia Chester and Lancaster into a separate County, and after some Time passed thereon referred them to a further Consideration.

The

Pennsylvania, 1769.

The Secretary laid before the Board, a Return of a Road, laid out, and Surveyed, pursuant to an Order of Council of the 30th of January, 1768, by the Persons therein appointed, from the Town of Reading, through the County of Berks, to a part of the River Susquehanna, lying above the Mouth of Maghannioy Creek, and on the South Side of Maghannioy Mountain, which was read, and follows in these Words, Vizt

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, &c.

We, the Subscribers, do humbly Certify to your Honour, that in Obedience to the Order of your Honour and the Council, hereunto annexed, We have viewed the Road therein mentioned, And have laid the same out, according to the Courses and Distances following, Vizt

Beginning at the East End of Penn Street, in the Town of Reading, and County of Berks, and extending thence through the same, to the Banks of the River Schuylkill, West 346 Perches; Thence,

Degrees	Perches	
S 17 W.	33	perches across the River Schuylkill
S 60 W.	44	
N 83 W.	223	
S 75 W.	506	to George Stricks
S 88 W.	684	Sinking Spring Town
N 85 W.	45	
N 80 W.	218	Cacusing Creek
N 68 W.	37	
N 84 W.	170	
W.	214	
N 71 W.	110	
N 75 W.	244	Jacob Rheiers
N 60 W.	260	
N 55 W.	64	John Echards
N 53 W.	168	
N 45 W.	362	through Mr Allen's Lan[illegible]
N 62 W.	152	
N 64 W.	120	to Yost Fisher's
N 74 W.	306	to Benjamin Weiser's
N 60 W.	344	through Middle-Town to the end of second Street
N 20 E.	33	Up second Street;

Thence;

	Degrees	Perches	
Thence,	N 28 W.	126	
	N 5 W.	118	to Tulpehocken Creek
	N 19 W.	60	
	N 7 W.	114	
	N 16 W.	115	
	N 13 W.	91.	
	N 11 E.	134	
	N 11 W.	141	John Rice's Tavern
	N 30 W.	119	
	N 22 W.	254	
	N 49 W.	70	Nicholas Kimer's
	N 29 W.	156	
	N 13 W.	354	
	N 23 W.	124	
	N 15 W.	60	
	N 30 W.	80	
	N 8 W.	14	
	N 46 W.	36	
	N 42 W.	46	
	N 57 W.	74	
	N 75 W.	104	Gottfried Rhein's Tavern

Thence,

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday 16th January, 1769.

"PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esq^{r}., Lieutenant Governor, &$^{ca.}$

Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	Esquires.
William Logan,	James Tilghman,	

The Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, of the 15th of April last, was again read, and the Draft of a Message to the Assembly being prepared, was laid before the Board and approved, and the Secretary was directed to Transcribe the same and carry it to the House this afternoon, with the Report of the Board of Trade, to which it refers.

The said Message follows in these Words, Viz^{t}.:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you that at a General Congress held last Fall at Fort Stanwix, by Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern District, with the Indians of the Six Nations, and their Nephews, the Delawares and Shawonese, a General Boundary Line was happily settled between those Indians and His Majesty's Middle Colonies, and that a Purchase was made by the Proprietaries of this Province, of a large Tract of Country lying within the General Boundary, and contained within the following Limits, Viz^{t}.:

"*Beginning* in the said Boundary Line, on the East side of the East Branch of the River Susquehanna, at a place called *Owegy*, and running with the said Boundary Line down the said Branch, on the East side thereof, till it comes opposite the mouth of a Creek called by the Indians *Awandae*, and across the River, and up the said Creek on the south side thereof, and along the Range of Hills called Burnett's Hills by the English, and by the Indians on the north side of them to the Head of a Creek which runs into the West Branch of Susquehanna, which Creek is by the Indians called *Tiadaghton*, and down the said Creek on the south side thereof, to the said West Branch of Susquehanna; then, crossing the said River and running up the same, on the South side thereof, the several Courses thereof, to the Fork of the same River, which lies nearest to a place on the River Ohio, called *Kittanning*, and from the said Fork, by a strait Line to *Kittanning*, aforesaid, and then down the said River Ohio, by the several Courses thereof, to where the western Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania crosses the same River; and then, with the said Western Bounds to the south Boundary thereof, and with the south Boundary aforesaid, to the East side of the *Alleghany* Hills, and with the same Hills, on the East side of them, to the West Line of a Tract of Land purchased by the said Proprietaries from the Six Nation Indians, and confirmed by their Deed, bearing Date the twenty-third Day of October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight; and then with the Northern Bounds of that Tract to the River Susquehanna, and crossing the River Susquehanna to the Northern Boundary Line of another Tract of Land purchased from the Indians, by Deed bearing Date the twenty-second Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; and then, with that Northern Boundary Line to the River *Delaware*, at the North Side of the mouth of a Creek called *Lechawacsein*, then up the said River Delaware, on the West Side thereof, to the Intersection of it by an East Line, to be drawn from *Owegy* aforesaid, to the said River Delaware, and then, with that East Line to the Beginning, at *Owegy* aforesaid."

"I am also to inform you, that The Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the American Department, hath signified to me that His Majesty, in his Wisdom, has been pleased to alter part of the Plan heretofore adopted for the management of Indian Affairs, and to Order that the Regulation of the Indian Trade shall be left to the respective Colonies, whose Legislatures must be the best Judges of what their several situations and Circumstances may require; And as the unjust settlements made on the Lands unpurchased of the Indians, and the abuses committed by the Traders, were the principal Causes of the Disaffection of the savages, it is His Majesty's Royal Expectation that a due attention will be given by the Colonies to these important Objects, and that they will frame proper and adequate Laws, not only for preventing any settlements being made on the Indian Lands beyond the General Boundary Line, but also for the Controul and Punishment of those atrocious Frauds which have been practised by the Indian Traders.

"As the Grounds and Reasons of His Majesty's Resolutions upon these Subjects, are in General set forth in a Report of the Board of Trade, transmitted to me by the Earl of Hillsborough, which points out what His Majesty expects of the Colonies in these matters, and explains what will be hereafter the Nature of the Office of Superintendant, which is not wholly to be laid aside, I have ordered the Secretary to lay that Report before you.

"I am persuaded, Gentlemen, I need not labour to convince you of the reasonableness of His Majesty's Expectations, nor to shew how greatly both the Interests and Safety of the Colonies depend upon a close Attention to the Objects recommended; nor can I doubt of your earnestly setting about, and prosecuting with all possible Dispatch, a work of so much Consequence to the Colonies in General, and this Province in Particular.

"JOHN PENN.

"January the 16th, 1769."

James Webb, of the county of Lancaster, appeared at the Board, and acquainted the Governor that he declined acting any longer as Barrack-master of the Barracks at Lancaster, and was ready to deliver them, with everything contained in them, into the Charge of such Person as the Governor should be pleased to appoint Barrack-Master in his Room. The Governor accordingly named James Ralph, Esquire, Chief-Burgess of the Borough of Lancaster, for that Office; and ordered a Commission to be issued to him forthwith.

The Governor laid before the Board two Bills sent up by the Assembly for his Concurrence, entituled

"A Supplement to 'an act for erecting part of the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster, into a separate County;'" and

"An Act for the preventing Frauds and abuses in Gold and Silver Wares, made and sold in this Province;" both which were read and referred to a further Consideration.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday the 19th January, 1769.

PRESENT:

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Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner, James Tilghman, Esquires.

"The Board resumed the Consideration of the Assay Bills and the Supplementary Bill to the Act for erecting part of the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster into a separate County; and after some Time passed thereon, referred them to a further Consideration.

"The Secretary laid before the Board a Return of a Road laid out and Surveyed pursuant to an Order of Council of the 30th of January, 1768, by the Persons therein appointed, from the Town of Reading, through the County of Berks, to a part of the River Susquehanna, lying above the mouth of Maghannioy Creek, and on the South Side of Maghannioy Mountain, which was read, and follows in these Words, viz^{t}:

"*To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, &ca.*

We, the subscribers, do humbly Certify to your Honour, that in Obedience to the Order of your Honour, and the Council hereunto annexed, We have viewed the Road therein mentioned, And have laid the same out, according to the Courses and Distances following, Viz^{t}:

"Beginning at the East End of Penn Street, in the Town, of Reading, and County of Berks, and extending thence through the same to the Banks of the River Schuylkill, West 346 Perches; Thence,

	Degrees.		Perches.	
S.	87	W.	33	perches across said River Schuylkill.
S.	60	W.	44	
N.	83	W.	223	
S.	75	W.	506	to George Krick's.
S.	88	W.	684	Sinking Spring Town.
N.	85	W.	45	
N.	80	W.	218	Coecoosing Creek.
N.	68	W.	37	
N.	84	W.	170	
W.			214	
N.	71	W.	110	
N.	75	W.	244	Jacob Rherers.
N.	60	W.	260	
N.	55	W.	64	John Echards.
N.	53	W.	168	
N.	45	W.	362	through Mr. Allen's land.
N.	62	W.	152	
N.	64	W.	120	to Yost Fisher's.
N.	74	W.	306	to Benjamin Weiser's.
N.	60	W.	344	through Middle Town to the end of Second Street.
N.	20	E.	33	up Second Street.
N.	28	W.	126	
N.	5	W.	118	to Tulpehoccon Creek.
N.	19	W.	60	
N.	7	W.	114	
N.	16	W.	115	
N.	15	W.	91	
N.	11	E.	134	
N.	11	W.	141	to John Rice's Tavern.
N.	30	W.	119	
N.	22	W.	254	
N.	49	W.	70	Nicholas Kinser's.
N.	29	W.	156	
N.	13	W.	354	
N.	23	W.	124	
N.	15	W.	60	
N.	30	W.	80	
N.	8	W.	14	
N.	46	W.	36	
N.	42	W.	46	
N.	57	W.	74	
N.	75	W.	104	Godfred Rherer's Tavern.

acquired [honesty] and a fair reputation which [sacrifice meerly] to party, satisfied with the [ ] of opinion of many Unbiassed Men, It will give me [very] little concern that my Services or endeavors for the publick are Willfully Mistaken, or Misrepresented by others.

I hear that you are likely to have a hot Election which I suppose will be over before you receive this Letter, and probably as you say there will be work for Shillelas, as there are many hands at York who are skilled in the use of a piece of Timber as they term it.

Be assured Dear Moncrieffe of my sincere friendship, and if you approve of what I proposed, or that anything else offers in my power. I shall Serve you with pleasure as I am always with great regard

Your &ca

Sir John, Guy & Claus &ca
desire to be kindly remembered to you

INDORSED: Jany 26th 1769
To Major Moncrieffe.
gone

TO JOHN WATTS

Df.

Johnson hall, Jany 26th 1769

I have just received your favor of the 16th [ ] indeed very extraordinary at this Season, and [ ] scarcely no Sledding, hitherto, So that I don't wonder [Mr McI]ay found the Journey tedious, but the frost which [ ] had for some days past will I hope bring on Snow and [ ] the roads, your remarks upon the Weather are very [ ] indeed we generally enjoy a Uniform Season of frost & Snow [from a]bout Christmas 'till the beginning of March, and it [ ] as well for the preservation of the

Grain as for the [ ] and Convenience of the Inhabitants.

[ ] believe it was difficult enough to raise the Quantity [of doll]ars necessary for the proprietary purchase, I have [not he]ard of the Crowns intentions to pay the expence you mention [Lord] Hillsborough I now find expected each Colony concerned would pay its [ ] From what I had before heard the Pennsylvania [purcha]se as a proprietary Province was to be made at the [ ] of the Proprietaries, and as the Line proposed by the [ ] comprehended a very Large Tract before unpossessed, and [ ] farther Addition I procured takes in a most Valuable [ ] Tract of Country, These duly considered together with the [ ] Indian prices of late Years, and the difficulties attend^g, [ ] the Northward from the Neighbourhood of so many [ ] it appear to be a very moderate purchase, [ ] that you were likely to have a Warm Election [ ] the Council I think nothing of, tho' I [ ]sons & one Gent in particular was very [ ] since denyed his knowing any thing [ ] but I have some reason to th[ink] [ ] I have fairly acqui[ ] of which altho' I very seldom [ ] prostitute to bad purposes [ ] deprive me, but I despise all [ ] reputation by which it has been obtain[ ] Candidates offered that I have heard of [if] they had the state of the Roads & Shor[t notice would] not have permitted one half of the freeholders [ ] County being so very Extensive, I be[lieve the Council?] would have no inclination for such a disp[ute with the House?] tho' all such bodies as have not Certain L[imits to their] Authority have ever been fond of encroach[ing upon their] Neighbours.—

have understood it, the principal advantages that may be Expected depend upon the Value & Importance of good mines rich in Copper, as any advantages to his Majesty's Interests with the Indns resulting from the proposals must be the effect of time, & will solely depend upon the good Conduct, Civil Treatment, & Strict Integrity of the Company's factors, who if they can be expected to concur in so doing will doubtless by degrees acquire the system of the Indians and give them favorable prepossessions of the English, to which the adding some small presents occasionally, or making it in some measure their interest, would greatly contribute : but this must be as yet merely matter of speculation and uncertainty. On the other hand, the neighboring Nations, who are not interested in any advantages which those of Lake Superior may be supposed to enjoy, will probably prejudice them as much as possible against it, & use endeavors from time to time to distress the Company, in which they may be sometimes successfull, for it is most certain that the Jealousy of the Inds augments as we encrease, & however they may outwardly appear reconciled to such Settlements They consider every Beginning of ours in a very dangerous Light, & are thereby Led to commit acts of Violence before they allow us sufficient time to manifest, by a series of good treatment, the purity of our Intentions. I Judge it my Duty to remark what *may* happen. At the same time I am of opinion that provided the object is worthy attention, and that the Distance from the Sea, with the other Obstructions and Expences attending it, do not render the plan unprofitable, a Circumstance on which I cannot positively decide, the Inds may be reconciled to the Opening & Working those Mines, and that if strict care be taken to do them Justice in the manner I have already proposed, without any attempts to Private Settlements, or insisting upon Charter Rights as conveying property of soil, there is a prospect of its being enjoyed in security; and that to obtain their Consents the Chiefs of those Nats interested shod be assembled, when the whole shod be laid before them without Disguise, or making any promises but such as could and would be fully performed, and that on giving them a present & obtaining their Consent some persons of Interest amongst them shod accompany those who are to prosecute the design and carry the plan into execution, the future Success of which must depend upon the manner in which it is conducted, and upon the Temper not only of those Inds whose property it is, but of many other nations.

I could have wished it were in my power to have more diligently enquired and to have offered more particular remarks regarding this proposal, but when it is known that I have scarcely had a moment's Leisure, from the number and importunitys of Inds since my return last month from the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, I persuade myself I shall be in some measure Excusable shod it appear that I have not been able to give it all the attention that was necessary ; and as I was desirous of Complying as soon as possible with his Majesty's orders by offering my thoughts upon the matter, which with the hopes of your Lordship's favorable Indulgence I now humbly submit to his Majesty's consideration.

The Rt Honble The Earl of Hillsborough.

Endorsed,

"December 23d 1768. To the Earl of Hillsborough. No 6. Concerning the Mines near Lake Superior."

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO LT. GOV. COLDEN.

Johnson-hall Jany. 26th 1769.

DEAR SIR,

I thank you most kindly for your Letter of the 10th. Inst nor ever meant to stand on punctilios with you about a Letter as I must from my sevl. avocations often trespass in my Correspondence, and indeed I should have wrote you long since but that ever since my last severe Illness I have been abroad either to try for health, or on publick business, and the Delays at the late Treaty kept me at Fort Stanwix two months—Indeed my remote situation furnishes me with very few topicks except as to Indian matters and the late Treaty, of which you have had an opportunity of hearing, and from which I am scarcely yet disengaged,—In return for your friendly wishes on the entrance of the new Year, I most cordially salute you with my sincere desires that you may pass through it with the full enjoyment of your health, and every other blessing you require.

I am of opinion that the (in some measure) dear bought Experience I have acquired of Indian affairs may yet be found wanting, and altho' I cannot think so favorably of myself as your friendship may induce you to do, I cannot help agreeing in the opinion of the impracticability of the Trades being conducted in a proper manner on the footing now proposed for reasons which I have little occasion to point out to you, nor is it probable they will ever come into the expence attending such establishments as are from the present state of our Indian connections absolutely Necessary, any more than they are likely to fall upon such prudent & Impartial Regulations as are or shall be wanting to secure the peaceable enjoymt. of that branch of Trade. The referring that matter to the Albany Members, a circumstance which I had not before heard of, is a very unpromising beginning, and without the Gift of prophecy one may naturally draw the conclusion. In short the whole system of Indian politicks is changed Since the reduction of Canada we have now to do with a Vast body of new Allies, (or whatever they may be called) who with the rest View us in a perfect new Light, and if we do not do so by them, and establish one general management for the whole, we may soon feel the consequences, for admitting that those who are to have the direction of the Indian Trade are men of Experience in that way, & Influence amongst the Indians, neither of which can I believe be presumed yet the Independant Views & Interests of particular Colonies or bodies of men, must by frequent clashing defeat the intention of Government, and involves the whole in confusion.—I do not know that I have expressed myself with so much freedom except to yourself for as on the one hand I have no inclination for the additional trouble it occasioned, Some men might attribute my remarks to Interested motives, which I could sufficiently demonstrate is not the case, on the contrary, I am sorry to say that I believe there are men in the World that would in my situation regard the late System with a Malicious pleasure as what must in its final consequences Exalt their own Reputation, and enlarge their Authority, but I thank Heaven I have ever thought my self Love a small sacrifice to the publick.

The business of the late Treaty was attended with many difficulties & obstructions. The Indians were thro' the former delays, very suspicious of our Views, respecting the boundary, & the difficulties to the Northward, where our Settlements are already so far extended and where so many Tribes are settled is not easily to be conceived. The New England Missionaries who I have good reason to think were very seriously bent to have something favorable to the old Views of Connecticut within the province of Pennsylvania, and who were doubtless eager to get an opportunity for extending into the Indian Country endeavored to dissuade them from establishing the Line in any wise favorable for this province, & memorialled me agt extending it far North, or West, this extraordinary behaviour in opposition to the Orders of the King and the Interests of the Province, deserved to be taken notice of, however I contented myself with pursuing the Task recommended to me & happily effected it as advantageously as could possibly be expected. The Ascertaining this Line so far as it regards this Province by Monuments & Accurate descriptions, is absolutely necessary as well as that Sevl. of the Indian Chiefs should attend upon the occasion, but the Sum of £100 would little more than defray the Expense of provisions for that Service.

I am much obliged to you for the Judicious remarks you make on the affairs of last Session, and I concurr entirely with you in opinion from my Experience of the Views & Interests of the parties. The Schenectady Election is carried again in favr. of Myndertse the late Member, who as far as I know him seems to be honest & inoffensive. You know we have as yet few or none, of any Talents hereabouts. I know of no new Candidates for the County, If there were, The unusual badness of the roads, & the short notice given by the Sherriff, would render it impracticable to Assemble the freeholders of a county so very extensive,—I wish they may come to a favorable resolution concerning your Losses, & think the persons you attributed them to was the most favorable for the reputation of the Province, which in my humble opinion is bound to make you full Restitution.—I thank God my health has been much mended since my Tour to the sea side, and I am very happy to hear that you enjoy both it & Spirits of both which I very sincerely wish you the continuance, and hoping that I may long enjoy your friendly & esteemed correspondence I remain with perfect truth & regard

The Honble L^t Gov^r. Colden. D^r Sir, &c.

THE PURCHASERS OF COSBY MANOR TO SIR W^M. JOHNSON.

New York Febuary 8th 1769.

Sir

It having appeared by the Survey of the lands on the North Side of the Mohawk River which M^r. Delancey in the year 1762 purchased of you as Attorney of the Honoubl M^rs Cosby Since deceased, that there are 3000 acres deficient of the Quantity for which they were Sold; and the amount of the monies for which those lands Stood Mortgaged to Sir Peter Warren, greatly exceeding the Sum imagined to be due thereon; there must in Consequence, be a considerable Ballance due to M^r Delancey, and those concern'd with him in that purchase, By an account Stated we make this Ballance including Interest from the Time of the Purchase, £1507–1–4–and not having it in our Power to recover it Without transmitting a State of the matter, to England, to be laid before M^rs Cosbys Executors, of whom alone we apprehend it can be recovered; We beg leave Previously to inclose and Submit the account to your consideration, and if any Error appears therein to desire that you will be pleased to point it out, that we may State the account agreeable to your own Sentiments, which being done, we shall then hope that you will grant us Such a Certificate as the nature of the case requires in order to facilitate the Recovery of the real Ballance you shall think justly due

We are with very great Regard
Sir Your Most Obedient Humble Serv^ts
Oliver DeLancey
Jas Jauncey
Peter Remsen
Gw Banyar

To Sir William Johnson Bar^t

WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board, a Report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 9th of this Instant, upon considering a Report made by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, upon an Extract of a Letter from Sr Henry Moore, Governor of New York, to the Earl of Shelburne dated the 16th of January last, relative to the Settling the Boundary Line between that Province and Quebec. By which Report it appears, that it having been mutually agreed upon between Sr Henry Moore and the Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec at a meeting for that purpose appointed, that the Line of division between these Provinces should be fixed at the 45th Degree of North Latitude conformable to the Limits laid down in His Majesty's Proclamation of October 1763, and it having been ascertained and determined by proper observations where the said Line would pass, it is therefore proposed that these proceedings above stated should be confirmed by His Majesty.

His Majesty taking the said Report into Consideration was pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof and doth hereby confirm the said proceedings above stated, and order that the said Line of division be run out & continued as far as each Province respectively extends; provided, that nothing herein contain'd shall extend to affect the properties of His Majesty's new Subjects, having Possessions under proper Titles on those parts of the Lands on the South side of this Line, the Dominion of which was not disputed on the part of the Crown of Great Britain. And provided also, that this determination shall not operate wholly to deprive His Majesty's New Subjects of such Concessions on the South side of the said Line on which they may have made actual Settlement and Improvement altho' the Lands may have been disputed by the Crown of Great Britain; but that such Possessors shall be entituled to so much of the said Concessions as shall be proportioned to their Improvements, at the rate of fifty Acres for every three Acres of Improvement provided they take our Grants for the same, under the Seal of the Province of New York, subject to the usual Quit Rents; And provided also, that the Grant to no one Person shall exceed Twenty Thousand Acres. And the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's said Provinces of New York and Quebec for the time being, and all others, whom it may concern, are to take notice of His Majestys pleasure hereby signified and Govern themselves accordingly.

STEPH^n COTTRELL

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Janr^y 26^th 1769

Dear Sir

I thank you most kindly for your letter of the 10^th Ins^t. nor ever meant to stand on punctilios with you about a letter, as I must from my Several Avocations often trespass in my Correspondence, and Indeed I should have wrote you long since, but that ever since my last severe Illness, I have been abroad either to try for health, or on public business & the delays of the late Treaty kept me at Fort Stanwix two Months, Indeed my remote Scituation furnishes me with verry few Topicks except as to Indian Matters & the late Treaty, of which you have had an opertunity of hearing and from which I am yet scarcely disengaged. In return for your freindly Wishes on the entrance of the new year, I most cordially salute you with my Sincere desires that you may pass through it with the full enjoyment of your health, and everry other Blessing you require.

I am of opinion that the (in some measure) Dear bought experience I have acquired of Indn Affairs may yet be found wanting, and altho I cannot think so favourably of myself, as your freindship may induce you to do, I cannot help agreeing in the opinion of the Impracticability of the Trades being conducted in a proper Manner on the footing now proposed for reasons which I have little occasion to point out to you, nor is it probable they will ever come into the expence attending such Establishments as are from the present state of our Indian Connections absolutely necessary, any more than they are like to fall upon such prudent & Impartial Regulations as are or shall be wanting to Secure the peaceable enjoyment of that Branch of Trade. The referring that Matter to the Albany Members (a Circumstance which I had not before heard of), is a Verry unpromising beginning, and without the gift of Prophecy one may naturally draw the Conclusion. In Short the whole System of Indian Politicks is changed since the Reduction of Canada, we have now to do with a vast Body of new Allies (or whatever they may be called) who with the rest view us in a perfect new light, and if we do not so by them, and establish one general Management for the Whole We may soon feel the Consequences, for admitting that those who are to have the direction of the Indian Trade are Men of Experience in that way, & Influence amongst the Indians, Neither of which, can I beleive, be presumed, yet the Independant Views & Interests of particular Colonies or Bodies of Men must by frequent Clashing defeat the Intention of Government, & involve the whole in Confusion. I do not know that I have expressed myself with so much freedom except to yourself for as on the one hand I have no inclination for y^e additional trouble It occasioned, some Men might attribute my remarks to Interested Motives, which I could sufficiently demonstrate is not y^e Case. On the contrary I am sorry to say that I beleive there are Men In the World that would in my Scituation regard the late System with a Malicious pleasure, as what must in its final Consequences exalt their own reputation, & enlarge their Authority but I thank Heaven I have ever thought my Self love a small Sacrifice to the public. The Business of the late Treaty was attended with many Difficulties & obstructions. The Indians were thro' the former Delays verry Suspicious of our Views respecting the Boundary, & the Difficulties to the Northward where our Settlements are already so far extended and where so many Tribes are settled is not easily to be conceived.

The New England Missionaries who attended y^e Treaty & who I have good reason to think were verry seriously bent to have Something favourable to the old Views of Connecticut, within the Province of Pensilvania, and who were doubtless eager to get an opertunity for extending into the Indian Country, endeavoured to dissuade them from establishing the Line in any wise favourable for this Province, & memorialled me against Extending it far North or West, this Extraordinary behaviour in opposition to the Orders of the King & the Interests of y^e Province deserved to be taken notice of, however I contented myself with pursuing the Task recommended to me & happily effected it as advantagiously as could possibly be expected. The Ascertaining this Line so far as it regards this Province by Monuments & Accurate Descriptions is absolutely necessary, as well as that Several of the Indian Cheifs should attend uppon the Occasion, but the Sum of £100 would little more than defray the Expence of provisions for that Service.

I am much oblidged to you for the Judicious Remarks you make on the Affairs of last Session, and I Concurr entirely with you in opinion from my experience of the Views & Interests of the Parties. The Schenectady Election is carried again in favour of *Mynerdse* the late Member, who as far as I know him seems to be honest & Inoffensive. You know we have as yet few or none of any Talents hereabouts. I know of no new Candidates for the County, if there were, the unusual badness of the Roads & the short Notice given by the Sherriff, would render it impracticable to Assemble the Freeholders of a County so verry Extensive. I wish they may come to a favourable Resolution concerning your Losses, and I think the Persons you attributed them to, was the most favourable for the reputation of the Province, which in my humble opinion is bound to make you full Restitution.

I thank God my Health has been verry much mended by my Tour to the Sea Side, and I am verry happy to hear that you enjoy both it, & Spirits, of both which I verry sincerely wish you the continuance, and hopeing that I may long enjoy our freindly & Esteemed Correspondence, I remain with perfect Truth, & Sincere Regard,

Dear Sir,
Your most Affectionate & faithfull Humble Servant
W. JOHNSON

P.S. Your opinion with regard to y^{e} propriety of my applying for having the Patent whereon I live (consisting of about 50 thousand Acres) made a Mannor, with Fairs & Markets, & y^{e} proper Steps in such case to be taken, will much oblidge me as I am entirely unacquainted with the like

The Hon^{ble}
Lt. Governour COLDEN

From Michael Collinson

Dear Sir

It has not been for want of either esteem or Attention that I have thus long postponed answering your estimable Favor of the 22nd Oct^{r} but in hopes I should have been able to have given You Some Satisfaction respecting your just demand; in short Government is now so taken up with its own Affairs that every other is for the present Postponed,—there is a most dangerous licentiousness in the common People, Wilkes is just expell'd the house, and circulating the most inflamatory Papers; and a new Writ just issued for the County of Midd^{x}. The Spirit of Anarchy and Mobbing Seems to have crossed the Atlantic hither; I was severely bruised at the last Brentford Election, where I attended as the Fr^{d} of a worthy Gent^{n} S^{r} W. B. Proctor who from some disagreeable Circumstances unfortunately lost his Election, and who is more to be pitied than blamed, for the Accidents of that day of Death & Peril, notwithstanding the Allegations of Faction to the Contrary.

M^r^ Grenville Sir I know to be greatly your Friend, and thinks it most base that the Fr^ds^ of Government should suffer for their Support of it, and notwithstanding his vast Ability & weight in the house, yet Sir he is unluckily no Minister at present; I have Sir very warmly pressed Lord Hyde M^r^ Grenvilles most intimate Fr^d^ and old schoolfellow, with whom I have the honour of sometimes spending a few days, and who has a very just Sensibility of your Wrongs, to urge his Fr^d^ upon every Occasion, and my Lord will do it, Sir for your Sake, and perhaps for mine, L^d^ Hilsborough has wrote most pressing Letters, the Copies of w^ch^ M^r^ Pownal entrusted to my Father's hands and w^ch^ I have by me strongly recommending your Affair to your great People, but I am not in the least surprised without Effect, when I remember Sir the fortitude with w^ch^ you So much to your own Honour, Supported, whilst they were bidding defiance to Government;

My dear Parent was seized with his fatal Illness in Essex at the very time I had the honor of conveying to You M^r^ Grenvilles Letter, but did not know of the great misfortune that awaited me, in being so soon to be deprived of the truly affect. Fr^d^ whose tender attention to my early Years and steady uninterrupted Regard since, claims and has my most grateful and everlasting Reverence, and remembrance! he resigned his dear breath in his 75th Year after a Life, I can truly say, spent in Benevolence and Virtue,—infinitely my dear Sir, his Inferior in every excellent Quality, excepting Gratitude, in that alone I wish to be considered as his Equal, and shall with a peculiar satisfaction peruse your very ingenious Work and after consigning it to the hands of a sensible Fr^d^ or two, implicitly obey your Commands, whatever they may be, respecting its future destination either as to return, or publication;

You will have the goodness to excuse this hasty convince him of the first opertunity. In the mean time I would not entirely condemn him as he might have been drawn in to be the Tool of a Party from whom I have no freindly Offices to Expect. — It is verry probable that the Attempt made in the House (w^h. however M^r. Schyler denys his knowledge of) to prevent the Council from Voting or any wise interfering in Elections was levelled at me, as I beleive they are verry sensible that I have some Interest w^h. I have Honestly acquired, 'tho I make little or no use of it. Whenever I do It shall not be prostituted meerly to party. — No new Candidates offered for this County, My Son does not at all incline to a Seat, and the Notice was so Short, and the Roads so remarkably bad, that had it been otherwise, it would have been next to impracticable to Assemble the Freeholders from so many remote places under these Circumstances. — The Conduct of the Missionaries, their daring to oppose the orders of y^e. Crown & the Interests of the Province deserve a verry different Treatment than they met with. The Representation I made of them was far Short of what I could have said with Truth upon the Occasion. I realy did not think them worthy much Attention. — The Advantages of the late Treaty, the Difficulties I had to Encounter & the greatness & Value of the whole Cession will Speak for Itself, but I know the Views & prejudices of a Party too well to be Surprised at their Attempts to Misrepresent these or any other Matters. — I should imagine that the same Affair which occasioned the late Dissolution will be renewed at the next Sitting. but I imagine all this will in some measure depend on the next news we shall have from England. —

I am Dear Banyar Sincerely

Y^r. Affectionate Freind
& Humble Servant
W JOHNSON

GOLDS BORROW BANYAR Esq^r.

INDORSED:

January 29. 1769

From Sir W^m. Johnson

FROM PHYN AND ELLICE

Contemporary Copy[1]

Schenectady 30 January 1769

SIR

Being hard pushed for some money *which we owe* & Exr. pretty lowe we take the liberty to request your assistance as far as may be convenient for you we wd. be glad to receive drafts on N York as we have most part of the money to remit there. We begg leave to assure you that necessity only urges us to write you on this subject we have the honor to be &c

P & E

To the Honble.
SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

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[1] In Buffalo Historical Society, Phyn & Ellice letter books.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Feb. 1-2, 1769*]

Februry. 1st. — Sixteen Indians arrived at Johnson-Hall from the Susquehanna on a Call given to them to attend here about the eight inst. — after they performed the usual ceremonys with three strings of Wampum, they told Sr. William that the rest of their Party would come in the next day. — Sir William told them, that, as it was then late, he would defer saying any thing to them until the arrival of the whole Party. — in the mean time Ordered them Provisions, Pipes, Tobacco, Drams &c on which they went to their respective Quarters —

Febry. 2d. — *Karandawana* a Seneca Chief with two others of his nation who accompanied N   Grant from Niagra arrived here, and were greatly Surprized at his going away without seeing or paying them. — He then with a Belt of Eleven rows accquainted

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 8.

Sir William that his Nation was greatly displeased on account of the commanding officer of Niagra his behavior, and aribitrary treatment to them, and all Indians who go [to] the Fort, viz^{t}. taking all their fresh Provision, such as Venison, Turkeys &c^{a}. at his own Price, and for his, and his Soldiers use; ordering Soldiers with fixed Bayonets to bring them and their fresh meat where he pleased, and not allowing them to sell a Mosell[2] to their accquaintances, the traders, who credited them for the amunition with which they killed the Game, nor even to the Person appointed by you there to take care of them and their affairs, whilst at that place. — this we think very hard of, and cannot longer bear Such treatment. We are a free People, and acustomed to Sell whatever we have to whom, & where we liked best — We Judged it right to acquaint you wth. these matters, in expectation that there will be a Stop put to that great man's doings, otherwise it will not be good —

Sir William told them he was concerned to find, that nothwithstanding all the care he had taken to put every matter relative to them, on the best footing at that place, there was still something wrong, which matter was communicated to him by the Commissary residing there, and that he would write to the commanding officer at that post on the Subject of their Complaint, which he hoped would be effectual in putting a Stop to any such Irregularities for the future. — in the mean time Sir William desired by a Belt of Wampum that they would not resent what was past, but keep their young People Quiet, and in good temper. —

A Belt —

The Speaker of Onondaga *Tiawarunt* with six of his Nation, *Ganahquieson* chief of Oneida, with sev^{l}. of that Nation arrived at Johnson-Hall, and told Sir William that they were sent by their Chiefs to him in order to know when, & where they were to receive the Purchase money of M^{r}. Penn's,[3] for which they had his Note, and added that all the Six Nations had agreed to leave the Division of that Sum (being 10,000 Dollars) to Sir William —

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[2] Morsel.

[3] John Penn, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir William answered, that he had received all the Money in Dollars from Mr. Penn's Agents, which he shew'd to them, and said, that as he was resolved, there should be no unequal Division made of it, as sometime ago had been the Case, he was determined to send each Nation's part in a boat early in the Spring to their respective Countries —

FROM THOMAS PENN

A.L.S.

London feby. 2. 1769

DEAR SIR —

I am now to acknowledge the receipt of your very obliging Letter[2] giving me an account of your having brought the Treaty with the Indians for a general boundary to a conclusion; and I have also received a more particular account of what relates to Pensilvania, from Mr. Tilghman, who informs me how greatly my Family are obliged to you for your endeavours to bring the Indians to agree to the boundary we wished to be setled through our Province, but that you could not get their consent to fix one more northward than discribed in the Deed, however your merit and friendly intentions towards us are the same, as if you had succeded, and I desire you will accept of our best thanks for the trouble you have taken in this affair.

The manner in which it is done I also much approve of, the doing it seperate from the general deed made to the King, as it frees us from any accounting on that head.

I wish I could inform you that the Attorney General had considered your Letter, which Mr. Wilmot has communicated to

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[1] In Massachusetts Historical Society.

[2] November 18, 1768, in *Johnson Papers*, 6:472-73. Describes Treaty of Fort Stanwix.